"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, slightly cooler to-day; fair Sunday; light variable winds.

VOL. LVIII...NO. 18,816. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1909.—FOURTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

VICTORY FOR WRIGHT IN 10-MILE FLIGHT

Carries Passenger from Fort Myer to Shuter's Hill and Back and Wins Government Bonus.

SPEED, 42 MILES AN HOUR

Machine Once Rose to Height of 400 Feet—Every Government Requirement Met in the Test.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Orville Wright established another world record to-night when he drove his aeroplane, with a passenger, over the roughest country that any heavier-than-air machine has yet essayed. The course was five miles to Shuter's Hill, on the outskirts of Alexandria, Va., and return to Fort Myer.

The trip was made in approximately fourteen minutes and forty seconds from the time the machine crossed the starting mark at the army post until it recrossed it on the return trip. The exact speed will not be known until the officers who compose the Board of Judges make their report, which probably will be to-morrow morning.

It is figured, unofficially, of course, that the aeroplane made an average speed of close to forty-two miles an hour. It may have traveled faster than this, or slower. In any event, it is generally acknowledged that the Wrights have exceeded the average speed figure set by the War Department, and are entitled to a bonus over the $25,000 that the Government will now pay for the flier.

There were few preliminaries to the final test. The day set in with a series of thunder showers, and it was not until the middle of the afternoon that the clouds began to break. Both of the Wrights were out early and looked with anxious eyes on the lowering skies. Shortly after 3 o'clock all hope of a flight was given up, and they began to plan for a flight shortly after dawn to-morrow. The ill-luck that has followed them, however, changed a half hour later, and the clouds began to break up. The aeroplane was brought out of the balloon house a few minutes after 6 o'clock. It was wheeled down the field and placed on the monorail, but neither Orville nor Wilbur appeared for some time. When the former did leave the shed for the walk across the parade ground, he was accompanied by his mother and sister, Miss Katherine Wright, and some friends of the latter.

In the meantime Wilbur had walked briskly over to where the members of the Board of Judges, who were stationed at the starting line, were seated, and engaged them in conversation. He remained only a moment, and then, turning, he picked up a great stone and struggled into the centre of the field with it, laying it on the ground 200 yards from the starting track and directly in front of it. Beneath the stone he laid a great square of white cloth.

The white splotch on the burned, brown grass of the parade ground was to give Orville an opportunity to distinguish the crossing point on which the starters' watches were snapped. These preliminaries arranged, Wilbur waved to his younger brother, and Orville left the machine and walked down to where he was. They held a short consultation, in which Wilbur did most of the talking. Then the two returned.

By this time everything was in readiness for the trying out of the engine. Orville and Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, who sat beside him in the flight, went through the formality of testing the motor and machinery. They did not work to the satisfaction of the brothers, for after skipping a few times the engine was shut off and the propellers ceased to revolve.

"Advance that spark," commanded Wilbur, holding up an admonitory finger. Orville did. The engine was cranked up again, and a moment later it was throbbing rhythmically.

Lieut. Foulois climbed into the next seat to the engine. Orville crammed his cap down on his head, and took his place. The propellers, which had been humming steadily, increased their revolutions until they shrilled into a scream.

How the Start Was Made.

"All ready!" shouted Wilbur, who stood with his watch in hand at the end of the right lateral plant. Orville nodded, and, breaking the clutch that held up the weights, gave the machine its initial velocity, the aeroplane shot down the monorail and was off.

It left the end of the rail at 6:46:47. During the dash down the field it appeared to every one that the aeroplane could not possibly rise. It seemed to touch the ground twice after it got away, but on the turn near the balloon shed Orville raised the forward planes, twisted his laterals, and the machine soared upward. There was a cheer from the big crowd that was banked at the north end of the field. For two circuits of the field the aeroplane rose, higher and higher, until at an altitude of about 150 feet it shot off on its dangerous flight. The starting time on the actual ten-mile test was 6:48:30.

Two balloons had been raised to mark the course. To those at the army post the first one, two-and-one-half miles away, was plainly visible, but the one that marked the turn was discernible only to the keenest sight. The aeroplane bore swiftly down on the first balloon, however, when it was seen to turn westward out of its course. This was due to a cross wind that blew from that direction and was drifting the aerial craft somewhat away from the route Orville had planned to take.

In this manoeuvre, which was necessary, the aviators lost some precious time. Each mile over forty miles an hour was worth $2,500 to the brothers. More time was lost when the second balloon was reached. Orville, instead of turning into the teeth of the breeze from the west on the turn, made the turn with the wind. It deflected the line of the machine, so that it dropped forty feet in its flight. This forty feet had to be regained in order to cross the forest-covered ridge that lay between Shuter's Hill and the starting point at Fort Myer.

On the Return Trip.

The dramatic moment of the flight, so far as the throng at the army post was concerned, came when the aeroplane was flying over the valley nearest the fort. It met with a powerful down draught at this point and sank into it. To the watchers at the fort it appeared as though the aeroplane had plunged downward, disabled. Visions of the tragic occurrence of last year, when Lieut. Selfridge was killed in a similar accident, held the crowd spellbound. When the machine crawled up the hill of air and back into view again, the sigh of relief was audible. A second later, when the nerves

Continued on Page 2.

Superior to Lemonade—Horsford's Acid Phosphate added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, refreshes and invigorates. A wholesome tonic.—Adv.

SAVED VICTIMS $1,200.

Spanish Government Intercepts South Dakotan's Draft in Legacy Swindle.

MADRID, July 30.—The Spanish swindling agencies which have fleeced the innocent in all parts of the world for many years with stories of buried treasure, legacies, &c., continue to find victims in the United States. The latest is Morgan N. Jones of Aberdeen, S. D., who will learn for the first time through this dispatch that the $1,200 he sent in the form of a draft on the Crédit Lyonnais fortunately did not fall into the hands of the swindlers, but will be returned to him by the Spanish authorities in due course.

A decoy letter signed C. Burrel Lopez informed Jones that a relation had died in a Spanish prison leaving a daughter in a Spanish convent. A large fortune had been found concealed in his baggage, and the man's dying request was that the relative in South Dakota would give his daughter a home and take over the management of his fortune—only there were death charges amounting to $1,200, and unless these were immediately paid the Government would confiscate the dead man's money. So Jones of Aberdeen got together the cash and mailed the draft.

Fortunately the address C. Burrel Lopez was known and the authorities opened the letter and will return the money to the sender. Such cases occur frequently though not often with such luck for the victim. Two months ago a young lawyer from the State of Washington (it would be unfair to give his name) mortgaged his home and left his wife and baby with $6,000 sewed in his undershirt to receive an involved legacy. He was instructed on reaching Gibraltar to cross to Algeciras with a blue ribbon in his buttonhole so that the dead man's friend could recognize him.

After the lawyer left New York nothing was heard of him for several weeks and his wife became frightened, fearing that he had been killed. But he found his way back home. For the benefit of families of future victims it can be stated that these Spanish swindlers never inflict physical harm on their victims, as that would make them amenable to the Spanish law under which it is impossible to convict them for swindling, as no witnesses can ever be brought forward to testify that they actually saw the money delivered.

A BALLOON RATE WAR.

St. Louis Clubs Bid for Passengers to Illinois, Arkansas, and Iowa.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—An aerial rate war is on. There is rivalry between the Aero Club of St. Louis and the South St. Louis Aero Club. The first bomb was fired at last night's meeting of the South St. Louis Aero Club. The Aero Club of St. Louis promptly met the competition, and cut under it.

To Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, and Iowa, common points, the South St. Louis Aero Club has established a one-way rate of $40 each for passengers, providing that five go up at the same time in the balloon University City. This is on the basis of $200 to pay for the gas and the use of the balloon.

Meeting this rate, the Aero Club of St. Louis announces that it will offer the same transportation facilities at a flat rate of $35 a head.

"We'll meet the St. Louis Aero Club's rate and go under it," said an official of the South St. Louis Aero Club to-day. "When we fixed the rate at $40 last night we understood that the rate heretofore charged by the Aero Club of St. Louis was $45 for each person. If they can afford to make a rate of $35 we can do it too."

"Our rate of $35 a head for parties of five is very reasonable," said H. E. Honeywell, official pilot of the Aero Club of St. Louis, "but we're not going to let anybody cut under us."

The balloon passenger rate does not cover the return trip to St. Louis. If passengers alight 100 miles away they will have to pay their way back to St. Louis by rail or water.

CONGRESS COWED, SAYS SHAW

Believes Country Would Elect Hearst—More Centralized Than Russia.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 30.—Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, in an address this afternoon before a large audience in the Auditorium said:

"Never before has there been such an exhibition of cowardice in the halls of Congress. The people have made cowards of their Congressmen. And every man who has dared to follow his own convictions and vote according to those convictions will be retired by the people when his name again comes before them for reelection.

"If Roosevelt, Taft, and Bryan were to die to-morrow the nominee of one party would be William Randolph Hearst and the nominee of the other party would be Robert M. La Follette. And the people of the country would elect Hearst.

"Uncle Joe Cannon is not a coward—in this respect he is exceptional in this Congress. Sherman is a brave man. He is true to his convictions. But he has had a hard fight, and he has won.

"This country, in the evolution of matters governmental, has now the most centralized Government in the world, not excepting Russia. We have got to the stage in our evoultion where we expect the Executive Department of the Government to make the laws, usurping the functions of the legislative department."

DROWNED FROM HUMAN CHAIN

Philadelphian Formed a Line of Rescuers and Wasn't Missed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 30.—George Gregory of Philadelphia was drowned in the surf to-day while forming one link in a human chain to give aid to one of his companions who was in danger and had called for help.

Gregory and five other young men had gone into the water about the time the life guards went on duty. One of them got into a bad cross current and was swept off his feet. He cried for help and the others formed a chain to reach him. The current caught all the party, and perhaps more would have gone down had not the life guards brought four ashore.

Gregory was not missed until one of the other members of the party had recovered consciousness. He asked for the young man and the life guards went searching for him, and later his body was recovered. The body will be taken home to-morrow.

Mary Powell Goes Aground in Storm.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 30.—During a wind and electric storm which passed over this section this afternoon the river steamboat Mary Powell was driven out of her course and poked her nose into a mud bank. She was fast half an hour, and then the rising tide floated her and she went on up the river, apparently uninjured. Near Dobbs Ferry trees were blown down, roads washed out, and several barns hit by lightning. At the Tower Ridge Yacht Club lightning struck a boat belonging to Morton Adams.

$2.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN, Next Sunday, August 1, Pennsylvania Railroad. Special train leaves New York, West 23d Street, 6:45 A. M. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 7:15 A. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.—Adv.

TWO ARE HURT IN 24-HOUR AUTO RACE

Stearns Car Turns Over on J. B. Marquis Where Three Other Mishaps Occurred.

MECHANIC ALSO INJURED

Roberts, Driving the Simplex Auto, Narrowly Escapes Running Into the Wreck—Eight Cars in the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIGHTON BEACH TRACK, July 30.—John B. Marquis, driver of the Stearns car in the twenty-four-hour race at Brighton Beach, was injured at midnight to-night when his auto turned over on him at the turn into the home stretch. Marquis had just relieved Laurent Grosse, and was on his first lap of the course. His car was traveling at the rate of sixty miles an hour in third place.

George Robertson, driving the Simplex car, second in the race, was just behind the Stearns car when the accident happened. He had a narrow escape himself, but managed to avoid the overturned car and sped on to the judges' stand to notify the officials of the accident.

An ambulance and the official car were sent to the scene. Marquis was carried to the hospital tent. Lang, his mechanician, was also hurt.

The accident happened where earlier in the day two motor cyclists had gone off the track and one of the racing cars in the 100-mile event had been ditched. The turn is particularly bad because the surface has been worn through and the track is soft. Marquis apparently did not know this.

The Stearns car lost its two front wheels and was temporarily out of the race, but the repair men hoped to have it in motion again within an hour. A few laps before the accident occurred the Stearns was penalized two miles for running without lights.

At the fifth hour, 1:45 o'clock, the score was:

	Miles.		Miles.
Fiat	254	Lozier	219
Simplex	246	Acme	158
Rainier	238	Stearns	141
P. & S.	224	Haynes	122

Eight Autos in the Race.

Under the glare of myriads of electric and calcium lights, eight racing autos started in the twenty-four-hour race at the new Brighton Beach Motordrome to-night. The grand and field stands were crowded with people, and hundreds of automobiles were parked along the mile oval. It was exactly 9:05 o'clock when the cars were sent away from the starting lines. This was the line-up:

1—Acme; Cyrus Patschke, driver; H. A. Vantine, alternate.
2—Lozier; Ralph Mulford, driver; Harry Cobe, alternate.
3—Simplex; George Robertson, driver; Al Poole, alternate.
4—Blank.
5—Stearns; Laurent Grossa, driver; J. B. Marquis, alternate.
6—Palmer and Singer; Ray Howard, driver; Frank Lescault, alternate.
7—Rainier; L. A. Disbrow, driver; Charles H. Lund, alternate.
8—Fiat; Ralph De Palma, driver; Edward H. Parker, alternate.
9—Haynes; Frank Sweigert, driver; John Looney, alternate.

The starting line was in front of the grand stand, and it was a short distance to the clubhouse turn.

George Robertson, in the Simplex, was quickest to break, and obtained the rail, going around to first turn. The Stearns was second, Haynes third, Fiat fourth, Lozier fifth, Palmer and Singer sixth, Rainier seventh, and Acme eighth.

There was considerable crowding at the start, and the first mile was made in the slow time of 1:17 3-5. The Simplex was still leading, the Stearns was second, Fiat third, Lozier fourth, Rainier fifth, Acme sixth, Palmer and Singer seventh, and Haynes eighth.

The Simplex was favorite from the start, and Robertson was cheered every time he passed the grand stand.

Stearns Takes the Lead.

The Stearns car took the lead on the seventh lap and held first position to the twenty-third mile, when the car met with trouble and was off the track for a while. The time for ten miles was 11:29 4-5. When the Stearns drew into the paddock the Fiat car took the lead, with the Simplex second. Ralph De Palma, in the Fiat, drove a consistent race from the start, and at the end of the first hour he was leading by two miles, having traveled fifty-three miles. The Stearns, which had returned to the track, was second, with 51 miles, Lozier third, with 48; Simplex fourth, with 47; Rainier fifth, with 46; Palmer and Singer sixth, with 45; Acme seventh, with 41, and Haynes last, with a trifle less than 41.

At the end of the first hour the Fiat, driven by Ralph De Palma, was leading, with 53 miles; Stearns was second, with 51 miles; Lozier third, with 48 miles; Simplex fourth, with 47 miles; Rainier fifth, with 46 miles; Acme sixth, with 41 miles, and Haynes seventh, with 41 miles.

The Fiat, on her eighty-eighth mile, had to pull off the track because of tire trouble. The fast pace De Palma was setting had taken him far into the lead, but it had also burned up his tires. The Stearns was only a few miles behind the Fiat, and before the latter returned to the track it had crept up on the leader.

Between 700 and 800 automobiles were parked around the course by 11 o'clock, and fully 1,000 people were in the grand and field stands. It was estimated that the motor cars at the track were worth more than $3,000,000. There never has been such a gathering of automobiles at a track meet in this country.

The second hour saw the Fiat still in the lead with 104 miles. This was three miles behind the record made last year by Robertson and Lescault in the Simplex. The Simplex was second with 102 miles. Stearns third with 101, Rainier fourth with 95, Lozier fifth with 95, Palmer and Singer sixth with 90, Acme

Continued on Page 3.

HUDSON TUNNELS.
After 1:00 A. M. Monday, August 2d, Tunnel Trains will run on regular schedule between Hudson Terminal, Fulton, Church, and Cortlandt Sts., New York, and Penn. R. R. Station and Erie Station, Jersey City, and Lackawanna Station, Hoboken.—Adv.

In order to make sure of obtaining a copy of to-morrow's Times, notable features of which are advertised elsewhere, place your order with your newsdealer early to-day.

NINETY POLICE OUT TO QUELL NEGRO RIOT

Rescue Three Battered Comrades from 5,000 Rowdies Amid a Hail of Crockery.

PELTED FROM THE ROOFS

"Little Africa" Had Become Excited Over the Arrest of Disorderly Negresses—Four Prisoners.

A fight between two negresses in 134th Street, near Lenox Avenue, in the heart of the district known as "Little Africa," late last night started a riot in which the police of three precincts—ninety men in all—engaged with their clubs several thousand negroes armed with bricks, bottles, and crockery.

Before the riot was suppressed one negro, Joseph Simmons of 123 West 134th Street, was locked up in bad shape in the West 125th Street Station for discharging a pistol into a group of policemen. The two women and a third negro were also captured. They were locked up, charged with inciting a riot.

The shooting occurred when it seemed that everything had quieted down. A group of ten policemen were standing at 133d Street and Lenox Avenue, when a tall negro ran down the street, flourishing a revolver. He fired at the policemen, and made off over a fence.

The next instant a dozen clubs were out, and the policemen scattering, to cover every point, followed. They followed the man over one fence, and saw him fall over another. Then they came to a back door. The negro evidently had entered.

They ran in and found a badly frightened girl. Kate Dutchka, maid for Robert O'Connell, whose house, 457 Lenox Avenue, it was. The negro was there, too. He fought, but vainly. The girl declared he said to her:

"If you say a word it's all up with you."

The trouble began at 11:50 o'clock, when Patrolman Boylan came upon a group of negroes surrounding two women who were tearing at each other's hair. He ran in and caught one of the women, trying to pull her away. Instantly the other negroes closed about him, pushing and jostling him. Boylan, still holding the woman, blew his whistle for help.

Policeman Fitzmaurice of the West 125th Street Station, and a moment later Bicycle Policeman John Sommerer, broke through the growling crowd about Boylan.

"Catch that woman!" cried Boylan, pointing to the other combatant. Both rushed for her, and both seized her.

Then somebody raised a cry of "Kill the cops!" and from the houses negroes poured out, so that each minute the crowd was bigger by a hundred, and the windows and roofs were alive with colored men and women shouting down into the street.

Those below tugged at the women to get them away from the place and struck at the policemen. Thos above, shouting steadily, flung from the roofs into the street bricks and bottles. From the windows came crockery and glassware. The policemen, fighting with swinging clubs, struck many heads, but could not beat off the crowd.

The crowd got one of the women with torn dress away. Around the other the three policemen formed, and, one walking backward, they advanced slowly against the mob toward the corner under a rain of missiles. They reached the corner, and one telephoned to the 125th Street Police Station. The Lieutenant ordered out his own reserves and those of West 152d Street and East 126th Street.

The reserves found the three policemen, with battered helmets and torn uniforms, still fighting. To their rescue first came ten men in the West 125th Street patrol wagon. Then came others in taxicabs they had seized at the West End Casino.

When the three men fighting about the call box on the corner saw the first ten arrive and begin to plow through the street, solid with negroes, they made for the man who had seemed ringleader. Sommerer got him. The next moment some ten negroes, as if organized, seized him, broke Sommerer's hold, and, forming like a football wedge, started down Lenox Avenue, Sommerer, who still had his wheel, following in their wake.

They ran on into a saloon, but near 133d Street the patrol wagon appeared with more reserves, and Sommerer, calling these to his aid, had the place surrounded, and entering, recaptured his man. He said he was William Brown of 432 West 129th Street.

It was long after midnight before the district was quiet again.

BOYS SOAPED B. R. T. TRACKS.

Motormen Had Difficulty in Stopping Trains—Two Arrests.

Charles Simpson, 17 years old, of 1,151 Thirty-ninth Street, and William A. Bennett, 18, of 796 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, were held for a hearing next week by Magistrate Tighe, in the Adams Street Court yesterday, on the complaint of William Ashby, a B. R. T. investigator, who charged them with soaping the tracks on the Culver branch of the road on Tuesday night.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock that night the motormen of several trains found difficulty in stopping their trains at Tenth and Fort Hamilton Avenues, where there is a stop for passengers. The cars slid over the tracks. An investigation disclosed that the tracks were smeared with soap for a considerable distance, thereby endangering the lives of passengers.

Detectives Gomeringer and O'Connor of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, after questioning several boys in the neighborhood, were convinced that the two boys they arrested knew all about the case. The railroad company declared its intention to prosecute the boys, as well as other youths found guilty of a similar offense.

Latest Shipping News.

SS Philadelphia, incoming from Southampton, reported by Marconi wireless 308 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this afternoon.

SEEING NEW YORK STEAM YACHT; free transportation from Seeing N. Y. Auto office, Flatiron Bldg., 5th Av. Side; only starting point W. 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; 3 hours' trip; fare $1; the most instructive and enjoyable trip in the world. Tel. 1944 Gramercy.—Adv.

EARTHQUAKE WRECKS TWO MEXICAN TOWNS

Chilpancingo Overthrown and Acapulco Partly Razed by Violent Shocks Early Yesterday.

PANIC IN MEXICAN CAPITAL

People Wait Till Dawn in Plazas—Little Damage There—Only Thirteen Killed So Far Reported.

MEXICO CITY, July 30.—The town of Chilpancingo, 120 miles southwest of here, with some 3,000 inhabitants, was partly destroyed; Acapulco, on the southern coast, 175 miles away, with some 5,000 people, was partly razed, and an undetermined number of lives were lost in an earthquake which at an early hour to-day shook Central Mexico from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Querato, on the north, to Oaxaca, on the south, an area of more than 1,000 square miles. The series of shocks was the most severe the region has felt for the last quarter of a century.

When the Federal Telegraph Company attempted to work this morning it was found that the wires to the west coast were down. No communication with the State of Guerrero, the centre of the earthquake region of Mexico, could be established. After hours of effort a wire was opened by the roundabout way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The first message came from the Port of Acapulco to the Director of Telegraphs. It read:

"Acapulco is in ruins. The loss is incalculable."

Communication was then lost. Shortly after 2 o'clock another wire was opened up direct to Acapulco by way of Chilpancingo. A message said that the lower half of Acapulco had been destroyed and that four bodies had been taken from the ruins.

Early to-night a message from the American Consul at Acalpulco declared that the shocks still continued, though with lessened intensity. Three bodies had been taken from the ruins. The churches, the Custom House, and all of the hotels in the place were rendered uninhabitable. Not a house in the city escaped damage of some kind, and all buildings along the water front were leveled.

The first shock at Acalpulco occurred at 4:10 in the morning, and the people, knowing by experience what to expect, fled to the open. They had hardly got out when a series of six severe shocks of oscillatory character threw the more unstable buildings to the ground.

There was no tidal wave, but the Consul adds that the shocks were severer than those of 1907, which inundated a part of the city. His message says that no American was killed or injured. As to the total number of injured, he declared that the police had not made count. Not many of the wounded will die. The people are suffering greatly because the repeated shocks compel them to live in the open in the rainy season.

A message from Chilpancingo asserted that three deaths had occurred there and that the number of injured was not known. The barracks, the national palace, and the hospital at Chilpancingo were so much damaged as to be untenantable.

A previous message from G. Poyros, an American commercial traveler at Chilpanango, had reported that the city was destroyed and the people are living in the open.

A telegram from Iguala, Guerrero, sent at 8 o'clock to-night, says that the whole region is stil ltrembling with shocks. The people of the regio nare terrified. No deaths have been registered.

A message from Puebla, the third Mexican city in size, reports severe damage to several dwelling houses and one death as a result of this morning's shocks. M. Tillizo, a guest of the Hotel Jardin, died of fright.

Reports from Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Tlacotalpam, Silicayoapam, Duzman, Meroteon, and Hachuca indicate property damaged but no loss of life.

At the Department of Public Works to-night it was said that the quake had greatly damaged the water main and that Mexico City's water supply would be curtailed for a few days. A number of points in Guerrero have not yet been heard from.

According to the observatory records, the first shock of the series was felt at 4:15 this morning, the rocking oscillation being from the east to the southwest. It was violent, causing the bells of the many cathedrals of Mexico City to toll, breaking crockery, and in some instances leveling walls.

The inhabitants of the capital had hardly recovered from the fright occasioned by this shock when a second and more severe shock caused an outpouring of nearly all of the residents to the streets and open plazas.

This second movement was of a twisting character and lasted with marked severity for 90 seconds. The tall buildings of the capital swayed and in some instances cracked, the pavement opened in places, and in the poorer quarters a number of houses collapsed.

So far as can be learned from police records six persons lost their lives in Mexico City and its environs as a result of this second shock. Two were men of the lower class, the others being three women and a child. Four persons are now in hospitals and they cannot recover, it is said.

The second shock frightened the inhabitants so much that no one ventured indoors again until daybreak.

The large American colony escaped almost unscathed. There were some slight injuries reported among them from falling plaster, but no serious hurts were reported. They, with the native population, remained in the plazas or squares until daylight gave them courage to enter their dwellings.

The peons were terribly frightened. For days they have been predicting a disaster because the snow on the peak of the volcano Popocatapetl, visible from this city, has been melting. An old Aztec legend declares that when the snows on this volcano disappear, so too will the city at its base.

Officers of the observatory attest that Mexico City rests on an old lake bed, the made ground acting as a spongy, jelly-like mass which neutralized the severity of the shakings.

WASHINGTON RECORDED SHOCKS

Seismograph Experts Thought It Was About 2,800 Miles Away.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—An earthquake of considerable intensity and duration was recorded this morning by the Weather Bureau seismographs. The records began at 5:58 A. M., and lasted for more than an hour. The maximum intensity occurred between 6:13 and 6:20 A. M., with an actual movement of the ground at Washington of over two-tenths of an inch. From these records the epicentre of this earthquake appears to be about 2,800 miles distant from Washington, possibly in Ecuador, or off the western coast of South America, in the Pacific Ocean.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey Observatory at Cheltenham, Md., also recorded two tremors of earthquake of considerable magnitude. The origin of the earthquake waves was estimated there as being about 2,500 miles distant.

Day Line's second morning boat for Po'keepsie and back is a perfect outing. Music.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S YACHT SAVES 20.

Power Boat Had Capsized in Saco River—Two Thought Drowned.

BIDDEFORD POOL, Me., July 30.—The President's yacht Sylph to-night rescued twenty of a party of twenty-nine persons who had been thrown into the Saco River when a power boat capsized.

Two persons are believed to have been drowned. The others were rescued by other power boats.

BEATS OFF FIVE ROBBERS.

Former Baseball Player Houghtaling Fights Effectively.

BARMEN, Rhenish Prussia, July 30.—James L. Houghtaling of Chicago, while on his way to-day to attend the world's conference of Young Men's Christian Associations, which is being held here, was set upon by thieves on the Italian frontier.

He beat off five of the robbers with his fists, sending one to the hospital for an indefinite period, and arrested two others. Mr. Houghtaling is an old-time Yale University baseball player.

SNOW FALLS IN OMAHA.

Thermometer Down from 80 to 69 Degrees, Eleven Degrees, in 40 Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 30.—Snow fell in Omaha to-night for two minutes. At 9 o'clock the thermometer registered 80 degrees. At 9:40, during a sudden storm, snowflakes filled the air.

The temperature had fallen to 69 degrees at the time of the appearance of the flakes.

RABBI DIES OF POISON.

Found in Stupor from Formaldehyde—Expires in Hospital.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 30.—The Rev. Lewis Weis, a Jewish rabbi of Bradford, Penn., is dead in an Olean hospital of formaldehyde poisoning.

He was found in bed at the Olean House this morning in a stupor. Temporary insanity is said to be the cause of the suicide.

A post-mortem examination shows that Rabbi Weis died from an overdose of some sleeping medicine taken accidentally and not with suicidal intent, it is believed.

WARRANT FOR STRICKEN MAN.

Rupert, Whom Officers Sought on Arson Charge, Paralzyed on Farm.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., July 30.—William H .Rupert, ex-Sheriff of Fulton County, for whom a warrant was issued in Schenectady yesterday charging him with being concerned in the burning of a grocery store in that city, was located at a farmhouse just outside of the city limits this afternoon.

He was stricken with paralysis yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and has been unconscious ever since. He may die.

SWISH! CAME A METEOR.

Burying Itself Steaming in a Jersey Garden—Can't Be Dug Up Yet.

NEWTON, N. J., July 30.—A meteor almost six feet in diameter tore up Manning Cooper's garden yesterday afternoon. Some men who were playing ball in a lot a short distance away say there was a swishing noise and a rush of flame through the air and that the earth steamed where the "ball of fire," as they called it, entered the earth. The green growing stuff about the depression in Cooper's garden is scorched. The meteor would be dug up now, only to do so would destroy most of Cooper's garden truck, and he wants pay for it.

STRIKE FOR HEALTH'S SAKE.

Sandpaperers in Pipe Factory Want a Dust Machine There.

Ninety sand paperers employed in the smoking pipe factory of S. M. Frank & Co., Seventeenth Street and Avenue P, were reported on strike by the east side unions yesterday to force the firm to place a blowing machine in the sandpapering floor to get rid of the dust.

The strikers say that under the present arrangements the dust raised in the sandpapering of the finished pipes gets into their eyes, and is breathed by the workers. After the sandpaperers struck the firm tried to get men in the other departments to do the sandpapering but failed. The strikers have no grievances in reference to wages or hours of work.

QUICK RESCUE IN HUDSON.

Tug Responds Promptly When Squall Upsets a Rowboat.

The squall that preceded the downpour of rain late yesterday afternoon overtook a rowboat in the middle of the Hudson River, opposite Hastings, and upset it. Passengers on the Hendrick Hudson, bound for New York, saw the man, two women, and two children floundering in the water. At the time the rowboat turned over the tug Tip Top of New York was running toward it.

The rescue of the overturned party was soon accomplished. The tug pulled all five on board, put in to the recreation pier at Yonkers, landed the five, and went on. The members of the party started for home before their names could be learned.

CLUBS FOR SUBWAY CREWS.

Interborough Provides Comforts for Its Motormen and Conductors.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company announced yesterday that $50,000 had been appropriated by its Directors for the erection and equipment of more commodious quarters for its motormen and conductors at the subway and elevated terminals. Plans have been perfected for six of these clubhouses at 159th Street and Eighth Avenue, 129th Street and Third Avenue, the 179th Street yard, Bronx Park and Third Avenue, 242d Street and Broadway, and 148th Street and Seventh Avenue. The buildings will all be 65 by 36 feet and will contain shower baths, kitchens, restaurants, and smoking and reading rooms.

Mr. Belmont has added $10,000 personally to the appropriation to be used in providing books, magazines, and newspapers in the clubhouses. The plans for the first of the structures have been filed with the Building Department, and it is expected that at least four of them will be completed and opened within a few months.

Alabama for Income Tax Amendment.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30.—Both houses of the Legislature reported favorably to-day the National income tax amendment.

If the lead around the packages of "Salada" was weighed in with the tea it would show profits to the company of over half a million a year, but this is not done. Absolutely full weight of tea is given inside the "Salada" packets.—Adv.

TARIFF REPORT IN; PLAN TO DEFEAT IT

Payne Declares Compromise Bill Is Downward Revision—President Is Pleased with It.

REBELLION IN THE HOUSE

Tawney and Mann Lead Fight Against Report and Cannon Is Believed to Be Aiding Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—It was just six minutes past 12 o'clock to-day when Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee presented the conference report on the tariff bill to the House. Accompanying it, Mr. Payne had a printed statement of his own, explaining the character he gives the bill and dilating upon the number and importance of the reductions from the Dingley rates that have been achieved. He had also the formal statement of the managers of the conference.

Neither of these statement was read, nor was the formal report. Mr. Payne simply said that the report would be printed in The Congressional Record in the morning, and he asked to have it printed also as a document. That request was granted, but his request for the printing of his own statement as a document was objected to by Mr. Underwood, one of the Democratic conferees, who said that the Democrats had not had time to examine it, and were not willing to have printed as a public document a private statement which might be merely an attack upon the Democratic position.

Many Reductions Are Shown.

The Payne statement gives in apparent detail the items on which duties have been increased, with a slight explanation of each, and those on which duties have been reduced. These latter form a considerable table, and it is evident at once from a glance at the document that it will be relied upon greatly by the Republican defenders of the bill to prove that the measure does conform to the pledges of the platform and of Mr. Taft in his campaign for a "substantial revision downward."

In that it probably will prove very successful, for it has been prepared with skill, and it can be met fully only by a similar statement prepared by one who is as thoroughly familiar with the tricks and hidden increases of the bill as Mr. Payne himself is. Throughout the country, where the impression prevails that the bill is a betrayal of the promises for downward revision, this statement will undoubtedly overwhelm a great deal of criticism, simply because the average critic would not have the information with which to meet it.

Mr. Payne's statement thus outlines the defense of the bill which the Republicans will undertake. It will be outweighed in importance unquestionably by the attitude of President Taft toward the measure. The President is openly and outspokenly pleased with the bill. He does not regard it as all that might have been done by considerable, but he does think that it has accomplished a greal deal, and that it is a distinct improvement over the Dingley law, from the standpoint of revision downward.

Taft Prepared to Sign It.

Mr. Taft is prepared to sign the bill. He will spend part of the time that it takes to secure affirmative action on the conference report in the two Houses in making his last inspection of the whole measure, and when it comes to him with the signatures of the Speaker and Vice President he will be ready to add his name, thus making it law.

The President is pleased to a certain extent, in the first place, with the results obtained by his own efforts with the conferees on some of the most important items in the bill. He does not get all that he wanted in what has been called his demand for "free raw materials." He asked for free hides, coal, iron ore, and oil. He gets free hides and oil, with substantial reductions on iron ore and coal. He stood solidly against an increase in the rates on women's gloves and won. He was in favor of the House rate of $1 a thousand on rough lumber, and had to exert himself strenuously to prevent the rate from going above $1.25 a thousand. He wanted cuts in the cotton goods schedules, where the Senate had made increases of large proportions. He secured two slight reductions from the Senate rates on the cheaper goods, but still the rates are above what the House imposed and above those now in force.

It is impossible now to go into a detailed showing of just what the President asked and what he got, but in general it can be shown in this way. He said repeatedly during the fighting in conference that he would be glad to have the reductions of both houses and the increases of neither. Such a result of the conference would have given him the greatest pleasure. There are certain paragraphs, several of them, which have been so rewritten and altered in conference that it is impossible now to make a detailed showing of their effects.

What the President Got.

But there are 197 cases in the different schedules on which it would have been possible for the conferrees to conform to the President's desire. Out of these 197 they agreed upon the high rate instead of the low in 83 cases. They took the low rate in only 79 cases, and in 37 cases there was a compromise. Thus the President got 39 per cent. of what he asked for, lost in 42 per cent., and submits to a compromise in 19 per cent.

A single schedule will give perhaps a clearer idea of this showing. Schedule A, chemicals, shows 46 cases, where one house or the other had made a reduction. Of these 46 cases where the low rate might have been agreed upon by the conferrees they took the high rate in 22, the low rate in 14, and compromised in 10. So it goes through the bill.

Nevertheless, on the whole, as was said in these dispatches last night, the reductions outnumber the increases, and therefore numerically it is a revision downward. And that is the fact on which the Republicans will place the greatest reliance in defending the measure before the people.

In his talks with the numerous Senators and Representatives who called on him to-day the President did not enter much into the question of specific rates and the changes that had been made in them. He expressed himself generally as satisfied with the result, and seemed willing to condone what had not been accomplished by the reflection that no tariff bill could be expected to be perfect or to satisfy everybody. As he said in the formal statement issued after the call of the House stand-patters, "any revision of the tariff must have defects and inconsistencies."

Glad of Philippines Provisions.

He did specify several matters, however, which help him to his general satisfaction with the bill. One of these is the provision for free trade with the Philippines. He has worked for that, he said, for ten years, and he regards it as his child. He is especially glad to see it at last in the way of becoming law. He thinks the provision for maximum and minimum rates a good thing, and approves also the creation of a customs court, which he believes will simplify customs litigation and insure uniformity in construction and the operation of the law. The provision for a tariff commission, feeble and vague as it is, yet affords him ground for satisfaction. For he believes that it still confers upon an Executive who will construe it liberally a power that ultimately will produce lasting benefit to the people, and will have a decidedly helpful effect in the construction of future tariff laws.

The President also regards the corporation tax provision as good, although he does not consider that as his child, as he does the Philippine provision. He does not think the tax provision alone would have been sufficient to justify the signing of the bill in spite of other great defects, and this expression from him is interpreted to mean that the presence of the tax provision in the bill would not have prevented him from vetoing it if it had come to him containing other matters which he regarded as thoroughly objectionable.

Conferrees Made Him Arbitrator.

Another thing about the whole struggle which gives the President satisfaction is the fact that he never once, from start to finish of the whole fight, interfered of his own motion with either house or with the conferrees. In other words, as it developed to-day, Mr. Taft maintained his "hands-off" policy throughout and without exception. It was not until the bill went into conference that he expressed any specific opinion regarding rates or any other matter. And then it was given only at the request of the conferrees.

It appears that immediately upon assembling for the first time the Republican conferrees adopted a resolution providing that whenever a matter was disputed all votes upon it should be referred to the President for his approval. If he disapproved he was to be asked to submit his views and recommendations. This was done, and Mr. Taft gave his views, and expressed his opinions only when the conferrees asked him to do so. Thus, in fact, he became the referee for the conferrees upon their own request, and is entitled to say truly that he kept his hands off, and that it was Congress which made the bill.

Opposition to Report Gathers.

When Chairman Payne offered the conference report in the House there was loud applause on the Republican side and scattering expressions of joy at the end of the long delay among the Democrats. Though the general nature of the report was known by that time, a delay in the printing office kept the members from getting copies of the amended bill until 2 o'clock, so that there was still an air of expectancy on the faces of the statesmen as they awaited developments.

Members to-night are still urging their ignorance of the details of the report as an excuse for not declaring their positions, but in five separate cliques at least determined if not concerted efforts are being made to secure a defeat of the bill to-morrow. At these evidences of hostile activity the members of the organization profess to be merely amused, but in many quarters it is openly hinted that this amusement on the part of the Cannonites comes not so much from contempt of the opposition develping to the report, but from a secret hope that such opposition will succeed.

Mr. Cannon's disappointment in the matter of the glove schedule, which he came so near arranging to the satisfaction of his friend, ex-Representative Littauer, and his rage at the President's successful interference against him, was one of the chief topics of discussion at the Capitol. In view of the open declarations of two stanch organization men like Representatives Tawney and Mann that they will oppose the adoption of the report, there is a well-developed belief not altogether confined to the insurgents of one camp or another that Mr. Cannon, if he is not working against the report, at least is doing nothing in its behalf.

Five Groups of Insurgents.

This intimation is borne out by the apparent inactivity in the Speaker's rooms all day. The five cliques, from which will be drawn the opposition votes against the report to-morrow, are those interested first in "substantial revision downward," those interested in ultra-protective rates, those opposed to the corporation tax, those opposed to the high rates on print paper, and those opposed to the high rates on lumber.

All these men have come to be called "insurgents" of one sort or another—but they are all of the stanchest organization stamp with the exception of the real revisionists. These last are a remnant of the old rules insurgents, who so nearly overthrew Mr. Cannon at the beginning of the session.

The paper insurgents are led by Mr. Mann of Illinois, the Speaker's firm supporter on the floor. Mr. Mann declared when the Senate bill was first returned to the House that he would vote for no report carrying a paper schedule written by the State of Maine, and later he fixed $3 as the highest rate he would support. He again announced his determination today to vote against the report and coupled that announcement with the flat statement that there were enough votes to defeat it.

The lumber insurgents as such consist chiefly of the Minnesota delegation, except Mr. Steenerson, who has decided to swallow the bill. Most of this delegation are of the old rules insurgent crowd, but to them for the sake of lumber are added the stanch regulars, Stevens and Tawney.

Before becoming Chairman of the Appropriation Committee Mr. Tawney was Republican whip, and even as recently as the opening of this session was called into play again by the Speaker to line up the organization to seat Mr. Cannon and defend the rules. His revolt now has occasioned much surprised comment, and though Mr. Tawney is known to be a good fighter on his own account, the suggestion is not lacking that he feels certain that the Speaker's resentment will not be called down on him by his efforts.

Those opposed to the bill on account of the corporation tax features are few, mostly from New York and New England, though how many will come out into the open is not known.

The old rules insurgents held a meeting to-day, at which sixteen members were present, and, while they united in condemning the bill, they made no decision as to their united course. After their adjournment, however, while one member said he thought only about ten would vote against the report, another said fifteen or sixteen were certain to be mustered at the last.

Minimum Strength of Rebels.

Taking the original insurgents, who mustered 31 on the rules fight, as being now reduced to 16, the lowest estimate for the insurgents of all kinds against the report to-morrow is as follows:

Straightout insurgents	16
Ultraprotectionists	2
Lumber insurgents	2
Paper insurgents	1
Anti-corporation taxer	1
Minimum total	22

But most of these groups may be increased. After a meeting of the ultras it was stated that as many as three might vote against the bill. One of these is Mr. Southwick of New York, and he gives as an explanation of his position that the pending bill is not protective. The lumber insurgents may finally show a slight increase over their membership.

Mr. Mann may be supported on paper by Mr. Stafford, who was a member of the Paper Commitee, and one or two others, while it seems likely that from the New England States some support will come to Mr. Bennet of New York, who will oppose the motion of the previous question from hostility to the corporation tax and to "other items disadvantageous to New York State."

There are 28 Republican votes needed to defeat the report, on the assumption that every member of the House is present and votes. The full membership of the House is 391, and of these, with two vacancies, there are 218 Republicans. Of the 171 Democrats it is thought that three or four of the Louisianans will vote for the bill, leaving the side 28 short of a majority.

How that twenty-eight will be made up is a puzzle. Experts of long standing say that number will not be shown when the roll is called to-morrow. In the recent history of the House, it is pointed out, the only insurrection that ever delivered more votes than it claimed was the rules insurrection last Spring. Now six additional votes are absolutely needed.

The one point that casts doubt over the fate of the report to-morrow in the mind of the Representatives to-night is the attitude of the Speaker. One House member of organization complexion said this afternoon the Speaker was quoted as predicting that the report would be defeated and that Congress would at once adjourn without delay and without any further agreement.

In many quarters this alleged statement of the Speaker was repeated by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and nowhere did it seem to occasion particular surprise. One insurgent said that since the President's active participation in the work of the conference had begun Mr. Cannon had freely predicted that Congress would adjourn without doing a thing, that the Dingley law was good enough anyhow, and that the President was "butting in."

Cannon Declares for Report.

Speaker Cannon, however, to-night issued the following authorized statement in denial of reports of his indifference:

> I am in favor and shall support and vote for the conference report. All legislation, especially revenue legislation, is the result of a series of compromises. It could not be otherwise, when we remember that the people of the United States produce one-third of the civilized world's products, and that the compensation of the producer and of the wage earner is double that of their competitors elsewhere throughout the universe.
>
> The conference report covers a bill that is fairly protective to those engaged in production. If I were supreme, I could make a bill that in some respects would suit me better than the proposed bill. It might not be better than the bill agreed upon by the conferrees. While the bill sufficiently protects our present industries, in my judgment, under its provisions new industries will not be established.
>
> The country has been waiting for this legislation for five months, and many, having confidence that it would meet the protective policy of the Republican Party, have governed themselves accordingly. Production has increased and is increasing. Upon the enactment of the pending bill the people of the United States will see that for many years to come the legislation is not substantially changed. I am firmly of the opinion that we are upon the eve of the most prosperous era that we have ever enjoyed in the United States.

The closest approach to an estimate of the vote to-morrow came from Assistant Whip J. Francis Burke of Pennsylvania. He predicted that the report would be adopted by from 25 to 40 majority. He seemed worried, however, by Mr. Mann's claim of enough votes to defeat the bill.

The original Republican insurgents of the Senate who voted against the Tariff bill expect to hold a meeting to-morrow forenoon at the home of Senator Beveridge. Some of the ten who voted against the bill probably will vote for the adoption of the report.

A minority conference has been called by Senator Culberson, the Democratic leader of the Senate, to be held to-morrow. It probably will be determined at this conference what Democratic Senators will make speeches against the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Tariff Reductions Gained By Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Reductions that were made in conference, following the demand of President Taft for lower tariff rates, are shown in the following table:

	House.	Senate.	Dingley.	Conference Report.
Hides	Free	15%	15%.	Free.
Lumber, rough	$1	$1.50	$2 per 1,000 ft.	$1.25 per 1,000 ft.
Print paper	$2	$2	$6 per ton.	$3.75.
Iron ore	Free	25c.	40c. per ton.	15c. per ton.
Bituminous coal	67c.	60c.	67c. per ton.	45%.
Leather, rough and sole	5%	15%	20% per lb.	5%.
Boots and shoes	15%	20%	25%.	15%.
Harness	35%	40%	45%.	35%.
Petroleum and its higher oils	Free	counterv'g	Countervailing.	Free
Women's gloves	heavy inc.	Ding. rates	Various rates	Dingley rates
Hosiery	heavy inc.	Ding. rates	Various rates	House increases on cheaper grades, Dingley rates otherwise.
Cotton goods	Ding. rates	heavy inc.	Various rates	Senate rates retained with slight reduction on cheaper grades.

Other Changes Made by Conferrees.

	House.	Senate.	Dingley.	Conference Report.
Scrap iron	50c.	$2.50	$4 per ton.	$1 per ton.
Automobiles	45%	50%	45%	45%.
Nuts and washers	½c.	¾c.	1c. per lb.	¾c. per lb.
Horseshoes	½c.	¾c.	1c. per lb.	¾c. per lb.
Wire nails, 1 in. or larger	¼c.	¼c.	½c. per lb.	4-10c. per lb.
Wire nails, less than 1 in.	½c.	⅜c.	1c per lb.	⅜c. per lb.
Steel umbrella sticks	35%	50%	N. E.	50%.
Hooks and eyes	4c. & 15%	5c. & 15%	5½c., plus 15% per lb.	4½c. per lb. and 15%.
Clapboards	$1	$1.50	$1.50 per 1,000 ft.	$1.50 per 1,000 ft.
Laths	20c.	25c.	25c. per 1,000 pieces.	20c. per 1,000 pieces.
Shingles	30c.	50c.	30c. per 1,000 pieces.	50c. per 1,000 pieces.
Saccarine	50c.	75c.	$1.50, plus 10% per lb.	65c. per lb.
Barley	24c.	30c.	30c. per bushel.	30c. per bushel.
Barley malt	40c.	45c.	45c. per bushel.	45c. per bushel.
Oats	15c.	20c.	15c. per bushel.	15c. per bushel.
Rye	10c.	20c.	10c. per bushel.	10c. per bushel.
Wheat	25c.	30c.	25c. per bushel.	25c. per bushel.
Cabbages	2c.	3c.	3c. each.	2c. each.
Hops	12c.	20c.	12c. per lb.	16c. per lb.
Potatoes	25c.	45c.	25c. per bushel.	25c. per bushel.
Lemons	1¼c.	1½c.	1c. per lb.	1½c. per lb.
Fresh meats	1½c.	2c.	2c. per lb.	1½c. per lb.
Cordials	$2.25	$2.60	$2.25 per gallon.	$2.60 per gallon.
Bay rum	$1.50	$1.75	$1.50 per gallon.	$1.75 per gallon.
Champagne, qts.	$8.00	$9.60	$8 per dozen.	$9.60 per dozen.
Still wines, qts.	$1.60	$1.85	$1.60 per dozen.	$1.85 per dozen pints.
Ales, beer, &c.	40c.	45c.	40c. per gallon.	45c. per gallon.
Wool shoddy	20c.	25c.	25c. per lb.	25c. per lb.
Yachts	Free	35%	Free.	35%.
Diamonds, uncut	Free	5%	Free.	Free.
Diamonds, cut	10%	15%	10%.	10%.
Boracic acid	2c.	3c.	5c. per lb.	3% per lb.
Oxalic acid	1c.	2c. lb.	Free.	2c. per lb.
Bleaching powder	1-5c.	½c.	1-5c. per lb.	1-5c. per lb.
Orange mineral	2⅞c.	3⅜c.	3⅜c. per lb.	3¼c. per lb.
Red lead	2⅜c.	2⅞c.	2⅞c. per lb.	2⅝c. per lb.
White lead	2⅝c.	2⅞c.	2⅞c. per lb.	2½c. lb.
Whiting, dry	⅛c.	¼c.	¼c. per lb.	¼c. lb.
Bichromate of potash	1½c.	2¼c.	3c. lb.	2¼c. lb.
Bichromate of soda	1c.	1¾c.	2c. per lb.	1¾c. lb.
Bar iron	4.10c.	3.10c.	6.10c. per lb.	3-10c. lb.
Charcoal iron bars, &c	$10	$8	$12 per ton.	$8 ton.
Tin plates	1 2-10c.	1 2-10c.	1½c. per lb.	1 2-10c. lb.
Struc. steel, unpunched	3-10c.	4-10c.	5-10c. per lb.	4-10c. lb.
Steel wool	40%	35%	N. E.	40%.
Anvils	⅞c.	⅝c.	1⅞c. per lb.	⅝c. lb.
Axles, &c	1c.	¾c.	1c. per lb.	¾c. lb.
Hammers, sledges, &c	1½c.	1⅜c.	1½c. per lb.	1⅜c. lb.
Bolts	1¼c.	1½c.	1½c. per lb.	1¼c. lb.
Malleable castings	9.10c.	7.10c.	9.10c. per lb.	7.10c. lb.
Cut nails and spikes	5.10c.	4.10c.	6.10c. per lb.	4.10c. lb.
Bronze powder, &c	12c.	10c.	12c. per lb.	12c. lb.
Chocolate and cocoa, prepared, worth 24c. per pound	7c. + 10%	5c. + 10%	5c. + 10% per lb.	5c. + 10%.
Salt in bags	12c.	10c.	12c. per 100 lbs.	11c. per 100 lbs.
Salt in bulk	8c.	6c.	8c. per 100 lbs.	7c. per 100 lbs.
Stockings, worth $1 to $1.50 per dozen	85c. & 15%	60c. & 15%	60c. and 15% doz. pairs.	85c. & 15% per doz. prs.
Paper envelopes, plain	30%	20%	20%.	20%.
Manufactures of paper	40%	35%	35%.	35%.
Coal slack	67c.	15c.	15c. per ton.	15c. per ton.
Lead pencils	50% + 25%	45% + 25%	45c. plus 25% per gross	25c. and 25% per gross.
Paris green	15%	Free	15%.	15%.
Cotton bagging	6.10c sq yd	Free	6.10c. per square yard.	6.10c. per square yard.
Quebracho	⅞c.	⅛c.	½c. per lb.	½c. per lb.
Blue vitriol	½c.	¼c.	½c. per lb.	¼c. per lb.
Ultramarine blue	3¾c.	3c.	3¾c. per lb.	3c. per lb.
Sulphur, refined	$6	$4	$8 per ton.	$4 per ton.
Swords and blades	50%	35%	35%.	50%.
Cocoa butter	5c.	3½c.	3½c. per lb.	3½c. per lb.
Coffee substitutes	4c.	2½c.	2½c. per lb.	2½c. per lb.
Bicarbonate of soda	¾c.	⅝c.	¾c. per lb.	⅝c. per lb.

PAYNE TELLS OF CHANGES.

Declares Decreases Far Outweigh the Increases in the Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Representative Payne, in bringing in the conference report on the Tariff bill to-day, also handed up a statement compromising an analysis of the bill, showing both the increases and decreases. This detailed presentation was preceded by a general summary, in which he undertook to show the extent of revenue increases and decreases according to schedules. He declares the increases were on products valued at $825,512,525, and the decreases on products valued at $4,978,122,124.

In this preliminary statement Mr. Payne said that he had had made an investigation based on the census returns of 1905, showing the amount of domestic consumption of articles upon which duties have been raised and also the articles upon which duties have been lowered by the bill as finally reported from the Conference Committee. This had been done because comparisons have been made based upon the amount of importations, he said.

"Duties," he said, "have been lowered where they were too high under the present law, sometimes prohibitive in character, and for that reason the importations were comparatively small. On the other hand they have been raised in some instances where the tariff was insufficient for protection and the importations were very great."

Increases and Decreases.

He then gave the following table, which shows the consumption value of articles on which rates of duty have been increased and decreased in all cases where the amount of production could be ascertained.

	Consumption Values, Not Import Values. Duty Decreased.	Duty Increased.
Chemicals	$433,099,846	$11,105,820
Earthenware	128,423,732	
Metals	1,248,200,169	11,432,255
Lumber	566,870,950	31,280,372
Sugar	300,965,953	
Tobacco	No change	
Agricultural products	483,430,637	4,380,043
Wines and liquors	......	462,001,856
Cotton	......	41,622,024
Flax, hemp, jute	22,127,145	804,445
Wool	No change	
Silk	7,947,566	106,742,646
Paper and pulp	67,628,055	81,486,466
Sundries	1,719,428,069	101,656,058
Total	$4,978,122,124	$852,512,525

"Of the above increases," he goes on, "the following are luxuries, being articles strictly of voluntary use:

Chemicals, including perfumeries, &c.	$11,105,820
Wines and liquors	402,001,856
Silks	106,742,646
Total	$579,850,322
Balance of increases not on articles of luxury of	$272,662,203

Mr. Payne gave assurance that "in preparing this table the experts had used all of the available information from the Census Office and other sources." "But all of those," he said, "are not sufficient to present the total consumption of either class of articles. If the total amount of consumption were available the contrast between the amount of goods on which duties were lowered and those increased would be still more striking."

Taking up the schedules in their order he gave, first, the increases, and then the decreases. The figures in all cases were comparisons with the Dingley law.

In Schedule A, relating to chemicals, he gave the increases as follows:

Liquid anhydrous ammonia from 25 per cent. ad valorem to 5 cents a pound.

Manufactures of collodion, 5 per cent.

Coca leaves, 5 cents a pound.

Fancy soaps, from 15 cents a pound to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Decreases in this schedule were many, the principal items being as follows:

Boracic acid, from 5 cents to 2 cents a pound.

Chromic acid and lactic acid, from 3 cents to 2 cents a pound.

Salicylic acid, from 10 cents to 5 cents a pound.

Tannic acid or tannin, from 50 cents to 35 cents a pound.

Sulphate of ammonia, from three-tenths of 1 cent a pound to free list.

Borax, from 5 cents to 2 cents a pound.

Borate of lime and other borate material, from 4 cents to 2 cents a pound.

Chloroform, from 20 cents to 10 cents per pound.

Copperas, from one-quarter of 1 cent to fifteen-one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound.

Iodoform, from $1 to 75 cents per pound.

Licorice, from 4½ cents to 2½ cents per pound.

Cottonseed oil and croton oil, from the dutiable to the free list.

Flaxseed, linseed, and poppy-seed oil, from 20 cents to 15 cents per gallon.

Peppermint oil, from 50 cents to 25 cents per gallon.

Ochre and ochrey earths, sienna and sienna earths, and umber and umber earths, if ground in oil or water, from 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound.

Varnishes, from 35 per cent. to 25 per cent.

Methylated and spirit varnishes, from $1.32 per gallon and 35 per cent. ad valorem, to 35 cents per gallon.

White lead, acetate of lead, and a number of other lead products, from one-quarter of 1 cent to one-eighth of 1 cent a pound.

Bichromate and chromate of potash, from 3 cents to 2¼ cents per pound.

Chlorate of potash, from 2½ cents to 2 cents per pound.

Crystal carbonate of soda, from three-tenths of 1 cent to one-quarter of 1 cent per pound.

Chlorate of soda, from 2 cents to 1½ cents per pound.

Hydrate of or caustic soda, from three-quarters of 1 cent to one-half of 1 cent per pound.

Nitrate of soda, from 2½ cents to 2 cents per pound.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or nitre cake, from $1.25 to $1 per ton.

Strychnia or strychnine, from 30 cents to 15 cents per ounce.

Sulphur, refined or sublimed, or flowers of, from $8 to $6 per ton.

In earthenware and glassware there is but one increase, according to Mr. Payne's figures. This is slight, and is made on the smaller sizes of plate glass. The decreases on this schedule include:

Firebrick, glazed, enameled, &c., and brick, other than firebrick, if glazed, from 45 per cent. to 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, from 50 cents to 30 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, from $2.25 to $1.25.

Unpolished, cylinder, crown, and common window glass, smaller glass and cheaper values, reduced ⅛ cent per pound.

Onyx in block, from $1.50 per cubic foot to 65 cents per cubic foot.

Marble, sawed or dressed, over two inches in thickness, from $1.10 to $1 per cubic foot, with other reductions in the entire marble paragraph and on other stone.

There is a general reduction in mica to 30 per cent. ad valorem. There was before a mixed specific and ad valorem system.

Increases in Metal Schedule.

Structural steel, fitted for use, falls in the increased clause at 45 per cent. ad valorem.

There also is an increase on razors, and upon nippers and pliers.

Lithographic plates are increased from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Chrome metal, ferrosilicon, tungsten, and other new metals used in the manufacture of steels are made dutiable at not more than 15 per cent. ad valorem. Tungsten ore is made dutiable at 10 per cent.

The duty on watches was readjusted, remaining at about the same as the Dingley law.

A duty of 1 cent per pound was put upon the zinc in the ore where it contains more than 20 per cent. of zinc. On zinc with less than 20 per cent. there is a lower rate of duty. Zinc now has a duty of 20 per cent.

There was an added duty of half a cent per pound upon plain bottle caps, and on decorated bottle caps the duty was increased from 45 per cent. to 55 per cent.

The reductions in the metal schedule are more numerous and generally more marked than in most of the others. Heading the list is iron ore, which was decreased from 40 cents to 15 cents per ton. Pig iron, iron kentledge, and spiegeleisen were lowered from $4 to $2.50 per ton.

Scrap iron and steel from $4 to $1 per ton.

Reductions were made on bar iron, round iron, slabs, and blooms, structural steel not fabricated, anchors, iron and steel forgings, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, steel bands or strips.

The reduction on cotton ties is from five-tenths of a cent to three-tenths of a cent per pound, and railway bars and steel rails from seven-twentieths of a cent per pound to seven-fortieths of a cent.

Iron or steel sheets were also reduced, and the duty on charcoal iron is made $6 a ton instead of $12.

Other reductions in the metal schedule affect polished sheets, rolled sheets of iron, steel, copper, or nickel; steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs; round iron or steel wire; steel bars or rods, cold rolled, cold drawn, or cold hammered, or polished; anvils, axles, blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars, bolts, cast-iron pipes, cast hollow ware, chains, lap-welded or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes, cut nails and spikes, horseshoe nails, wire nails, spikes, nuts, and washers, cut tacks, steel plates engraved, rivets, crosscut saws, mill saws, circular saws, pit, and drag saws, steel-band saws, and all other saws; screws, wheels for railway purposes, aluminium, monazite sand, and thorite.

Tin plates reduced from 1½ cents to 1 1-5 cents per pound.

Duties on table and carving knives reduced and the minimum limit of the rates on these knives is made 40 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 45 per cent.

Material reductions are made in the rates on files, and the duty on cash registers, jute manufacturing machinery, typesetting machines, machine tools, printing presses, sewing machines, typewriters, and all steam engines, is reduced to 30 per cent. ad valorem from the existing rate of 45 per cent. Until Jan. 1, 1912, embroidery and certain lacemaking machines, and machines used for the manufacture of linen cloth, and tar and oil spreading machines used in the construction of roads, are to be admitted free.

In the lumber schedule the only increases were those on shingles from 30 cents to 50 cents per thousand, and on briar wood and laurel wood for the use of pipemakers from the free list to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The rate on sawed lumber was decreased from $2 per thousand to $1.25 per thousand. There was also a diminution on timber from 1 cent per cubic foot to ½ cent, and on sawed boards of white wood and kindred woods from $1 per thousand to 50 cents per thousand. The reduction in the differential rates in favor of dressed lumber averaged about one-third of the Dingley rate. Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone poles are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem; clapboards from $1.50 per thousand to $1.25, lathes from 25 cents to 20 cents per thousand, while fence posts and kindling wood were taken from the dutiable list and placed on the free list.

The only change in the sugar schedule consisted of a reduction of five hundredths of a cent in the differential on refined sugar.

In agricultural products broom corn was taken from the free list and made dutiable at $3 per ton. Hops are increased from 12 to 16 cents per pound. There are also increases on lemons, figs, almonds, pineapples, and chicory root. The reductions in the agricultural schedule covered bacon and hams, from 5 to 4 cents per pound, lard from 2 to 1½ cents, fresh meats from 2 to 1½ cents, and starch from 1½ to 1 cent per pound. Tallow, wool grease, dextrin, peas, sugar beets, cabbages, and salt were also lowered.

The wine and liquor schedule was increased throughout to 15 per cent. over the Dingley rates.

Cotton Schedule Changes.

The cotton schedule was reconstructed and readjusted to bring the duties up to those collected during the first four years of the operation of the Dingley law and to the rates then collected under that law. Since that time the rates have been lowered, in some cases, from 60 per cent. to 6 per cent. by court decisions. These new rates, Mr. Payne explained, are equivalent to an addition, on the whole, of 3 per cent. ad valorem increase over that collected under the present law for last year.

Cotton hosiery, valued at not more than $1 per dozen, is increased from 50 to 70 cents per dozen pairs; more than $1 and less than $1.50 per dozen, from 60 to 85 cents per dozen pairs; more than $1.50 and not more than $2, from 70 to 90 cents per dozen pairs.

The remaining rates on stockings are the same as under the present law.

Hemp is increased from $20 to $22.50 per ton, and hackle hemp from $40 to $45 per ton.

The cheaper laces remain as in the present law, but there is an increase from 60 to 70 per cent. on some of the higher-priced laces.

In this schedule single coarse yarns are reduced from 7 to 6 cents per pound and gill nettings from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

There was a general reduction in carpets and mats.

A reduction from 20 to 15 cents is made in hydraulic hose. Oilcloth, including linoleum, was reduced about one-third.

There was practically no change in the wool schedule from the rates of the Dingley law, but there was a readjustment between tops and yarns and a small decrease on cloths with a cotton warp.

Mechanically ground wood pulp was exempted from duty and placed on the free list with a provision for a countervailing duty against Canada. The lower grade of printing paper was reduced from $6 to $3.75 per ton and the higher grade from $8 to $3.75. There is an increase on surface coated paper and lithographic prints, including postcards and cigar labels.

Bituminous coal goes down from 67 to 45 cents per ton, and there are reductions on gunpowder, matches, and cartridges. Agricultural implements are cut from 20 to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Hides are placed on the free list, while the rate on band and sole leather is reduced from 20 to 5 per cent. ad valorem; on dressed leather from 20 to 10 per cent; boots and shoes from 25 to 10 per cent.

Wire works are increased from 20 per cent ad valorem to 12 cents per pound; wearing apparel made of fur from 35 to 50 per cent., and the higher class jewelry from 60 to 85 per cent. ad valorem; pencil lead is given specific rates instead of ad valorem rates, with a slight increase.

For the first time moving picture films are named specifically in a tariff law. The bill gives them a positive rate of 1½ cents per foot.

Petroleum, crude and refined, including kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, and similar petroleum products are made free of duty and are left even without a countervailing duty.

The Dingley rates on women's and children's gloves are allowed to stand. The only change is a reduction on "schmaschen" gloves not over 14 inches in length, on which the rate is made $1.25 a dozen pairs instead of $1.75.

Maximum and Minimum Feature.

Practically all of the administrative features of the bill which were adopted in the Senate were accepted by the conferrees. They include a new maximum and minimum feature, a corporation tax law instead of the inheritance tax adopted by the House, authorization for a bond issue to raise money to build the Panama Canal, as well as numerous other features.

The maximum and minimum provision prescribes duties in accordance with the rates named in the dutiable list until March 31, 1910, when 25 per cent. ad valorem is to be added automatically as the maximum duty. The President is authorized to apply the minimum rates, however, to imports from a country which gives its best rates to the products of the United States, and is made the judge as to whether a foreign country accords to the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent. When he finds that this condition exists he is to issue a proclamation putting in effect the minimum rates, and until the time of the proclamation the maximum rates will apply.

The Philippine free trade provision, which was considerably elaborated by the Senate, provides for the free importation of all articles "the growth, or product of, or manufactured in the Philippine Islands from material the growth or product of the Philippine Islands or the United States or both, or which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 20 per cent. of their total value." Rice is the only exception to the free provisions, but restrictions are placed upon sugar and tobacco. The free importation of sugar is limited to 300,000 tons a year.

On wrapper and filler tobacco when mixed the annual limitation is 300,000 pounds, on filler tobacco 1,000,000 pounds, and on cigars 150,000,000.

Provision is made for the establishment of a Customs Court of Appeals, with headquarters in Washington. It will comprise a Presiding Judge and four Associate Judges, at salaries of $10,000 a year. There are to be appointed to conduct Government cases before this court a Special Assistant Attorney General at $10,000; a Deputy Assistant Attorney General at $7,500, and four attorneys at $5,000 each.

The internal revenue tax on tobacco is amended, making the rates on chewing and smoking tobacco 8 cents a pound. No change was made in the tax on cigars, except those weighing under three pounds per thousand, which were increased from 54 to 75 cents a thousand. The rates on cigarettes were increased to $1.25 per thousand. A prohibition against the use of coupons or special gift pledges is incorporated in the new law.

Foreign-built yachts are subjected to an excise tax of $7 per gross ton, which is to be collected annually on the first day of September. In lieu of the excise tax the owner of a foreign-built yacht or pleasure boat may pay a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on his yacht. This will entitle him to American registry. The excise tax provision was adopted because of the fact that some question had been raised about the ability of the Government to enforce collection of import duties.

Tax on Corporations.

Every corporation, joint stock company, or association organized for profit, and every insurance company is required to pay annually an excise tax of 1 per cent. upon its entire net income over and above $5,000. This feature was put into the bill to raise additional revenues to apply on the Treasury deficit. The section provides a form of publicity, which will enable the Government to exercise supervision over corporations.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue Panama Canal bonds to the amount of $290,569,000, which sum, together with that already expended, equals the estimated cost of the Panama Canal. It is not intended that the bonds shall be issued except as needed to provide money to carry on the work of canal construction. The bonds are to be payable fifty years from the date of issue and will bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. When the bonds are sold the Secretary of the Treasury will restore to the working balance the $50,000,000 paid originally for the canal property and the Canal Zone.

The re-enactment of the provision authorizing the issuance of Treasury certificates for money borrowed to meet public expenditures increases the amount of the authorization from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000. A large number of other provisions that are in force under the existing tariff law are included in the conference bill, with a few changes in phraseology in several cases.

The drawback provision of the Dingley law is incorporated in the conference in lieu of the drawback of the House bill, which intended to permit the substitution of domestic material in the manufactured article for export to the same quantity that the imported material, upon which a drawback was obtainable, was used in the manufacture of similar articles for domestic consumption. An additional provision was adopted entitling users of domestic alcohol in the manufacture of perfumery and cosmetics to secure a drawback of internal revenue tax to the amount of alcohol used in an exported article.

SPEYERS GETS CUBAN LOAN.

$16,500,000 Issue Awarded to New York Bankers at 4½ Per Cent.

HAVANA, July 30.—Announcement was made to-day that the loan of $16,500,000, authorized by Gov. Magoon in 1909, has been awarded to Speyer & Co. of New York, represented by Frank Steinhart, former United States Consul General at Havana, who bid 88⅛ at 4½ per cent. interest. Five million five hundred thousand dollars of the loan will be issued immediately, and the remainder in the two succeeding years, on the call of the Government. The loan is secured by internal revenue.

All of the bids were submitted by American bankers, of which the only other that approximated the conditions imposed by the Government was that of Solomon Brothers of New York.

MRS. DU PONT SHOOTS HERSELF

Accidental Wound of Member of Powder Company Family Not Dangerous.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 30.—While cleaning a revolver this afternoon Mrs. Euegene E. Du Pont accidentally shot herself in the abdomen. The wound is not dangerous. Mr. Du Pont said this evening that his wife would be out again in a day or two.

Mrs. Du Pont is an excellent horsewoman, and is one of the skillful automobile drivers of the city, having driven her car in several of the automobile runs here. She is also expert with the rifle and revolver.

Touring Car Crushes 8-Year-Old Boy.

Francis Donovan, 8 years old, of 232 West Thirty-sixth Street, was knocked down and seriously injured last night at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street by a touring car. Policeman Foley of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station ordered the chauffeur, Eldon Allinger, a negro, of 416 West Thirty-sixth Street, to take the lad to St. Mary's Hospital, in Thirty-fourth Street. The surgeons there said that the boy had received internal injuries.

Allinger, who was arrested, said the boy jumped out from behind a truck directly in the path of the car.

VICTORY FOR WRIGHT IN 10-MILE FLIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

of the onlookers had relaxed, there was wild cheering.

The aeroplane swept on toward the crowd high above the tops of the trees. Two miles distant it was merely two parallel lines, drawn dimly against the Summer sky, with three blotches in the centre and between them. As it sped on it loomed larger, gradually, in bulk, until the blurs resolved themselves into two figures that resembled the outlines of men and a nondescript sort of object that could be recognized as the engine and radiator. The pin-wheel effect of the propellers was apparent when the machine was far south of the parade.

As the machine swept nearer, riding as steadily as an ocean liner, the crowd raised cheer after cheer. The pandemonium was increased by the sounding of hundreds of automobile horns. Dignified Government officials tried to rush out on the field before the aeroplane had alighted in order to shake Orville by the hand, but a force of cavalry kept the crowd back.

When the machine reached the southern edge of the parade ground it dropped to within a few feet of the ground. In a wide, sweeping circle it sped around the tower at the starting track and down toward the balloon house. There it came to earth as gently and as quietly as though ten-mile flights over dangerous territory were every-day events. The machine was undamaged. Incidentally the engine behaved perfectly on the trip, and there was not a single missing of explosions after the aviators got under way.

The machine crossed the finish line at 7:03:10, or an elapsed time of 14 minutes and 40 seconds. The official time will be somewhat faster than this. The time was taken from the starting line at Fort Myer to the captive balloon at Shuter's Hill, and from the balloon back to the starting point again.

The time for the turn was not included in the figures, that being given with the wind, and was planned to show the real flying ability of the machine, irrespective of a breeze.

The official figures, it was stated at the balloon shed late this evening, will not be given out before to-morrow. Wilbur, who held a stop watch on the flight, believes the turn consumed only twenty-six seconds. This deducted from the elapsed time would give a speed only very slightly reduced from forty-two miles an hour. Others who held stop watches are certain that the aeroplane exceeded this speed by a slight margin.

While the height of the aeroplane was not very great at times it reached an altitude over the ravines of at least 400 feet, which is as high as any aeroplane has gone in flight in the United States, if not in the world. The average height maintained was probably 300 feet.

Driven Off the Course.

"A breeze that blew strongly from the west and directly across our course," said Orville Wright when he had alighted on returning, "annoyed me greatly, as it prevented me from maintaining the course that I wanted. I am certain that if it had not been for the counter-breeze, which was pretty brisk in the upper reaches, the machine would have made 45½ miles an hour, if not more."

"Will you make another flight to demonstrate that?" he was asked.

"No, I think not," he answered. "We have met the Government requirements, and I think we shall stop there."

Lieut. Foulois did not seem to be excited over his experience. In company with Orville he made his way to the balloon shed without being intercepted by the crowd. The two aviators, after their brisk race through the sharp air, were hungry. They had a bite to eat in the balloon house, making requisition on Miss Katherine Wright's lunch basket and drawing heavily on the supply of tea.

"My sensations?" repeated the officer, as he removed a cigar from his lips, "why, I didn't have any. I was too busy."

"Too busy doing what?"

"Oh," he replied, laughingly, "too busy watching the time and taking in the landscape we were passing over. I had no idea there were so many trees and so much rough country in the world. It appeared as though we could not alight if anything went wrong with our motor, but it kept to its work in fine shape. I didn't touch it until we were ready to alight, when Mr. Wright nudged me and I shut off the power. I was a passenger throughout the flight and behaved as such."

Orville Wright declared this was the longest journey over rough country ever made by a heavier-than-air machine. The flight of twenty-five miles, with one stop, made by M. Bleirot recently, was over country as flat as the back of one's hand and without obstructions to prevent a landing at any time. No aviator has ever attempted a trip over the varied course that Orville negotiated to-day.

Seen from Shuter's Hill.

Even more dramatic than its departure from Fort Myer was the advent of the aeroplane and its passengers at the southerly turning point on Shuter's Hill, just outside of Alexandria. There was the usual crowd, gazing eagerly into the sunset sky as if in expectation of some supernatural visitation.

Owing to the failure of the army field telegraph to resume communication with Fort Myer, the airship appeared above the distant horizon of tree tops unheralded and almost unexpected.

"There it is," screamed a keen-eyed boy. The surrounding people followed the direction of his pointing finger and began to shout. Like fire along a train of powder the yell ran through the crowd.

The officers of the Aeronautical Board, seated in their automobile at the flag staff, were struggling with the field telegraph and had no inkling that the aeroplane had even started until they were startled into attention by the shouting, and then a mounted trooper galloped up, so excited that he almost forgot to salute, and exclaimed: "Coming, Sir."

The detail of cavalry, on duty there to keep back the people, forgot the purpose of their presence and sat rapt upon their horses watching, like everybody else, the blurred apparition, a sort of horizontal dot, dark against the blazing western sky. Then began to come the soft, distant purr of the motor; it grew louder and finally became an angry, churning clatter.

It was quickly seen that through some miscalculation of steering the aeroplane, if it kept a straight course, must turn the stake balloon from east to the right, instead of from the west to the left, as had been expected. Suddenly the navigator of the sky "put his helm over" and the wonderful air craft, with a sharp list to starboard, so to speak, cut across the course and turned the aerial buoy from the west. Undoubtedly he lost precious seconds by this manoeuvre, but it afforded a splendid exhibition of the responsiveness and perfect dirigibility of the aeroplane.

Lieut. Commander Sweet of the navy, who was one of the official judges at Shuter's Hill, was nursing a broken arm, which he carried in a sling made of a big black silk handkerchief. Realizing the possible danger that the aeroplane might collide with the almost invisible rope to which the marking balloon was captive, he quickly had the handkerchief removed from his arm, and a signal man attached it to the balloon rope half the way up. Wright undoubtedly saw the fluttering danger mark, and on the turn sailed far outside the rope.

Beyond the high promontory of Shuter Hill the aeroplane was easily 300 feet above the ground, but the trees and buildings on the hill called for a still greater altitude to clear them. The watching crowd clearly saw the foreplanes tilted, the great canvas bird breast another air wave and rise into a higher stratum of the atmosphere. She cleared the hill easily, and a great cheer broke from the hundreds assembled on the hilltop.

She shot at railroad speed over the imaginary line, swung majestically around in a wide circle, careening sleepily, passing around both the stake balloon and the flagstaff with its lazily stirring Stars and Stripes, and rising to a full 350 feet, rushed back toward Fort Myer, over the tree curtain at the northern edge of the view, and so out of sight.

In less than a minute the aeroplane was coming, was there, was gone.

If the currents of air over the valley to the north and over the four-mile run to the south, over the houses, or over the clumps of trees here and there disturbed the wonderful craft, it was not noticeable at Fort Richardson. The aviator was negotiating his journey with as much ease as if he were riding in an automobile on an asphalt road. The passenger appeared perfectly at ease, as he held his field glasses to his eyes.

Miss Wright hurried down the field as soon as her brother had landed, and, entering the press tent, sent a telegram to Bishop Wright, their father, who is in Dayton, Ohio. She told him of Orville's victory and the entire success of the undertaking, adding a few intimate words of her own. Then she hurried back to the balloon tent, where officers of the Signal Corps had to make a way for her through the crowd that was held back of the ropes.

Mrs. Longworth Wants to Ride.

Miss Wright ran promptly into Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, daughter of former President Roosevelt, and Mrs. Longworth seized her.

"Wasn't it splendid?" she eclaimed, pumping Miss Wright's hand up and down. "I never saw anything like it, and I've just come from telling your brothers so. You ought to be proud of them."

"I am," said the sister quickly, and sought Orville. Mrs. Longworth is highly desirous of taking a trip in the aeroplane under the guardianship of either of the Wright brothers, but it is not of record that she has her husband's consent yet. Miss Wright, who holds the world record of being the first woman to go up in a heavier-than-air machine, and to have made more ascents than any other of her sex, declares she is not jealous of Mrs. Longworth's ambition.

Army Officers Convinced.

Army officers who have been scoffers at the claims made for the aeroplane in time of war were not so emphatic in their criticism to-night. The manner in which the Wright machine covered the ground and its speed forced them to confess that it would prove of value in the face of an enemy. No one, however, clings to the idea that the heavier-than-air machine will ever be able to carry enough explosives to do great damage, but the general belief is that its special department will be in scouting.

The Signal Corps will decide upon the field in which Wilbur will train the officers of the Signal Corps in the use of the aeroplane, which is now the property of the War Department. The matter will be settled to-morrow by Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer. A large flat stretch without trees or other obstructions will be chosen, and such a place has been practically found on the Maryland side of the Potomac River below Washington. Gen. Allen refuses to give out the exact location of the spot.

While Wilbur will remain here to look after the education of the officers, Orville will proceed to Germany, where the brothers have a contract with the German Government to demonstrate their machine. Wilbur may follow later, but it is certain that he will spend some time at their workshops at Dayton, Ohio, before undertaking anything else in the way of demonstration.

When the brothers were asked concerning the challenge of Louis Bleriot to race them at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, at Seattle, for a purse of $25,000, to be offered by the Exposition authorities, they merely smiled. The smile was significant, in view of the statement made by Wilbur this week that they would undertake to capture no prizes until they had attended to the serious work for the various Governments that have asked them to submit and prove their machines.

At that time Wilbur specifically declared they would not undertake to try for the fifty-thousand-dollar prize for a flight from London to Manchester. This is twice the amount of the Seattle prize, and the provisions are such that both brothers declare confidently their aeroplane could meet them easily.

Foraker Now Counsel for Carter.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Anouncement was made yesterday from the office of Horace G. Stone of counsel for the defendant in the suit of the Government against Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Lorenzo D. Carter, Stanton I. Carter, and others, that ex-Senator Foraker also had been retained to act as counsel for Capt. Carter in an appeal and cross-appeal by the Government and defendants to the United States Supreme Court. Carter was an army officer and served a term in prison for alleged complicity with Greene and Gaynor in the Savannah (Ga.) harbor frauds.

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THAW'S JUDGE ASKS HIS OWN QUESTIONS

Wants to Know Why Thaw Doesn't Trust Counsel and Mentions Exaggerated Ego.

JEROME ENDS HIS GRILLING

Has Thaw Sparring for Time Before He Quits—Evelyn Thaw Says She'll Sue for Divorce Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 30.—As District Attorney Jerome, after a long, hot morning's session, closed his two days' examination of Harry Kendall Thaw at the hearing here through which the slayer of Stanford White hopes to gain his freedom from the Asylum for the Criminal Insane, Justice Mills intimated that he would like to ask the young man a few questions.

Mr. Jerome had just snapped, "That finishes my examination," Thaw's lawyer was motioning to him to leave the stand, and he was evidently glad to do so, when Justice Mills interrupted, telling him, in a quiet, kindly voice, to stay on the stand as he had several questions to ask. Thaw dropped the fan he was holding, but quickly recovered himself when he met the reassuring smile of the Judge.

Then followed this interesting examination:

Q.—Now, Mr. Thaw, you fairly believe that what you told Dr. Evans as to your belief in the practices of Stanford White and your beliefs on the subject at that time were honest, were they not? A.—Absolutely honest.

Q.—Then you say that you understand that Dr. Evans was given to understand from outside sources so that he was misled in his opinion? A.—In my opinion, absolutely.

Q.—And you held this opinion at the time of the trial? A.—Not altogether.

Q.—Well, then, in part at least? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the present time you hold the same belief in regard to Stanford White as you did then? A.—Not exactly; no.

Q.—In substance? A.—Yes. I found that I was mistaken in some things and have found out some additional things.

Q.—But in substance you believed that he and his associates were conducting these practices? A.—I never thought of his associates or anything about them.

Q.—But you did think so as regarded him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Still Believes White Guilty.

Q.—You hold this same belief at this present moment that White committed rape on these young girls—that is, with the exception of two of them? A.—Yes, Sir, in substance.

Q.—I have been watching all along to get at that evidence you said you had in regard to the practices of White, not that it is in my province or wish to pass upon his guilt or innocence here. Had you any more evidence at that time other than the statements of certain women who claimed they had been victims of White? A.—I have more evidence.

Q.—What other basis for your belief have you? A.—The fact that Mr. Comstock—

Q.—But Mr. Comstock told you, did he not, that without corroboration those statements would not of themselves be useful as legal proof? A.—No, Sir. Mr. Comstock told me that he had certain positive proof of these alleged practices which left no doubt whatever of their employment. Mr. Comstock is an expert of experts on this subject.

Q.—Did he not say that he did not press your case because you had only the statements of these women and because he could get no corroboration of them, and did he not explain to you that the reason why the information you gave could not be used in a criminal action was that there must be corroboration of the statements of such women? A.—What he told me was that he could not get such persons quickly enough and could not get them sequestered, and told me there was not enough corroboration to hold them on.

Q.—Do you think the statement or an abandoned woman giving the story of her original fall from virtue is to be trusted? A.—By no means.

Q.—How long had you this belief as to White's practices? A.—Three years, at least. I think from early in 1903 until 1906.

His Writings for Delmas.

Q.—Now, Mr. Thaw, the next matter I want to find out is the reason of the preparation by you for your leading counsel, Mr. Delmas, of the papers you were questioned about yesterday. Now those papers and your comments all indicate to me that you wanted it brought out that in killing White you had done a praiseworthy thing to be compared with the case of David and Goliath and of St. George and the Dragon? A.—I objected particularly to the comparison to David.

Q.—Why did you give it to Mr. Delmas? A.—Because I thought that it would assist him in his remarks before the jury. I knew what he would wish to try to say to the jury, and I did not know to what length Delmas would go. I knew that he would wish to show to the jury these facts

Q.—Do you mean, Mr. Thaw, that with human nature as it goes, there was a fair chance to influence the jury? Of course I do not mean to condemn you for so acting, for you were on trial for your life, and anything you thought might help you would naturally be what you would use. That seems the only reason for the preparation of those memoranda? A.—Exactly. I made those suggestions because I did not wish to take any chances.

Thaw asked at this point to see the papers which were in the hands of Mr. Jerome.

By Justice Mills—No, you need not mind about that. I have that all clearly in my mind. We will now pass to another topic. You know that they are going to argue that you have what they term an exaggerated ego. You have the assistance of one of the ablest counsel we have in this district, one of the most learned and respected lawyers in Dutchess County. Mr. Thaw, I have been watching you and I have noticed that you have been constantly making suggestions to him during this hearing. You give him advice, and I have learned of your dismissal of your first lawyers, (Gov. Black's firm,) and now I want to know why you discharged your first attorneys? A.—I had several attorneys.

His Mistrust of Counsel.

Q.—Now, Mr. Thaw, here you are a man not learned in the law. Why is it that in the perilous position you were you would not trust these different lawyers that you had? Why do you not trust Mr. Morschauser? A.—I do, absolutely. I only endeavored to give him some facts and matters of information that I thought he might not have and might be useful to him.

Q.—Mr. Thaw, have you felt that you are able to better conduct your case than is Mr. Morschauser? A.—Absolutely no.

Q.—These three points which I have questioned you on left an impression on my mind. I wanted to get a clear idea of your attitude on these three things, but do not want you to think that I have made a decision on this matter. My purpose in asking you these questions was simply for my own guidance and to get a clearer view of your attitude on them for my own information. That is all.

Most Dramatic Moment of Trial.

While this examination proceeded, the crowded courtroom was so quiet that the falling of the proverbial pin could have been heard distinctly. Every person in the room wanted to hear every single word in the hope that somewhere in the Justice's questions might be revealed a hint as to what his decision in the case might be. It was the most dramatic part of the day's proceedings.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was not in court as usual yesterday. Thaw entered with his sister, the former Countess of Yarmouth, arriving at his place inside the rail a few minutes ahead of his mother and other relatives.

The courtroom, of course, held its usual capacity audience, mostly women. One woman brought a very young child, almost a baby, who later interrupted the proceedings by crying. The attendants hustled mother and child out.

The long morning's examination by Jerome, preceding Justice Mills's questions, left Thaw with hands twitching. Mr. Jerome pressed him relentlessly about his own opinion of his mental state. He compelled Thaw to identify and read to the court papers in his own writing which caused the young man's face to flush with anger. Once he retorted to one question that he had not been known as "Crazy Harry" to any greater extent than had the District Attorney been known as "Crazy Jerome."—Thaw apologized later for this reflection on Jerome's sanity.

Mrs. Thaw Corrects Jerome.

The mental status mix-up came near the end of Jerome's examination and followed Jerome's making Thaw read something about a public official of New York County, evidently Mr. Jerome, whom he described as "a wart on the face of Justice." When Thaw hesitated about naming the person thus described Jerome laughed.

"Oh, well," he said, "I guess I know."

Another incident was when Jerome persisted in pronouncing Copley, Mrs. William Thaw's maiden name, "Copeley." Mrs. Thaw leaned over and said something to her son, who touched Jerome on the sleeve and said, "Copley, not Copeley, Mr. Jerome," whereupon Mr. Jerome stated that he stood corrected.

When Thaw took the stand at the beginning of the session Jerome faced him with a mass of documents and other exhibits.

"Thaw," began Jerome, "you stated in substance, did you not, that in the opinion of Dr. Evans you were legally, but not medically, insane when you shot White?"

"Yes, I suppose so," answered Thaw, his manner indicating that he disliked Jerome's return to this line of questioning.

"Now tell me, Thaw, did not Dr. White swear at your trial that you were crazy?"

"I think that Dr. White was prepared to swear before the commission that I was not insane."

"What did Dr. Gregory think about your mental condition?"

"I think he thought the same as did Dr. Hammond."

"What did Dr. Hammond say about you?"

"He said that it was defective reason."

"If you are a dangerous lunatic, do you think it is safe to give you your freedom?"

"No," answered Thaw.

"You understand, don't you, that the burden of proof is on you?"

"Yes."

"You understood Judge Dowling to hold that you were a dangerous lunatic, did you not?"

"Judge Dowling, I understood from Mr. Littleton, was willing to arrange that I should go abroad for a few months."

"You understand that our purpose is to find out whether or not you are a dangerous lunatic, don't you?"

"Yes, I understand that."

"What do you think Judge Dowling thought?"

"That I was sane, but that it would not be wise to let me go at once."

Thaw Spars for Time.

At this point Thaw looked appealingly at Mr. Morschauser, then at Judge Mills, telling the latter he wanted to consult with his counsel.

"What's that," broke in Mr. Jerome, "every time we get this man in the air, he has to leave the room or consult with counsel to cool down and so on. It is the same old story over and over again."

"Let them consult, the whole picture is before me," replied Justice Mills, and Mr. Jerome sat down, while Mr. Morschauser went around to the witness stand and talked several minutes with Thaw.

"Judge Morschauser at Poughkeepsie held that you were insane, did he not?" Jerome asked when Thaw resumed his seat.

"I think his first words, in the opinion you read, showed a doubt. I had a talk with him two weeks ago, and I know that he thinks I am perfectly sane now, and that there is no danger of any recurrence of trouble if I am let go," Thaw replied with renewed confidence.

"What were you sending Hartridge to Susan Merrill for?"

"The note said that she was not to say anything."

"What could she say?"

"Nothing of importance."

"What about Ethel Thomas and those other girls?"

"Those are not facts."

"Did you have an apartment at Susan Merrill's?"

"I did not."

"Why did you want the story of the killing, you told the commission burned up?"

"I did not."

"Do you think that when you killed White you were innocent or guilty?"

"I believe that under the laws of this State I was innocent."

"Did you ever know Ruth Lambert?"

"I might or I might not have. I think I heard you say something about her on one of the trials."

"Did you put a girl in a tub of hot water?" Jerome asked.

"I did not," Thaw answered, his face livid.

"Did you ever hear the story?"

"Yes, I heard something like it. I think it was in Paris."

"Tell me about it."

Story of Scalding a Girl.

"I was calling on a lady in Paris. I think it was about Christmas, 1903. The woman asked me if I had ever put a girl in a hot bathtub and scalded her. I answered: 'What do you mean? Certainly not.' She replied: 'Well, my brother says so, and you had better look out for him.' I told her the thing was too silly to discuss."

"What made you think it was Ruth Lambert?"

"Because I heard her lie about it later."

"Did you go motor riding in Paris with Ruth Lambert?"

"No, I did not."

"Did not she suffer from a whipping you had given her, and was not her body covered with welts?"

"No, of course, not."

"Did not you pay her $1,000, which you placed in the Monroes' bank for her?"

"No, I did not. The Monroes are friends of mine. I know them socially. I never did such a thing in my life."

"Did you know a man in Paris named Lucas?"

"No, I never heard of him before."

"What about the assault you made on that boy in London?"

"There is not a word of truth in it."

"Was there not a disturbance in the hotel—something about your being robbed, or something like that?"

"A friend of mine came to me one day in London, and said he had heard I had assaulted a boy in the Carlton Hotel, and that he had gone to Scotland Yard to investigate. I told this man, whose name was Donnelly, that it was all a lie, and that he was a damned fool for not coming to see me about it first."

"Do you know Denison Lyon?"

"Yes, I know him."

"What about this story Lyon tells about your whipping a boy in Pittsburg, and the boy's being hurt so badly that he was in bed two days?"

"It never happened."

"Would Lyon write a false thing like this?"

"He would do anything to help me, and when this was written he thought he was helping me."

"How about the story of your driving a horse to death?"

"It, too, was written to help me at a time when I needed the help."

Thaw Suggests "Crazy Jerome."

The communications referred to were written to aid the plea of insanity in Thaw's defense.

"Why did they call you 'Mad Harry,' 'Crazy Thaw,' and other names out in Pittsburg?"

"I don't know anything more about that than why they call you 'Crazy Jerome.'"

"Why did Blair Thaw write that he remembered you as a baby and that you had a big head and water on the brain?"

"He, too, wanted to help me."

"What about that crystal chandelier in your father's home, the crystals of which you distributed in the streets of Pittsburg as souvenirs?"

"It is not true."

"How about that letter in which you wrote to Evelyn that she would be a leader in Pittsburg society and you a Senator from Pennsylvania?"

"Well, we'd have done our best, had I not had this trouble and had we settled down."

"How did you expect to get into the Senate?"

"I had considerable money; my father's charities were many, and he had made ten dollars for other people where he made one for himself, building railroads, starting steamship companies, and so forth."

Thaw here interrupted the questioning to apologize to Jerome for suggesting the expression "Crazy Jerome." He said that the people who had spoken of Jerome as crazy knew about as much about the District Attorney as those who said he was crazy knew about himself.

"Did you believe all those cock-and-bull stories about young girls being ruined, which you told about in that codicil of yours?" asked Jerome.

"I believed some of them."

"Did you ever try to induce a woman to let you beat her?"

"Certainly I did not."

"Did it not strike you as a little fishy, that story about that room full of mirrors and the bitter things in champagne?"

"No, it didn't."

"What about that statement of yours about the 'wart upon the face of Justice?'"

"There's nothing to that."

"Whom did you mean?"

"I suppose you know."

"Yes, I suppose I do," Jerome answered, laughing.

"Did you ever have a room in Susan Merrill's house?"

"No, I did not."

Here Jerome picked up the sheets of paper with Thaw's annotations that were found in Thaw's cell in the Tombs after he was sent to Matteawan. Jerome handed them to Thaw, naming a page he wanted Thaw to read aloud. Thaw looked at it.

"Do you really want me to read these things?" asked Thaw.

"I certainly do."

Thaw's Notes Found in Tombs.

Mr. Jerome then compelled Thaw, who objected after every sentence, to read this jumble:

H. drunk at lunch.
H. drunk at commission.
Harry can pay nothing as N. has no money, all from Mrs. Thaw.
All 3 together.
What will Mrs. W. think of this? No diff. She couldn't understand. Before E. and McK. If Harry was half as crazy as Mrs. T. he would have been in Mattwen long ago.
To E. You can catch more flies in molasses than vinagre.
And the old woman has money.
Also to reporters saying Mrs. W. T. and you ought to jolly her along.
H. Mrs. W. and Ed crazier than Harry and Alice also. Margaret all right enough, and Joe very slick—

Thaw so strenuously objected at this point to reading any more of the document that it was finally agreed to read no more of that particular page. Thaw made no serious effort to explain what it all meant, and Jerome designated another page for him to read, of which this is a copy:

Had Thaw been a poor man he would have been acquitted five months ago. His trial was in order Oct. 15, 1906, but—

Lost everything and bad feeling	Del&C.
Judge's charge fault	Delmas
My secrecy in com. fault	Hart
Wrong exhibits	All counsel
Weak cross exams	Del.
Bad hypothetical	Har.
Cmissions in summing up	Del.
Bad opening neutralized by Jerome's error	(G.)
Bad end of Com. neutralized by Jerome's error	(h)
Loss of money and spoiling of witness	Har.
Fights amongst counsel	D. H. and McP.
No reproof of Jerome's false statements	D. and OR.

In answer to a question of Jerome's as to what this meant, Thaw replied that it was a summary of the mistakes made by his counsel in the first trial, compiled for the benefit of counsel in the second trial. The previous page, he said, had been prepared for the benefit of the late Mr. Peabody, his personal counsel. Only he and Mr. Peabody could understand it, he said. Jerome made no effort to get him to explain it.

The afternoon session was given up to the reading into the record certain evidence given during Thaw's two trials for murder.

When court adjourned Justice Mills announced that the hearing would be resumed at 10 o'clock Monday morning. It is believed that the case will be concluded by Wednesday.

WANTS TO QUIT MATTEAWAN.

Another Inmate Sues Out Writ, Perhaps by Thaw's Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 30.—Another inmate of the Matteawan Asylum for Insane Criminals is seeking to obtain his liberty in the same manner as Harry Thaw. To-day Supreme Court Justice Mills granted John Detiere a writ of habeas corpus, returnable before Justice Morschauser at Poughkeepsie in the second week in August.

Detiere, who is 52 years old, is said by Dr. Baker of the asylum to be suffering from paranoia in a progressive stage. Detiere has been there for six years.

In 1902 he killed his brother in Albany and was declared insane. He now declares that he was insane at the time of the killing, but has regained his faculties.

Detiere got a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Tompkins last Winter. After hearing the testimony the court declared him a lunatic, and sent him back. One of the physicians at the asylum says that Detiere knew Thaw in the asylum, and that Thaw advised him how to sue out a second writ.

EVELYN THAW TO SUE HERE.

Says She Will Bring Divorce Action at Once and Go to Europe.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw told reporters here yesterday that she intended to sue Thaw for divorce at once, and in this State.

"I made up my mind in a hurry to sue Harry for a divorce and I shall be just as quick to start the action," she said. "I shall not sue in Nevada. I want the case to be tried right here in New York."

"The papers will be served as soon as the White Plains proceedings are over. Then I shall probably go to Europe to stay until the trial."

It was said that the evidence given at the White Plains hearing by Susan Merrill would be the basis of the evidence Mrs. Thaw would use in her action for divorce.

When Thaw was told of this at White Plains he said:

"We denied Susan Merrill's testimony. She is unworthy of belief. We also deny that any such woman as 'Mrs. Reid' ever existed, as was testified to by the Merrill woman."

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., July 30.—It is reported on good authority that Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw will take up a residence here very soon, preliminary to suing for a divorce from Harry K. Thaw. It is said that Attorney General Richard Stoddard has been retained in her interests.

Mr. Stoddard would not discuss the matter to-day, but did not deny that he has been retained as her attorney.

MAY CURTAIL SHORE LEAVE.

Provincetown Merchants Hear That Sailors May Stay with Fleet.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 30.—Business men of Provincetown whose profits have been largely increased during the stay of Rear Admiral Schroeder's fleet, were dismayed to-night when a report was circulated that shore leave will be denied to the sailors to-morrow and Sunday.

Believing that the liquor which caused the trouble was sold by Provincetown men who have been suspected before of engaging in illicit traffic, the Selectmen have arranged for an extra force of officers and have enlisted the services of the State police in an effort to prevent a recurrence of last Sunday's episodes. They will try to have the sailors ashore.

All the battleships with the exception of the Idaho, which was engaged in calibrating practice off Truro, spent the day in manoeuvres at sea.

Drops U. S. Steel Bond Theft Charge.

Mrs. Clara Ridgeway of 472 West 171st Street, who on May 19 obtained a warrant from Magistrate Steinert in the Tombs Court for the arrest of her husband, Charles G. Ridgeway, on a charge of stealing four United States Steel Corporation bonds, valued at $1,000 each, appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday, and said that she wished to withdraw the charge, as the case had been settled out of court.

Mrs. Ridgeway refused to discuss her difficulties, as she said that everything had been arranged amicably.

Charlie Taft Names His Boat Bandit.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 30.—Charlie Taft set aside all the conjectures which had been made as to the name which his new boat will have by announcing today that it will be known as the Bandit. He has interested himself greatly in its fittings, and has ordered a new set of sails and other improvements already. He will take part in several races hereabout.

Veteran of 81 to Wed Woman of 49.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 30.—Lawson Alexander, aged 81 years, took out a license to-day to wed Mary Benhad. She is 49. He is a civil war veteran, and besides his pension possesses as an asset a farm near Hamden.

A CLEARING HOUSE.

The Lost and Found column of The New York Times is a Clearing House for Lost and Found articles. A lost advertisement in The New York Times will do more to find lost articles than any other means that can be employed. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

TAMMANY REBELLION IN THE FOURTEENTH

W. A. Larney, Old McClellan Leader, Warns Murphy Nominee at Stormy Meeting.

PROMISES A STIFF FIGHT

Declares He Was Promised Half of the Representation of the District, but It Was Not Given to Him.

Deputy Sheriff Michael J. Cruise, a friend of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, who was especially detailed by him to succeed Judge William J. Boyhan as leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District, the old home district of Tilden, Kelly, and Croker, was elected executive member of the district in the Tammany Hall General Committee at a stormy session at the Tammany Central Club at 207 East Thirty-second Street last night.

It was made clear that Leader Murphy's plans for harmony in the district, by placing Cruise in charge there, will not be as successful as they might have been, notice being served on the new leader at the meeting last night that he will have a contest on his hands at the primaries in September. This announcement was made by William A. Larney, Secretary of the Fire Department, who declared before the voting started that "whoever you elect will have a fight on his hands. I will go out and beat him myself."

Larney was not placed in nomination, although he addressed the meeting at length and set forth his grievances. He refused to vote when his name was called on the roll, the only other man of the 200 present to follow his example being a committeeman by the name of Sexton. James W. Spencer, a clerk in the Building Department, was the only person nominated in opposition to Cruise. He received 22 votes to the former's 159.

Larney ran against Judge Boyhan two years ago as the McClellan-O'Brien candidate, and came near defeating the "regular" man. In fact, so close was its escape that Tammany felt bound to make overtures to pacify him. Boyhan was elected to the Municipal Court bench a year ago, and it became evident at once that a new man should be put in his place.

At the meeting last night every man's credentials were carefully scrutinized before he was allowed to enter the room. The attendance was large.

Judge Boyhan's resignation was presented and accepted. Mr. Larney arose, and, after a dispute with Chairman Carroll, said:

"Gentlemen, I want to tell you something. Some of you know that I have been jobbed and robbed in this district. The leader of Tammany Hall, Charles F. Murphy, and the executive member of this district promised me half of the representation of this district. But did I get it? No! And still I am an organization man.

"Last Fall I received a message asking me to go down to Fourteenth Street and talk things over. In the interest of harmony in this district, I went. I am here to-night in the interests of harmony and as a good organization man, but I have been used unfairly, and I tell you that whoever you elect here will have a fight on his hands. I will go out and beat him myself."

Cruise and Spencer were then nominated and the meeting broke up without further incident.

LONDON PREACHER ARRIVES.

Rev. R. Harris Lloyd Will Speak in Brooklyn To-morrow and Next Week.

On the Cunarder Mauretania, which got in yesterday, was the Rev. R. Harris Lloyd, Superintendent of the Southwest London Mission, who has achieved some note in England by his militant sermons. Mr. Lloyd will preach to-morrow and to-morrow week in the Rev. Dr. Cadman's Congregational church, Brooklyn. On Aug. 15 he will preach in Toronto. He will address the Winona Lake Assembly on the last two Sundays in August. He will afterward speak at the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Chicago.

The speaker will discuss the unemployed and temperance problems of England. While in Canada he will inquire into the openings for immigrants, as it is partly by emigration from England that, he believes, the question of the unemployed will be settled. As a member of the committee for the closing of saloons on Sunday he will also make a study of the liquor question here.

"I have been criticised in England," said Mr. Lloyd yesterday, "on the ground that I have mixed religion and politics. My idea is not to bring politics into religion, but religion into politics. The politician watches religious feeling, and if that is so, should not the preacher keep advised of the happenings in the political world?"

TOOK A SHOT AT OARSMAN.

Assemblyman Francis Thinks Harlem Jokers Are Going Too Far.

Assemblyman James Francis of the Twenty-third District, which includes the Washington Heights section of Manhattan, said last night that a shot taken at him yesterday while rowing on the Harlem River had determined him to make complaint to the police about the men and boys who stand on the banks of the river, usually near the Ship Canal, and throw stones and shoot at oarsmen.

Mr. Francis said that usually the offenders are small boys, who practice throwing stones at the oarsmen. Late yesterday afternoon, however, he had taken his shell from the Union Boat Club, of which he is a member, and was rowing toward the Ship Canal from Dyckman Street, and when opposite the Western Launch Company, on the south shore, a shot whizzed over his head.

In spite of his scant oarsman costume he pulled for the shore, and went looking for the marksman. Some men told him that some one on the land of the Western Launch Company had been shooting a rifle, but it was denied there that any one had done so.

Mr. Francis said he would complain to the Kingsbridge police. He felt sure, he said, that this making a mark of oarsmen was a joke, but he thought it had gone beyond reasonable limits.

MADE IMMUNE FROM TYPHOID.

Experiment with Three Soldiers Now Declared Successful.

OMAHA, Neb., July 30.—The last of the series of typhoid tests has been applied to Sergt. Fuller and Privates Schmidt and Goodman of Fort Omaha and they have been pronounced immune.

In June they were vaccinated with typhoid serum and developed the disease in a mild form. Later they were again vaccinated, but the serum did not "take."

Ten days ago they underwent the supreme test, that of drinking freely of a gallon of stagnant water in which some million fever germs had been placed.

The men were sent to the hospital and closely watched. They should have developed symptoms within five to seven days, but as none has appeared they are now declared immune.

For those seeking desirable Furnished Rooms, see Page 12.

MRS. DIETZ WANTS MONEY.

Widow and Family of Robert E. Dietz Air Their Differences in Court.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has reversed the Surrogate's decision granting the application of Mrs. Anna Dietz for the appointment of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as a trustee of the portion of her husband's estate left to her, in the place of William Henry White, who died July 3, 1904.

Robert E. Dietz was the founder of the R. E. Dietz Company, lantern manufacturers. Under his will his wife was to receive the income from a trust fund of $100,000, with interest on another fund made of 600 shares of the company's stock. After her husband's death her sons, Frederick and John, carried on the business.

She alleged that they and her daughter Anna told her there were $500,000 undivided profits in the treasury, and induced her to sign a document conveying to her sons and daughter her portion of the profits. She declared that in 1904, a dividend of 340 per cent. was declared, which would have entitled her to $204,000, which, with interest, would now amount to about $240,000.

She now has three suits pending in the Supreme Court, in which she asks that her deeds of gift be reformed and her property returned to her.

Frederick Dietz, in opposing the motion for another referee, said that his relations with his mother had been strained on account of the litigation begun by her, and that the deeds of gift were prepared by her so that her share in the profits could be distributed along the same lines that her husband had distributed his estate.

Mr. Dietz also alleged that during the last four years the company had declared 725 per cent. of dividends, and that his mother had received about $218,000, making an average of 36 per cent. on her stock.

The younger brother, Howard, who is not at present connected with the business and lives with his mother, according to her statements, wanted more money and seemed not to be able to get along on the $9,000 which he received. His brother Frederick alleges that Howard always was a malcontent, and his habits were such that it is unwise for him to handle his own affairs. He further alleges that for years he was a source of trouble and expense to the family, and has been in many institutions on account of his dissipated habits.

ARREST MRS. BERMAN AGAIN.

To Take Her to New Jersey on Charge of Poisoning Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 30.—In compliance with telephone instructions received from Doylestown to-day, the police again arrested Mrs. Alice Berman, who was arrested here yesterday on a misdemeanor charge following her appearance with Francis Jeffries, a Philadelphia house painter. She was locked up in the Doylestown Jail, where Jeffries is also confined.

A warrant was served upon her as a fugitive from justice, her husband, Edward A. Berman, being the complainant. She will remain in jail until extradition papers have been secured, so that she can be taken back to New Jersey to answer the charge of attempting to poison her husband.

She made a denial of the charge and said that last June her husband was made ill by eating a bad fish, and that the attending physician said he had. Mrs. Berman said:

"I was only 15 years old when I met Mr. Berman, and I married him when I was 16. We lived together for seven years. For me they were seven years of misery. I had lots of jewelry and plenty of fine clothing, but that was all. I was a slave in finery, nothing more than a hired girl around the house.

"I did not elope with Jeffries. I left our Atlantic City cottage with mother. I met him in Philadelphia by appointment. I was not particularly attached to him. I would have gone away with anybody who would have been kind to me."

Mrs. Berman wrote a letter to her husband this morning, saying that he would have to get her out of all her trouble.

E. E. HALE HOME FOR SALE.

Dr. Hale Directed Friends to Look for "First Greek Temple on the Right."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—Mrs. Edward Everett Hale and her children have decided to sell their old homestead, in Highland Street, Roxbury. It has been their home for thirty-two years, but the family feels that it would be too much care for Mrs. Hale and Miss Ellen Day Hale, her only daughter. In fact, Dr. Hale expressed the wish that they make their home in Washington, where his son Arthur lives.

Dr. Hale was very fond of this house. When directing friends how to find it he used to tell them what car to take, where to alight, and then to look for "the first Greek temple on the right."

POLITICS HIS RUIN, HE SAYS.

Larceny Charges Actuated by His Political Enemies, Lawyer Asserts.

John L. Coe, 29 years old, a lawyer of 18 Grand Avenue, Corona, L. I., was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Connolly in the Flushing Police Court on one charge of grand and naother of pettit larceny. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination, two weeks hence.

Despite his plea that he was an attorney and was entitled to be paroled in his own custody, Magistrate Connolly committed Coe to the County Jail, Long Island City, from which he was later released on surety furnished by his friends.

Isaac Bonuck, a painter of Grand Avenue, Corona, made the grand larceny complaint. He alleged that two weeks ago Coe collected a judgment of $50 for him, but had not yet turned over the money. The pettit larceny complaint was made by Edward J. Cunningham, a plumber of 86 Sycamore Avenue, Corona, who alleged he paid Coe $15 to represent him in a legal proceeding, and Coe never made any return to him concerning the case.

Coe attributes his arrest to his activity in bringing a taxpayers' suit compelling the Queens officials to permit experts to examine the records of the Department of Sewers. A taxpayers' action was begun by Frank Mittenzwei, a builder of Corona, and Coe acted as attorney for him and the Corona Taxpayers' Association. An order was obtained from Justice Kelly in the Brooklyn Supreme Court directing President Gresser of Queens to permit experts to examine the sewer records, and the work is now under way.

Taft Made Member of the Tuna Club.

LOS ANGELES, July 30.—President Taft has been elected an honorary member of the Tuna Club, the famous fishing organization of Catalina Island. The club is preparing to invite the President to go to the island and dally with the big fish during his visit to Southern California this Fall. Ex-President Roosevelt and many others of National prominence are honorary members of the Tuna Club.

CITY BREVITIES.

Dr. William Mason, musician and composer, who died last July, left a gross personal estate of $91,878, which became $89,957 net, according to an appraisal filed with the Surrogate. The whole estate went to his daughter, except for $5,000 left to the Orange Orphans' Society.

The body of Ensign Hugh Kerr Aiken of Louisiana, killed by a coal gas explosion on the cruiser North Carolina at Naples on July 11, was brought here yesterday on the steamer Perugia.

The appraisal of the estate of Theresa Barcalow of the New York Theosophical Society, who died on June 12 last, shows that she left $7,568 in personalty and no real estate.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday approved the incorporation of the Barat Club, for "the development of the intellectual and social relations of its members, and the free circulation of classical literature." The incorporators were Bertha D. Rosenfeld of 116 Riverside Drive, Mary E. Coleman of 225 West Fifteenth Street, and Ellen A. Brady of 320 West 145th Street.

The strike of the 6,000 coat tailors in the Brotherhood of Tailors in Brooklyn for a 10 per cent. increase in wages and a union agreement was indorsed yesterday by the Executive Committee of the United Garment Workers of America.

THE TIMES received yesterday a check for $5 from Louis J. Vorhaus of 115 Broadway for Mrs. Margaret Kelly, now in St. James' Hospital, Long Island City. The check was mailed to her. A dollar also came from Benno Falk of 576 Broadway.

NAVY WON'T CHANGE SUTTON CASE RULING

Usual to Make Person Placed on Defensive a Defendant, Winthrop Tells Davis.

BOARD NOT TRIAL COURT

Mrs. Sutton's Lawyer Wrote to Navy Department That the Situation "Smacks of the Scandalous."

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The rulings of the court of inquiry investigating the death of Lieut. James N. Sutton at Annapolis, Md., will not be interfered with by the Navy Department. In a letter addressed to-day to Henry E. Davis, counsel for Mrs. Sutton, mother of the dead officer, Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, stated that the department, in view of the facts, declined to accede to his request to vacate the ruling of the court by which Mrs. Sutton was declared to be regarded as a "complainant or accuser" while all persons present at the time of the death of Lieut. Sutton were regarded as "defendants."

In his letter Mr. Winthrop said that the ruling did not change the nature of the court.

"It is the invariable practice of 'courts of inquiry' that if during an investigation any person is placed on the defensive by the evidence adduced, or by any of the circumstances of the case, to notify such person of the fact and to explain to him his rights in the premises.

"In considering this action it should not be lost sight of that if the court finds that Lieut. Sutton's death was not the result of his own act, but was caused by another person or persons, such other person or persons, so accused, will undoubtedly be brought to trial for the offense.

"This in no way shifts the burden of proof, as you apparently assume, as the court is in no respect a trial court, nor does it place upon Mrs. Sutton or her counsel the burden of determining who was responsible for Lieut. Sutton's death."

Mr. Davis, in his letter to Secretary Meyer, protesting against the ruling of the court, said:

"By its action the court has undertaken to relieve Lieut. Utley from his obligation to refrain from conference with the witnesses who have preceded him and has put it in his power either to stand mute or else have the benefit of full and free conference with the witnesses who have preceded him and of access to the testimony before the Board of Inquest, a situation which I am constrained to say so strongly smacks of scandalous as of itself to call for your intervention."

BIT OUT A BOY'S EYE.

Stray Brindle Bulldog Badly Injures Two in Jersey City.

A brindle bulldog became suddenly ferocious in the heat of yesterday afternoon and, springing at five-year-old Walter Engler of 68 Phillip Street, Jersey City, tore the child's face, destroying his left eye. Then the animal sprang at another small boy, John Smith of the same address, and bit a piece out of his cheek.

Young Engler's father is an engineer employed by Contractor Patrick Connelly, and is doing some work in the neighborhood. He heard the screams of the children, who had been playing in front of their home, and rushed to the rescue. He immediately shot the dog. Its owner is unknown. A mongrel cur, which the dog had previously bitten, was chased for blocks by a crowd of men and boys and stoned to death.

Meantime John Slight, Mr. Connelly's chauffeur, who was near by in Mr. Connelly's automobile, picked up the two children, put them into the back seat of the car, and dashed away at top speed to Christ Hospital, a distance of about three miles. There the boys were cared for. Physicians said last night that the Engler boy would recover, but he would be disfigured for life.

BABY IS LIKE TYPHOID MARY.

Two-Year-Old Girl Segregated in Hospital Because She Harbors Germs.

Lola Tarr, the two-year-old baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tarr of 336 Jay Street, Brooklyn, was removed to the Kingston Avenue Hospital by order of the Health Department yesterday. The health officials believe that the case of the little girl is similar to that of "Typhoid Mary."

A year and a half ago the child was discharged from the hospital as cured of diphtheria. Since that time, at frequent intervals, the symptoms of the disease have been shown. It appears now that the diphtheria germs have remained in her throat all that time.

Dr. Hubbard of the Health Department examined the child yesterday and ordered her removal to the hospital in spite of the protests of her parents. Mr. Tarr said he would ask the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to get his child out of the hospital.

TWO ARE HURT IN 24-HOUR AUTO RACE

Continued from Page 1.

seventh with 87, and Haynes eighth with 86.

Slight Accident in Afternoon.

There were the usual preliminary races before the great twenty-four-hour event, and they were attended by several accidents. The first race was for motor cycles, and it had only been under way a few minutes when Fred Voelker, riding a seven horse power N. S. U., went through the canvas fence at the turn into the home stretch. Ten seconds later Edward Seery, riding an N. S. U., went off the track at the same place, and his machine struck Voelker. Both riders suffered from slight bruises and abrasions.

The 100-mile Brighton Marathon was the chief automobile feature of the afternoon. This was won by the Chalmers-Detroit car in 1 hour 12 minutes and 3-5 second. The S. P. O. was second, and the Midland third. Shortly after the Marathon had started the Midland skidded off the track at the turn into the home stretch. The crew escaped injury, and later the car re-entered the race. The Kissel car and the Acme, the only other competitors, withdrew because of tire trouble.

William Ticklus, manager of the Buick racing team, was at the track and protested the ruling of the Motor Racing Association, in limiting the 100-mile and 24-hour races to cars costing more than $2,000, thus barring the Buicks. He said that Strange, Chevrolet, Barman, and Ryall would have been entered in the 100-mile and 24-hour races had the rules permitted.

The summaries:

Ten-Mile Motor Cycle Handicap—Won by Stanley T. Kellogg, Merkel, (scratch;) time—10:16 2-5. J. F. McLaughlin, N. S. U., (60 seconds,) second; F. B. Baker, Indian, (90 seconds,) third.

Mile Time Trials.—Automobiles—Won by Ralph De Palma, Fiat Cyclone; time—0:54.3. Louis Chevrolet, Buick, second; time—0:58.2. Charles Bowers, Red Dragon, third; time—1:06 4-5.

Fifty Miles Open to Cars Selling From $1,251 to $2,000—Won by Louis Chevrolet, Buick. Time—59:39.2.

Five Miles, Free for All—Won by Ralph De Palma, Fiat Cyclone; time—5:51 3-5. Charles Bowers, Red Dragon, second; time—5:54 3-5.

Five Miles, for Cars Selling From $851 to $1,250—Walkover for E. M. F.

Brighton Marathon, 100 Miles, Open to Cars Selling for From $2,001 to $3,000—Won by Lee Lorimer, Chalmers-Detroit; time—1:12:00 3-5. John Juhasz, S. P. O., second, and W. O. Stokes, Midland, third.

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BARCELONA RIOTERS SLEW EVEN NUNS

Killed Priests at Altar, Burned Churches and Convents, While Bystanders Cheered.

WORST OVER, SAYS MADRID

Rioters, Crushed, Have Surrendered—London Hears General Strike in Spanish Capital Is Planned for Monday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—The continued strict censorship of the news in Spain is interpreted in the most unfavorable light here, and the reassuring character of the official dispatches is consequently regarded with the utmost suspicion.

A censored telegram from Madrid to-day to The Daily Mail says Alfonso walked in the streets of Madrid this afternoon, and The Mail's San Sebastian correspondent suggests that the King is anxious to go himself to Melilla, but will remain in the capital as long as his presence there is necessary.

A striking light is thrown on conditions in Madrid by a letter sent thence on Thursday to Biarritz, whence it was telegraphed to-day. In this letter it is stated that it is not improbable that a general strike like that which preceded the rioting at Barcelona will be proclaimed in the capital on Monday next. The seriousness of the situation at Madrid is further emphasized by the fact that two regiments which were to have started for Melilla have received orders to remain in the capital.

Horrors in Barcelona.

The Daily Telegraph's Barcelona correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday, describes meeting a section of revolutionists about 10,000 strong marching about the streets with the charred remains of their victims. "They had placed," he says, "arms, legs, heads, on long poles and with numerous vivas and whistling the "Marseillaise" as they went, they gave not only the police, civil guard, and soldiers samples of their carnage, but actually passed under the very nose of the Captain General, who was then at the head of his troops. Yet no one dared fire on the revolutionists."

The correspondent suggests that the troops were taking little or no part in the suppression of the revolution, and adds: "It is ridiculous to say this is a Carlist movement, for at this very moment I see the sky illuminated with flames that are rapidly devouring some of the oldest and most famous churches of Barcelona, not to mention several of the largest convents, one noted Jesuit college, and one well-known nunnery.

"Dozens of priests and nuns have been ruthlessly slaughtered, some at the altar while holding the crucifix in their hands, and others while bravely defending their institutions against the revolutionists and the devouring flames.

"I ventured to visit the city last night, and proceeded to a height near Mont Juich. On my way I saw women, boys, and even girls helping incendiaries set fire to a convent as if it were a matter of daily occurrence. It was done amid the cheers of everybody standing by. When the nuns appeared at the windows above they were stoned, and not one soul helped them or took pity on their screams. They were left to meet their fate.

"From the height of Mont Juich I saw nothing but flames. The whole of Barcelona seemed like a bonfire."

A London Times special from Barcelona, coming by way of Cerbère, on the frontier, July 30, says: "Railway communication between here and Gerona is interrupted, but from that place to Cerbère trains are running. The situation continues to be grave. Sanguinary conflicts are incessant in the streets, and artillery is sweeping the avenues.

"Nine thousand armed revolutionaries have formed a committee of public safety and a meeting of Carlist leaders has been held at Figueras, and awaits the arrival of the Pretender Don Jaime de Bourbon, in order to place him at the head of the rebellion.

SAY REVOLT IS QUELLED.

Worst Over, Says Spanish Government, but Madrid Is Uneasy.

MADRID, July 30.—The Government's reports from Catalonia indicate that the situation there continues to improve. Both King Alfonso and Premier Maura seem satisfied that the worst is over, that the rebellion in Barcelona has been quelled, and that order soon will be restored in the remainder of the Captaincy General. Nevertheless to be on the safe side large bodies of troops of all arms continue to be hurried to the scene.

No figures, not even estimates of the loss of property and life in Catalonia, are vouchsafed by the authorities, but private dispatches leaking out through the frontier indicate that there has been great slaughter at Barcelona.

It is understood that the King greatly regretted the necessity of using artillery, but yielded to the arguments of his Cabinet Ministers that half-way measures of temporization might prove fatal. Reports continue to filter in of the widest destruction to property, especially churches, monasteries, and convents, against which the fury of the mob was centred.

The only other regions creating particular anxiety are the Biscayan provinces. The workmen in the Bilboa mining districts are well organized and have assumed a threatening attitude. Some apprehension exists also that the followers of Don Jaime, the pretender, may attempt to raise the white flag of the Carlists. The leaders who maintain a military and political organization in Northern Spain are being closely watched.

Gen. Marina, commander of the Spanish forces in Morocco, reports that there is momentary quiet outside Melilla, but no details of the situation of the army at Melilla are given out, except that Spanish reinforcements, with a new Commanding General, have arrived there.

King Alfonso, it is said, has agreed with Premier Maura that after the humiliating loss of Cuba and the Philippines, Spain could not avoid the exemplary punishment of the Moors without admitting that she was a fallen State.

Executing Barcelona Leaders.

The telegram from the Captain General of Barcelona to the General Staff that the revolutionists had surrendered and that he was the master of the situation created great relief in official circles. It was officially announced that artillery had been employed after the cavalry had driven into St. Martin's Square the principal band of revolutionists, and that it was only after fighting desperately for a long time that the revolutionists were crushed. Many persons were killed in the fighting, and the survivors surrendered to the troops. Twenty-three buildings were destroyed by the artillery. The leaders of the rebels are now being tried by military court-martial and summarily executed. There is no train service between Barcelona and Madrid.

It is unofficially reported also that the revolution which has been stifled in Barcelona proper continues in the suburbs. The authorities characterize the struggle as a frightful and veritable social war, comparable only to the Paris commune.

Here since the hostile demonstration against the King and the rioting which followed, troops are constantly marching through the streets, with the evident intention of overawing the population. The situation of the people is truly pitiful. Information regarding the exact conditions at Melilla and in the interior of Spain being withheld, the residents of the capital are filled with the wildest alarm for the safety of relatives and friends. Frantic mothers vainly besiege the War Office for news of their sons fighting in Africa. The only reply to each is, "You will be notified if he is killed."

Talk of Mutiny in Madrid.

Alarming rumors of a plot in the Madrid garrison and of the execution of soldiers daily are current, but it is impossible to say whether these reports are true or not, as the Government denies everything, even reports of what is known to be true, and tries to offset the news of the Spanish defeats in Morocco with accounts of the gallantry of anonymous soldiers, especially their devotion to their officers.

A Government organ printed and spread a story about the great enthusiasm of the aristocracy for the war, as proof of which it published a list of thirteen sons of noble families who had volunteered. As titles are exceedingly numerous in Spain, this list gave but little satisfaction to the people.

The heavy loss of Spanish officers is attributed to a spirit of mediaeval chivalry. They consider it their duty to go into battle at the head of their troops so as to give an example to the men.

The Madrid authorities fear the arrival in Spain of Alejandro Leroux, who is on his way to Europe from Brazil to place himself at the head of the revolution. He holds the workmen's organizations in the hollow of his hand. While a member of the Cortes in 1903, Señor Leroux broke with the party because it joined with the Catalonian Solidarists, which included the Carlists, whom he opposed, on the ground that they stood for the maintenance of a monarchist régime and clerical reaction.

Last year, after a series of bitter articles against the Government, he was condemned to two years' imprisonment, but fled to Brazil. Despite his condemnation of the Republicans he was re-elected to Parliament at the last elections, and is now on his way home again to assume leadership. The Government has issued orders that he be arrested immediately on landing on Spanish soil.

WOMEN FIGHT SAVAGELY.

Witnesses Describe Scenes of Carnage and Conflagration in Barcelona.

CERBERE, France, July 30.—The first direct dispatch from Barcelona since the fighting began there reached this place to-day, and is without date. It says:

"Barcelona has been a perfect hell. Half the population is terrorized, and the other half is mad with blood. The troops of the garrison, amid shouts of approval from the mob, repeatedly refused to fire on the people, and the work of repression fell upon the police and civil guard. They charged the revolutionaries and used their firearms freely everywhere, but numbers were against them. As this dispatch is sent the streets are in possession of the barricaded insurgents. The destruction of property has been great. Barcelona is completely isolated and running short of food."

Exactly what stage of the proceedings this dispatch covers it is impossible to say.

The officers of the steamer Scutari arriving at Marseilles to-day from Barcelona, which port they left Wednesday afternoon, say the collision between the troops and the rioters began on Monday morning immediately after the declaration of a general strike. The rioters tore up the pavements and built barricades behind which they fought desperately. The troops and civil guard took many of the barriers by assault, and by night had brought about some semblance of order. Rigorous orders were issued by the authorities, the people being instructed to remain in their homes on penalty of being shot on sight after dark.

On Tuesday morning, the Scutari's officers say, the streets were filled with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, who gradually cleared the principal streets and squares, notably the Rambla, Santa Monica and Catalan Square, placing the batteries and machine guns so as to command the adjacent streets. The loss of life during these operations was heavy. The rioters, as they were driven back, built new barricades as fast as the old ones were captured, and entrenched themselves in the suburbs of San Andre, San Antonio, Badeluna, and elsewhere, holding the troops at bay in spite of the raking fire of the artillery.

Everywhere flames broke out from churches, convents, and factories, and the skies at night were scarlet with the reflections of the fires. During Tuesday night the rattle of musketry, the drumming of machine guns, and the booming of cannon were ceaseless, and fierce fighting was in progress when the Scutari sailed.

All Convents Burned But One.

Passengers just arrived at Cerbere from Gerona, who went to San Felice from Barcelona by sea and then on foot to Gerona, where they took passage on a train, say the revolution was in full swing when they left the City of Barcelona. The "House of the People," the headquarters of the rioters, was razed to the ground by artillery, and all of the convents except one in Calle Caspe, which was defended by Jesuits and a civil guard, were burned.

The Montjuich forts bombarded the Rambla and the Paseos. Ten thousand revolutionists were daily fighting in the streets under the direction of a Revolutionary Committee, which had charge of the movement. The Caldos Bridge was blown up by dynamite. At Lesomatin an armed civil body had thrown its fortunes with the revolutionaries and was holding the troops and civil guards at Barcelona.

From other towns on the Franco-Spanish frontier come many reports confirming what has been said of the terrible fury of the women throughout Catalonia. At Barcelona they fought behind the barricades with the men, urging them to fight to the death. Everywhere they resisted searches by gendarmes for recruits for the reserves, barring the doors of their houses and firing at the soldiers from the windows.

Not only at Barcelona, but throughout the province, church property was the special object of popular fury. Horrible stories are recounted of the merciless fashion in which the churches and convents were sacked and burned. The inmates of the institutions were driven into the fields to cries of "Down with the Church!"

At Granollers, sixteen miles northeast of Barcelona, two convents were burned. At Amer, fifteen miles from Gerona, the Carmelite convent was looted and burned. The sisters narrowly escaped with their lives.

At Casa de la Salva the population surrounded and disarmed the civil guard and locked up the officials in the barracks.

Order has been re-established at Figueras, twenty-one miles northeast of Gerona, near the French frontier. The rioters are being arrested in large batches and are led off to prison with bayonets at their breasts. Nevertheless revolutionaries have escaped and are making their way to the frontier.

3,000 Deserters in Four Days.

Reports from Hendaye say Spanish deserters continue to flee across the frontier by hundreds. More than 3,000 have crossed during the last four days. A majority of the men are without money, and are awaiting funds from home so as to go to America.

A number of Spaniards are concentrating at Hendaye and holding secret conferences. They are believed to be Carlists who are waiting for their leader, Don Jaime, who recently succeeded his father, to cross the frontier from France.

Official reports received at San Sebastian which have reached here to-day from Madrid indicate that the situation in the Catalonian provinces is still most grave. The agitation in the Biscayan provinces is increasing. Capt. Gen. Aguilar, accompanied by his staff, left Madrid to-day for Bilbao, the capital of the Province of Biscay, where the authorities are greatly disturbed. They fear that Don Jaime will take advantage of the situation and create a rising of his followers in Northern Spain, where the Carlists have a political military organization under command of Marquis Corralbo.

From San Sebastian, by way of Bayonne, it is reported that official dispatches received there to-day say that the population of Tarragona, in Catalonia, has not responded to the revolutionary movement, that the railroad is now being repaired, and the reservists are coming in on foot to present themselves for service.

At Sargossa, capital of the Province of Saragossa and Aragon, the strike failed, owing to the energy of the civil government. Pablo Iglesias, the leader of the Socialists, who was organizing a general strike, has been captured.

QUEEN HAS NOT FLED.

Victoria and Children at San Sebastian—Providing for War Victims.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, via Hendaye, July 30.—The royal family are still at Miramar Palace. The report that Queen Victoria, the Queen Mother Maria Christina, and the royal children had crossed the frontier and gone to Bayonne until the crisis was over, is untrue, and probably originated in the arrival of the royal automobile at Biarritz with a member of the Court bearing dispatches to the Spanish Ambassador to France.

It is understood that both the Queen and the Queen Mother were anxious to follow the King to Madrid, but the King considered it a better and safer course that they should remain at San Sebastian until the interior crisis was ended. The young Queen, it is stated, is greatly worried, but has absolute faith in the loyalty of the people to the King. His Majesty keeps an almost hourly communication with the Queen by telephone and telegraph, and enables her to watch the situation closely by transmitting official reports regarding affairs in Catalonia and Africa. The Queen is actively occupied in raising a national subscription for the war victims, and receives daily the committee engaged in collecting funds.

The Spanish Ambassador to France, Señor Leon y Castillo, Marquis del Muni, came here from Biarritz to-day by automobile in response to a request from Queen Victoria, with whom he had a long conference. The Ambassador returned this evening. He did not disclose the object of the summons, but said the internal situation was greatly improved. For the present the Ambassador will remain at Biarritz.

CONFUSION AT MELILLA.

Spanish Cruiser Shells Heights—Moors Receiving Reinforcements.

MELILLA, July 30.—At noon the Spanish cruiser Numanica was shelling the heights of Mount Guruga, which is swarming with Moors, who had withdrawn from the outskirts of this city. It is believed they are concentrating for a new effort. They burned hundreds of their dead, whom they were unable to carry off.

After the tribesmen had retired the work of burying the Spanish dead was hurriedly accomplished in the ravine where two columns of Spanish troops were ambushed while trying to rescue a convoy. The ground was covered with heaps of corpses, many of whom were mutilated after death. In order to prevent an epidemic, the bodies, which had been stripped of their arms, were dumped into holes.

The steamer Mouilla has arrived here with hundreds of tons of shells for the artillery and cartridges for the soldiers, whose ammunition was running low. The greatest confusion reigns at the army headquarters. The overworked staff seems demoralized. Exact figures of the dead and wounded since the heavy fighting broke out with the Moors are refused.

CEUTA, Morocco, July 30.—The natives in the region surrounding this seaport are preparing to join their fighting brethren on the heights before Melilla. A holy war is being preached from Ceuta to Moulmuga, and the whole country is aflame with fanaticism. The position of the Moors on Mount Guruga, where 30,000 warriors are concentrated, is considered here to be impregnable.

TANGIER, Morocco, July 30.—Advices received here from Fez say that the armies of the Pretender, Roghi, and Sultan Mulai Hafid, are again fighting. Mulai Hafid's only concern in connection with the Riff troubles is that Spain will present him with a bill for the expenses of the Spanish campaign.

FEAR FOR EUROPEAN PRESTIGE.

Moorish Victory Alarms French—To Strengthen Algerian Posts.

PARIS, July 30.—The news of the terrible defeat inflicted on the Spanish forces by Moors at Melilla and the confirmation of the extent of the insurrection in Spain causes apprehension here, and the French Government to-day telegraphed instructions to the French military commander in Algeria instructing him to strengthen the French posts on the Moroccan frontier and to be prepared to act energetically in the event of the Moors in French territory attempting to joint the movement against Spain.

The triumph of the Moors in the Riff country may well, it is feared, inflame all of Islam and lead to an uprising in Algeria and the Soudan. The attack upon French troops at Colomb-Bechar the other day is now regarded here as a direct repercussion of the events on the Riff coast. Some of the Paris newspapers, therefore, boldly suggest that in the interest of duty Europe should come to the rescue.

The Eclair says it is impossible for Europe to bow before the insolent triumphant Moors, and that Christian civilization cannot afford to allow Spain to be beaten. On the other hand, many newspapers declare that the Melilla disaster recalls the muddle and incapacity of every department in the Spanish Government during the Cuban war, and also the private intrigues which led to the Boer war. These newspapers advise the Government at Madrid to make a virtue of necessity by promptly ending the adventure, as otherwise it will put an end to the Spanish Government.

Meantime the Marquis del Muni, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has transmitted a note to the French Government, formally declaring that the Riff campaign was not taken with the object of conquest, but solely to punish the Moors for their attacks on Spaniards and their affront to the Melilla garrison.

Ambassador Blames Anarchists.

The Spanish Ambassador in an interview attributes the upheaval at Barcelona solely to the Anarchists, and he is confident that it will be promptly suppressed. He explains that the Government intends to satisfy the popular demand regarding obligatory military service, and that it has already introduced a bill in the Senate for that purpose.

It is learned that Spain's disavowal of any intentions of conquest in Africa was made at the specific request of France, owing to the circulation of reports that Spain had received a mandate and the promise of support from France and England.

The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says he learns from an authoritative source that there is no question of a Ministerial crisis or the formation of a military cabinet.

The correspondent says King Alfonso has received from Marshals Lopez, Dominguez, and Rivera, and Gens. Luque and Polavieja and more than a hundred superior officers a tender of their services to aid in the suppression of the revolt in Catalonia. Ten regiments of cavalry, five batteries of artillery, and fifteen battalions of infantry are now proceeding to points in Catalonia.

A Report from Marina.

The Madrid correspondent of the Temps also reports Gen. Marina, commander of the military forces at Melilla, as satisfied that he can meet the situation with the troops at his disposal and the reinforcements which are now on the way to him. An unexplainable statement attributed to him is that the Spanish death losses number 200, of which 40 are officers, and that the wounded number 600, of which 50 are officers. Whether this statement was made previous to the recent disaster cannot be stated, but it appears to be at variance with the large losses given out officially by the War Department. The text of his official telegram, as made public yesterday by the War Office, gave a much greater casualty list.

There is no confirmation of the report that Queen Victoria of Spain and the Queen Mother, Cristina, have left San Sebastian for Bayonne, France. But there would be no surprise if such a trip had been taken, as the members of the royal family are constantly making automobile trips from San Sebastian to the near-by points in Spain and France, including Bayonne, Biarritz, and Pau.

Special newspaper correspondents who are trying to enter Spain at both ends of the Pyrenees are encountering great difficulties and are being turned back whenever discovered. Those who crossed the frontier from Cerbere have all returned to that town.

No British Intervention.

LONDON, July 30.—It is officially declared that there is not a word of truth in the rumor that King Edward is asking France and Germany to intervene in Spain, nor in another rumor to the effect that it has been suggested that a mixed force of French, British, and German troops should be sent to co-operate with the Spaniards in Morocco.

Confidential messages have reached London, according to The Pall Mall Gazette, describing the position of the Spanish forces at Melilla as untenable unless promptly and heavily reinforced.

It is predicted by those acquainted with the revolutionary organizations in Spain that as soon as the troops in the field are aware of the rising in Spain they will mutiny and re-embark for home, in which case the prestige of Europe would be ruined in Moorish eyes, an event which would lead to the reopening of the whole international discussion regarding the maintenance of peace and order in Morocco, thus precipitating a European crisis.

The Daily Telegraph's Madrid correspondent in an interesting review of the situation, sees the greatest danger, not in the spirit of the army, which, he says, remains perfectly disciplined and obedient, but in the temper of the people, who are hostile to the war.

"It is possible," says the correspondent, "that the danger may not be for to-day, but it will certainly be for to-morrow, for the seed has been sown well among the people and will remain."

AMERICANS IN BARCELONA.

Feared Two Women Cousins of Mrs. Lemoine, the Actress, Are Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 30.—Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, the actress, and several families of Cowells in this city, fear that their close relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Eusebio Pascual and Miss Sarah Cowell, have perished in the Barcelona riots. Mrs. Pascual is a sister of Miss Sarah Cowell and both are daughters of the late David Cowell of this city, who was uncle of Mrs. Sarah Le Moyne.

The husband of Mrs. Pascual is in the wholesale olive oil business in Barcelona and is wealthy. He was formerly in business in New York City, but went to Barcelona last year. A sister of Mrs. Pascual and Sarah Cowell is Mrs. Franklin Peck of this city. Mrs. Peck tried vainly to get news from her sister for three weeks. She says that their home is situated in the very heart of the city, where the riots are reported, and she is anxious about their safety.

COMMISSION'S NEW ENGINEER.

E. G. Connette of Worcester to be Its Transportation Engineer.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 30.—Edward G. Connette, General Manager of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Lines, has been chosen by the Public Service Commission of New York as transportation engineer. He will have general charge of the commission's steam and electric railway work.

Mr. Connette has been General [illegible] of the Worcester line since [illegible].

SURGEONS OPERATE ON STOKER AT SEA

New York Physicians, Passengers on Mauretania, Aid Ship's Surgeon in an Appendicitis Case.

THE PATIENT DIED, THOUGH

Gibbon, Who Came on the Ship Ill, Had Neglected the Trouble Too Long—Fog Delays Liner.

Fog at the end of her voyage robbed the Cunard liner Mauretania of any laurels she might have won on this trip westward. She arrived at her pier yesterday morning.

On the voyage Robert Gibbon of Liverpool, a fireman, died after an operation for appendicitis. Gibbon became ill while at work in the stoke hold of the vessel. He was taken to the ship's hospital and Dr. B. Sydney Jones, the ship's surgeon, called into consultation Dr. Francis T. Kinnicutt and Dr. Walter B. James of this city, who were passengers. It was decided that an operation was imperative.

The three physicians went down into the ship's hospital and Gibbon was put on the operating table. Capt. Pritchard, who had been notified, sent word to the physicians to notify him when the man was to be operated upon and he would slow down to bare headway while the knife was being used. The physicians decided, however, that as there was not much sea running and the vibrations were but slightly felt in the operating room it would not be necessary to slow down the big Cunarder.

The operation was performed on Wednesday. It was found that Gibbon had allowed his illness to go unattended too long and he died soon after the operation. Gibbon was buried at sea. The passengers contributed $500 for the stoker's widow.

ROOSEVELT LEIPSIC DOCTOR.

German University at Fifth Centenary Gives Ex-President Degree.

LEIPSIC, July 30.—The University of Leipsic, which is celebrating the fifth centenary of its foundation, to-day conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Theodore Roosevelt. He was the only foreigner thus honored. Among others to receive degrees were King Frederick of Saxony, Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, the German aeronaut; Gerard Hauptmann, the German author; and Prof. Fritz von Uhde, the German painter.

The university took the first opportunity to add former President Roosevelt to its honor list, as it has been understood that the Berlin University will give him the Doctor of Laws degree when he lectures there in the Spring.

NAIROBI, British East Africa, July 30.—Col. Roosevelt, his son Kermit, and Frederick J. Jackson, Acting Governor of British East Africa, were guests last night at a dinner given by the stewards of the East African Turf Club.

LONDON HEARS OF WAR ENGINE

Tale of an Electrical Invention to Make Battleships Ineffective.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—I have it from an excellent source, which, from motives that may be easily surmised, must remain anonymous, that the reason the American Government remains apparently so little concerned about the advances in aerial navigation made by the foreign experimenters is that an officer of the American Army stationed at Fort Omaha has worked out an electric invention which is likely to paralyze all the other existing or proposed engines of war.

The invention, he is reported as saying, is to be exclusively the property of the United States Government, and up to the present the essential details have been carefully guarded. The machine is said to project through the air a column of electric energy of almost any desired strength at any given object for a distance of many hundred yards.

My informant, who is himself an expert in war, said to me to-day:

"Such an electric column would queer every mechanism on a warship, stop the engines, annul the dynamos, kill the signaling apparatus, and make the guns unworkable. It would slay hundreds of men by the shock alone, and might even explode the magazines. Its possibilities for offensive warfare are almost unlimited.

"Of course, I do not say that its absolute efficiency is yet assured, but from certain knowledge I can say with entire confidence that every result of the experiments made points convincingly in this direction."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Gen. James Allen, Chief of the Signal Corps, characterizes as completely without foundation the report from London that any officer, or any one else at Fort Omaha, has discovered an electrical engine of destruction that threatens to render ineffective all the existing methods of waging war.

The army is deeply interested in the science of aeronautics, but any lack of interest lies with Congress, which has launched upon a programme of economy. The Signal Corps is constantly striving to get greater appropriations for experiments in aviation and for the purchase of balloons and heavier-than-air machines, but without much success.

$800 DIAMOND BROOCH LOST.

Mrs. Adolph Goldschmidt of Chicago Advertises in the Lost Column.

Mrs. Goldschmidt, wife of Adolph Goldschmidt, President of the Continental Clothing Company of Chicago, who is staying at the Hotel Knickerbocker with her husband and two daughters, is trying to recover a diamond brooch, valued at $800, through THE TIMES's Lost and Found column. The brooch is in the form of a cluster composed of eleven small diamonds with a large one in the centre and one small diamond missing. The stones were set in white enamel.

Mrs. Goldschmidt says she tied the brooch in the corner of a handkerchief on Thursday morning, and tucked it inside her waist. Leaving the hotel at 9:30 A. M., Mrs. Goldschmidt walked to the Astor to breakfast with friends and then went down Forty-fourth Street to Fifth Avenue and thence to Thirty-fourth Street. After visiting two stores and calling on friends at the Waldorf, she returned to the Knickerbocker, but did not miss the brooch until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. A liberal reward will be paid by Mr. Goldschmidt for the recovery of the jewel.

D'Annunzio Wants Nobel Prize.

ROME, July 30.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, novelist, and dramatist, to-day announced his candidacy for the Nobel Prize for literature in 1910.

[illegible] desirable Boarding [illegible]

FRENCH WAITING FOR CZAR.

Elaborate Preparations for Russian Ruler's Safety While at Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, July 30.—The entire French Channel fleet is massed off here awaiting the arrival to-morrow of the Russian squadron, which is escorting the Czar and the imperial family, who are coming here to visit President Fallières. Elaborate precautions have been taken to safeguard the life of the Czar during his stay in French waters. The garrison here has been reinforced, and within the city practically martial law prevails. Hundreds of Russian police officials have already arrived from Kiel.

More than fifty torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers will keep every vessel in the harbor under scrutiny, while from to-night until Monday morning no craft of any class, including fishing and pleasure yachts, will be allowed to approach that part of the harbor in which the French and Russian squadrons will be anchored.

The French battleship Verité, on which the Presidential party will have its headquarters, has been attached to land by a cable line, and the other warships will maintain a constant wireless communication with the Eiffel Tower.

The official programme for the meeting of the two rulers includes an exchange of visits and luncheons and dinners aboard the Verité and the imperial yacht Standart; conferences between MM. Pichon and Isvolsky, respectively the French and Russian Foreign Ministers, and fireworks displays at night.

PARIS, July 30.—President Fallières, accompanied by Foreign Minister Pichon, Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère, Minister of Marine, and Gen. Brun, Minister of War, and a large retinue left here to-day by special train for Cherbourg to receive the Czar. The Czar, with the Czarina and their children, left Kiel yesterday on board the imperial yacht Standart.

ROME, July 30.—The Avanti to-day says that a Russo-Franco-Italian entente is in the course of preparation, and that a French fleet will accompany the Czar on a visit to Italy at the conclusion of his Majesty's visits to France and England.

DENOUNCE CZAR IN PARIS.

Demonstration Against "Hangman of All the Russias" by Socialists.

PARIS, July 30.—Another big meeting of Socialists was held to-night, at which violent speeches were made in protest against the visit of the Czar of Russia and resolutions were adopted expressing the hope "that an opportune accident would arrest the bloody career of Nicholas II., hangman of all the Russias."

The meeting was followed by violent manifestations as the Socialists left the hall. They marched down the street singing the "Marseillaise." The police then intervened and dispersed them with difficulty. Missiles of various kinds were thrown, but nobody was injured.

$100,000 CASH FOR A HOME.

The Bergholz Place, New Rochelle, Bought by Patrick F. Griffen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 30.—The Bergholz country place, on Webster avenue, New Rochelle, consisting of twenty acres, a fine residence, and private lake, was sold to-day to Patrick F. Griffen of the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co., who will occupy it as his country residence. The sale was made by Joseph Lambden, and the price paid was $100,000 cash.

The place is regarded as one of the finest country estates in this section of Westchester County. It was originally owned by Major William R. Bergholz, who built the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling and other railroads in Ohio. After his death it was occupied by his widow, Mrs. Mary Bergholz, who is now in Canton, China, with her son, Leo Bergholz, United States Consul.

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YANKS BLANK TIGERS IN RAIN-HALTED GAME

Hilltoppers Make Six Runs Off Donovan Before He Gives Way to Killian.

MANNING IS IN TOP FORM

Youngster Holds Detroit to Four Safeties and Franks Only Two Men—His Support Gingery.

Rainstorms have consciences after all. Squalls are governed by a code of ethics. Thunder clouds give recognition to the higher considerations. Which observations are pertinent to a ball column, because a well brought up and thoroughly moral shower visited the Hilltop yesterday early in a game the Yankees turned into a shut-out of Detroit by a score of 6 to 0. The rain showed its good breeding by making its call just long enough. It abridged by five minutes the conventional twenty-minute period, thus giving the home team a breathing spell in the second-day massacre of "the class of the league." Carlyle pictures even the industrious Septembrists as requiring rest from the slaughter of aristocrats, and the Hilltoppers, while not as sanguinary as the revolutionists of France, cut down the Tigers so steadily that they, too, needed an idle interval. Refreshed by the recess, they returned to the butchery with right good will, and soon made "Wild Bill" Donovan look less like a boxman than like mangled remains.

It would have been a most uncivil storm had it overstayed the third of an hour of grace allowed by the rules. When it arrived the score was 2 to 0 in New York's favor, and 6,000 redhot rooters were just settling themselves in their seats to see the Yanks trounce Hughey Jennings's hopefuls a second time. Manning was holding the visitors satisfactorily, notwithstanding McIntyre's three-bagger to the green gate. The locals, it already could be seen, still had their eyes on the ball. Chase had carved out a clean single, and Laporte had achieved the first of his two-baggers. Although Matty was on third, that lithe self-hater, Tyrus Cobb, was down, and Moriarty was at bat, with Killifer next up. Manning was boring into the batters with high slants and raise balls that kept the sphere on the diamond, and, in the end, resulted in a few more than the usual number of outs at first. His support was keyed to concert pitch, and was performing a symphony in B sharp most musical to the multitude. Everything was set for the overthrow of the champs.

And then came the rain. It sped southward from Spuyten Duyvil Creek in a fanlike form that skirted the Hudson and the Harlem. Several white-gleaming thunderbolts hit various spots in Westchester County. Gusts played hare and hounds across the high tableland, and in a few seconds the field was emptied of players and umpires. That was at 4:15. At 4:30 the sky smiled like a pretty woman who has thought better of crying her eyes out, and victors and victims returned to the sward.

Killifer's fumble of Keeler's grounder with Demmitt out in the first gave the home run getters their start. Little Willie went to third on Chase's hit and came in on a passed ball. Engle fanned, but Knight drew a pass, and Prince Hal counted on Laporte's double to left. Then Austin put up a high one for which Bush crossed second, but two tallies were in, and Manning was working well, having retired the first three Tigers in a lockstep. And resumption of play, though it found the leaders in a good position to score, didn't get them anything, because Manning struck out Moriarty and Killifer.

Successive singles by Austin, Kleinow, and Manning, Demmitt's force hit, and Keeler's sacrifice fly added two runs to New York's score in the fourth. Charles Ray Demmitt evidently had his thoughts on his other profession, civil engineering, in Wee Willie's sacrificial play, for, though the ball was returned to the plate in a vain attempt to get Kleinow, Ray hugged first as if he never had heard of such a thing as going down to second. He did make not only the midway, but third, however, when a throw from "Wild Bill" caught him off first. Crawford threw wild to Bush to trip him at second. But Chase died at first.

In the lucky inning the Toppers got their fifth and sixth runs on Engle's double, Knight's single, Laporte's sacrifice, and Austin's triple, which was enough for Donovan. It was in that same round that Knight almost spoiled Manning's shut-out. He achieved a beautiful left-hand stop of McIntyre's hot one and had plenty of time to get the batter. But he threw over Chase's head and Matty went to second. However, Jack snapped Moriarty and Schmidt out in banner style, Killifer meanwhile fouling to Kleinow.

Manning pulled himself out of a hole in the sixth. He walked Donovan and Jones with none gone, and Bush sacrificed them along, but Manning tightened up and Crawford and Cobb went out on pop flies. In the ninth Tyrus singled to centre with one out, but was nailed stretching by Demmitt's throw to Laporte. McIntyre doubled to right and got third on Keeler's error, but Moriarty was meat for Austin and Chase. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Demmitt, cf.	5	0	0	2	1	Jones, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
Keeler, rf.	2	1	0	1	0	Bush, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
Chase, 1b.	5	1	1	11	0	Crawf'd, 1b.	4	0	0	7	1
Engle, lf.	4	1	1	3	0	Cobb, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Knight, ss.	3	1	2	1	2	M'Intyre, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Laporte, 2b.	3	0	2	1	1	Mor'ty, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Austin, 3b.	3	1	2	2	3	Killifer, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0
Kleinow, c.	4	1	1	6	0	Schmidt, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Manning, p.	4	0	1	0	3	Donovan, p.	1	0	0	0	4
						*Rossman	1	0	0	0	0
						Killian, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	10	27	10	Total	30	0	4	24	7

*Batted for Donovan in the eighth inning.

Errors—Keeler, Knight, Crawford, Killifer, Schmidt.

New York ....2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 .—6
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Laporte, (2,) Engle, McIntyre. Three-base hits—McIntyre, Austin. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Laporte. Sacrifice fly—Keeler. Stolen base—Austin. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; New York, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; New York, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 2; by Manning, 3. Bases on balls—Off Donovan, 2; off Manning, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Donovan, 2. Wild pitch—Donovan. Hits—Off Donovan, 10 in seven innings; off Killian, none in one inning. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Perin and Sheridan.

Triple Play Helps Beat Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Long drives by Davis and Murphy with men on bases gave Philadelphia an easy victory over Cleveland to-day. Davis scored two runners with a triple, and Murphy sent two men home ahead of himself with a home run. Philadelphia made a triple play in the fourth inning. With Goode on third and Ball on first, Collins got Stovall's fly back of the pitcher's box while on the full run, and both runners were caught off their bases. Catcher Thomas had his thumb injured by a foul tip, and Larkin, formerly of Holy Cross, made his American League debut. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'tm'er, lf.	4	2	3	3	0	Goode, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Ganley, cf.	3	1	0	5	0	Ball, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Collins, 2b.	3	2	1	4	3	Stovall, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1
Baker, 3b.	4	1	1	4	2	Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3
Murphy, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	Bemis, c.	2	0	0	3	0
Davis, 1b.	4	0	3	5	0	Clarke, c.	2	0	2	1	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	1	2	1	H'chman, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Thomas, c.	0	0	0	0	0	Perring, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Larkin, c.	4	0	1	4	0	B'm'g'm, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Dygert, p.	4	0	0	0	0	Liebh't, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Sitton, p.	1	0	0	1	0
						Bolles, p.	0	0	0	0	2
						*Lord	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	11	27	6	Total	30	1	5	24	9

*Batted for Sitton in sixth inning.

Errors—Larkin, Ball.

Philadelphia ....3 0 0 3 0 0 1 . .—7
Cleveland ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Hits—Off Liebhardt, 2 in one inning; off Sitton, 7 in four innings; off Bolles, 2 in three innings. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 5. First base on balls—Off Dygert, 2; off Liebhardt, 2; off Bolles, 1. Struck out—By Dygert, 3; by Sitton, 2; by Bolles, 1. Home run—Murphy. Three-base hits—Davis, Heitmuller. Two-base hits—Hinchman, Davis. Sacrifice hit—Ganley. Stolen bases—Heitmuller, (2,) Goode. Triple play—Collins, Baker and Davis. Hit by pitcher—By Dygert, (Goode.) Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hurst.

At Boston.

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Niles, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	Hartz'l, ss.	4	0	0	4	4
Lord, 3b.	3	2	1	2	0	Stone, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Speaker, cf.	4	1	2	1	0	Hoffman, cf.	1	1	1	4	0
Gessler, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	Griggs, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Wagner, ss.	4	0	1	1	6	Jones, 1b.	3	0	1	8	1
Gardner, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	Wil'ms, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
Stahl, 1b.	4	1	1	18	0	Ferris, 3b.	3	0	0	4	2
French, 2b.	4	0	1	2	7	Stephens, c.	3	0	0	1	1
Carrigan, c.	2	0	0	0	0	Dineen, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Madden, c.	1	0	0	0	0	Total	29	1	4	24	13
Cicotte, p.	1	1	1	0	0						
Pape, p.	2	0	0	0	0						
Total	33	7	11	27	19						

Errors—Stone, Williams.

Boston ....4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 . .—7
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Three-base hit—Niles. Home run—Stahl. Hits—Off Cicotte, 1 in three innings; off Pape, 3 in six innings. Double plays—Wagner, French, and Stahl; Hartzell, Williams, and Jones; French, Wagner, and Stahl. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 3. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 1; off Pape, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hartz'l, ss.	5	3	3	2	2	Niles, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Stone, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	Lord, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
McAl'se, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	Speaker, cf.	4	1	2	5	0
Hofm'n, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	Gessler, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Griggs, lf.	5	1	1	5	0	Wagner, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
Jones, 1b.	4	1	1	12	1	Gard'r, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
Wil'ms, 2b.	3	2	0	1	5	Stahl, 1b.	3	0	1	13	0
Ferris, 3b.	4	1	2	2	2	French, 2b.	3	0	0	0	3
Criger, c.	4	0	0	4	1	Donohue, c.	4	1	1	4	1
Pelty, p.	4	1	1	1	1	Collins, p.	3	0	0	0	2
						Nourse, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Hooper	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	10	9	27	12	Total	34	4	8	27	12

*Batted for Nourse in ninth inning.

Errors—Griggs, Pelty, Niles, Speaker, Wagner, Collins, Nourse.

St. Louis ....1 0 0 0 2 1 0 6 0—10
Boston ....0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—4

Two-base hit—Gessler. Three-base hit—Pelty. Home runs—Speaker, Ferris. Hits—Off Collins, 5 in seven and one-third innings; off Nourse, 4 in one and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice hits—Stone, 2. Sacrifice fly—Gessler. Stolen bases—McAleese, Hartzell. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 6. First base on balls—Off Pelty, 2; off Nourse, 2. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1. Struck out—By Collins, 2; by Pelty, 3; by Nourse, 1. Passed ball—Donohue. Wild pitch—Collins. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Egan.

At Washington.

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Altizer, rf.	5	0	0	3	0	Browne, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Parent, cf.	5	0	0	2	1	Donohue, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Isbell, 1b.	5	1	3	10	0	Unglaub, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
D'gh'ty, lf.	4	2	1	4	0	Del'anty, 2b.	3	0	2	3	4
Purtell, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3	Miller, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Tan'hill, ss.	3	1	1	0	6	Conroy, 3b.	3	0	0	1	5
Atz, 2b.	4	1	2	5	3	Street, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Owens, c.	4	0	2	3	0	McBride, ss.	4	0	1	3	4
Scott, p.	4	1	1	0	3	Smith, p.	2	0	1	0	1
						Ohl, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Clymer	1	0	0	0	0
						†Milan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	6	10	27	16	Total	33	1	8	27	15

*Batted for Smith in eighth inning.
†Batted for Street in eighth inning.

Errors—Isbell, Owens, Browne, Delehanty, Smith.

Chicago ....0 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 1—6
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—Donohue, Tannehill. Three-base hit—Isbell. Hits—Off Smith, 8 in eight innings; off Ohl, 2 in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Purtell. Double plays—Tannehill, Atz and Isbell; Atz and Isbell. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Smith, 1; off Scott, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Chicago, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, 1. Struck out—By Smith, 3. Wild pitch—Smith. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kerin and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Altizer, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	Browne, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Parent, cf.	4	1	2	1	0	Donohue, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Isbell, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1	Unglaub, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Dough'ty, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Del'anty, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
Purtell, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1	Milan, cf.	4	1	3	5	0
Tan'hill, ss.	4	1	2	1	3	Conroy, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
Atz, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	Street, c.	3	0	0	4	2
Sullivan, c.	3	0	1	7	1	McBride, ss.	3	0	1	4	1
White, p.	2	0	1	2	2	Witherup, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	2	8	27	10	Total	31	1	6	27	13

Chicago ....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
Washington ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Home run—Milan. Sacrifice hits—Donohue, Atz. Double plays—Street and Delehanty; Sullivan and Tannehill. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Witherup, 1; off White, 1. Struck out—By Witherup, 3; by White, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Kerin.

New York State League.

Scranton, 4; Albany, 1.
Binghamton, 8; Syracuse, 5.
Troy, 8; Wilkesbarre, 6.
Elmira, 2; Utica, 1.

Connecticut League.

Hartford, 7; Northampton, 5.
Hartford, 8; Northampton, 0.
Holyoke, 6; Waterbury, 5.
New Haven, 3; New Britain, 1.
Bridgeport, 5; Springfield, 4.

New England League.

Worcester, 7; Fall River, 1.
Haverhill, 4; Lynn, 2.
New Bedford, 7; Lawrence, 4.
Brockton, 1; Lowell, 0.

Tri-State League.

Williamsport, 20; Harrisburg, 2.
Johnstown, 5; Altoona, 4.
York, 6; Trenton, 2.
Lancaster, 6; Reading, 0.

Southern League.

Nashville, 2; Memphis, 1.
Mobile, 1; Montgomery, 1; (12 innings.)
Other games postponed—rain.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

Ninety-one competitors, the largest and strongest aggregation of lawn tennis players ever assembled in a championship tournament outside of the National meeting, were drawn for places in the New York State championship singles last night. The blind draw was made by Chairman Harry C. Martin, assisted by Referee Otto W. Heinigke and Charles M. Bull, Jr., at the Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge, where the tournament will begin to-day on the seventeen turf courts. A total of ninety matches will be necessary to decide the holder of the newly offered trophy bowl upon the play through system.

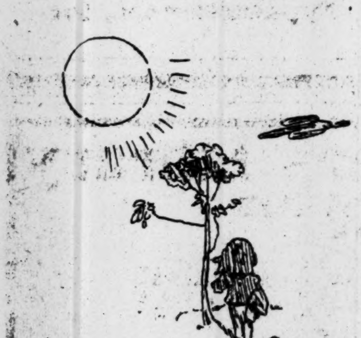
Miss Anna Martin won the women's singles championship of the Westchester Lawn Tennis Association yesterday on the courts of the Dunwoodie Country Club, Yonkers, defeating Mrs. Henry H. Burdick of Park Hill, 6—1 and 6—3. The summary:

Championship Women's Singles—Semi-final Round.—Mrs. Henry H. Burdick, Park Hill C. C., defeated Miss Hopeton D. Atterbury, Scarsdale L. T. C., 6—2 and 6—4.

Final and Championship Round.—Miss Anna Martin, Park Hill C. C., defeated Mrs. Henry H. Burdick, Park Hill C. C., 6—1 and 6—3.

Women's Doubles—Final and Championship Round.—Miss Anna Martin and Mrs. Henry H. Burdick, Park Hill C. C., defeated Miss Hopeton D. Atterbury and Miss Isabel F. Atterbury, Scarsdale L. T. C., by default.

Baseball To-day. Two games. First game called 1:45 P. M. American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit.—Adv.



We'll be outfitting men and boys with everything they wear.
Until the sun says 12 noon to-day.
ROGERS PEET & COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
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MATTY BATTED OUT OF BOX BY PIRATES

Four Hits and Three Runs Made Off "Big Six" in the First Inning.

AMES STOPS SLAUGHTER

Giants Cannot Bunch Hits on Pitcher Willis and They Are Downed—Wagner Hurt, Quits Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Within two minutes after Christy Mathewson had begun to pitch here to-day Pittsburg had the game won. There was a sharp fusillade of base hits, and when the smoke cleared away Pittsburg had three runs made off four hits, and that was all the runs Pittsburg got in the game. Ames, who succeeded Matty after the first inning, pitched wonderful ball, allowing but one hit in the seven innings, but though he checked Pittsburg, New York could not make much headway with Willis, and the game ended three to one, New York scoring one in the eighth.

No time was lost by Pittsburg in getting down to business when the first inning opened. Clark came first and hit safe to centre. Storke hit safe, Clark taking third and Stork second. Mathewson was seen to shake his head at the ease with which the Pittsburgs were beginning to find him, and he put on more speed. The fast ones appeared to be just what Tommy Leach wanted, as he met one of them fair and drove it into deep centre for two bases, Clark and Storke scoring. Wagner came to the plate like a man who was sick and dropped a neat sacrifice, helping Leach to third base, but he did not exert himself at all to reach first. Miller then hit for a single, Leach coming in with the third and last run of the game for Pittsburg, but the three runs proved enough.

New York did not seem able to hit the delivery of Willis when hits meant runs. They hit him hard enough to win three games had the hits been bunched a trifle more, but he managed to keep them well scattered. When New York took the field in the second inning Ames was in the box instead of Mathewson, and he pitched a fine game.

In the last half of the fourth Hans Wagner was forced to retire from the game through pain in his wrenched side. Several days ago Wagner hurt himself and has not been able to bat freely since. He made two vicious swings at the ball in this inning, then dropped his bat and limped off the field, Abbatticcio taking his place. This placed a sort of damper on the game, as the crowd did not know just how bad Wagner was hurt, nor how soon he will be back in the game.

Seymour scored the only run for New York. In the eighth inning he led off with a double, took third on Murray's out, and came home on O'Hara's out. The score:

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Clarke, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	Tenney, 1b.	5	0	2	12	3
Storke, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0	Doyle, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2
Leach, cf.	3	1	1	3	0	Seymour, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	0	1	0	Murray, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Ab'chio, ss.	3	0	0	2	0	O'Hara, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Miller, 2b.	3	0	1	0	2	Devlin, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
Abstein, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0	Bridw'l, ss.	4	0	1	5	3
Wilson, rf.	2	0	0	2	0	Schlei, c.	4	0	2	3	0
Gibson, c.	3	0	0	8	2	Math'son, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Willis, p.	3	0	0	0	5	Ames, p.	2	0	0	1	4
						*Myers	1	0	1	0	0
						†Shafer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	3	5	27	9	Total	34	1	9	24	14

*Batted for Ames in the ninth inning.
†Ran for Myers in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg ....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—3
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—Storke, Leach, Seymour, Bridwell. Sacrifice hit—Wagner. Stolen base—Murray. Double play—Tenney, Doyle, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Willis, 2; off Ames, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 5; by Ames, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 9. Hits—Off Mathewson, 4 in one inning; off Ames, 1 in seven innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Emslie.

Superbas and Reds Draw.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—A wild throw by Ewing in the seventh inning allowed two Brooklyn runners to come home, tieing the score. Thereafter neither side tallied, and at the end of the thirteenth inning the game was called on account of darkness. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf.	4	1	0	4	0	Burch, cf.	6	0	0	1	0
Miller, cf.	3	0	1	3	0	Clement, lf.	5	0	1	4	1
Paskert, cf.	3	0	1	1	0	Lennox, 3b.	4	0	0	1	4
Egan, 2b.	5	0	2	2	1	Jordan, 1b.	5	1	3	21	0
Oakes, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	Lumley, rf.	2	1	0	1	0
Mitchell, rf.	2	0	0	3	1	Hum'l, 2b.	5	0	2	3	5
Hob'zel, 1b.	4	0	2	14	1	M'Mil'n, ss.	5	0	0	1	2
*Roth	1	0	0	0	0	Bergen, c.	5	0	0	7	5
Downey, ss.	5	0	0	4	1	McIntyre, p.	3	0	1	0	4
McLean, c.	5	0	1	3	2	Rucker, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Huggins, 3b.	2	1	1	4	2	Total	42	2	7	39	23
Ewing, p.	2	0	0	0	4						
Total	39	2	8	39	12						

*Batted for Hoblitzel in thirteenth inning.

Errors—Downey, Ewing, Clement, Lennox.

Cincinnati .0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Brooklyn ..0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Miller. Sacrifice hits—Egan, Hoblitzel, Downey, Huggins, Ewing, (2,) Lumley. Stolen bases—Downey, (2,) Huggins. Double plays—Hoblitzel and Downey; Hoblitzel, (unassisted.) Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 3; off McIntyre, 4; off Rucker, 2. Struck out—By Ewing, 3; by McIntyre, 1; by Rucker, 3. Hits—Off McIntyre, 6 in seven innings; off Rucker, 2 in six innings. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Kane.

At Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Grant, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1	Evers, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1
Bates, cf.	5	1	0	1	0	Zim'r'n, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Titus, rf.	4	1	3	1	0	Sheck'd, lf.	4	0	1	2	1
Magee, lf.	3	0	2	4	0	Schulte, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Br'sf'd, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1	Chance, 1b.	3	0	1	5	1
Knabe, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3	Steinf't, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
Doolan, ss.	4	1	2	6	3	Hofm'n, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Dooin, c.	4	0	1	5	3	Tinker, ss.	4	0	0	4	2
Moore, p.	4	0	0	0	1	Archer, c.	3	0	0	6	3
						Overall, p.	3	2	2	0	2
						*Howard	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	11	27	12	Total	32	2	6	27	11

*Batted for Archer in ninth inning.

Errors—Doolan, Moore, Evers, (2) Chance, Tinker.

Philadelphia ....2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—5
Chicago ....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Home run—Overall. Sacrifice fly—Magee. Stolen bases—Evers, Chance, Tinker. Double play—Doolan, Knabe and Bransfield. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Base on balls—Off Overall, 2; off Moore, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Struck out—By Overall, 4; by Moore, 5. Passed ball—Archer. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	2	4	Thomas, lf.	4	0	1	5	0
Ellis, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	Becker, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
Phelps, c.	4	0	0	7	1	Coffey, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
Kon'chy, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0	Beck, cf.	4	1	1	5	0
Evans, rf.	4	1	2	0	0	Shean, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
Del'anty, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2	Stem, 1b.	4	1	2	8	1
Shaw, cf.	2	0	0	2	0	Sweeney, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Charles, ss.	3	0	1	2	2	Graham, c.	3	0	1	3	1
Sallee, p.	2	0	0	0	3	Richie, p.	3	0	0	0	1
*Bliss	1	0	0	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	2	0	0	2	3
Melter, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	32	3	7	27	12	Total	32	2	7	†26	12

*Batted for Sallee in the eighth inning.
†Winning run scored with two out.

Errors—Byrne, Richie, Dahlen.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2

Two-base hit—Shean. Three-base hits—Graham, Charles. Home run—Beck. Sacrifice hits—Richie, Sweeney. Stolen base—Delehanty. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 2; off Richie, 3. Struck out—By Sallee, 4; by Richie, 1; by Melter, 1. Hits—Off Sallee, 6 in eight innings; off Melter, 1 in one inning. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rigler.

Rosenfeld Wins Chess Prize.

Herbert Rosenfeld, the representative of the Manhattan Chess Club, carried away the first prize in the masters' chess tourney played during the week at Bath Beach. Marshall got second place and Jaffe received the third prize.

In the general tourney E. R. Perry, the former Harvard champion, won the first prize, the Farnsworth Cup, and a gold medal, as he did last year in the midsummer meeting at Trenton Falls, N. Y. McMartin, Searle, and Stevens were tied for second prize, consisting of a silver medal. These players, therefore, started a tie match.

OCEAN YACHT RACES TO-DAY.

Twenty-Two Boats to Start Around Long Island—Fifteen for Gould Cup.

Two important long-distance yacht races, in which some of the best of the local racing craft will compete, will start this morning. One will be the ocean race around Long Island, 210 nautical miles, which will be started at 10 o'clock from the Atlantic Yacht Club off Sea Gate, the finishing point to be off the New Rochelle Yacht Club, in Echo Bay. The second race will be the event for the Howard Gould Cup, presented to the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. This race will start from the clubhouse off Port Washington, the course being to Cornfield Lightship and return, 142 nautical miles. In each event the boats will sail as one class under regular allowances. The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club race will finish to-morrow, but the leading yachts in the contest around Long Island are hardly expected to arrive off New Rochelle before Monday morning. For the latter, twenty-two entries have been received, and for the Gould Cup fifteen boats are scheduled to start. The entries for the longer race around Long Island are:

Dutchess, Dr. J. B. Palmer; Ramallah, E. H. Tucker; Redwing, M. B. Pendas; Mildred, H. E. Geer; Crescent, A. G. Hill; Fearless, B. R. Stoddard; More Joy, W. H. Childs; Intrepid, G. P. Granbery; Tillicum II., C. S. King; Victor, H. A. Jackson, Jr.; Nutmeg, A. C. Jones; Marie, Hollis Burgess; Peri II., J. S. Bradley; Wabun, Henry Post; Altair, H. L. Stone; Surprise, M. S. Kaltenborn; Snug, D. Bacon; Cutter, Lieut. De Kay; Gertrude, E. J. Crane; Cricket, H. P. Wells; Alarm, W. Burgess; Marco Polo, T. F. Day.

In the race for the Gould Cup, John Hays Hammond, Jr.'s new boat, Odysseus II., will make her first appearance of the season in a Long Island Sound contest. Her chief competitor will probably be the Boston sloop Dorello, which Odysseus II. was especially built to beat. The result will be watched with keen interest by the Sound yachtsmen. The fifteen entries, with their owners, are:

Odysseus II., J. H. Hammond, Jr.; Dorello, George L. Batchelder; Alera, J. W. and E. P. Alker; Dahinda, G. E. Roosevelt; Amorita, F. B. Bragdon; Princess, F. G. Stewart; Quest, F. L. Vulte; Mopsa, F. C. Sullivan; Juanita, S. C. Hunter; Regina, Arthur Hale; Pagan, E. S. Judson; Drena, H. J. Gielow; Althea, J. W. Alker; Scylla, E. A. Sierck; Ardette, Clarkson Cowl.

BIG FLEET IN CRUISE.

Forty Yachts to Sail for Newport and Bar Harbor.

For the invitation racing cruise, arranged jointly by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of New York and the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, acceptances insure about forty yachts, in the biggest fleet of pleasure craft of the season, for the cruise, which, after three days of racing to Newport, will be finished at Bar Harbor. The plan of the cruise is new to yachting, and has met with prompt favor from yachtsmen, members of every leading club of the waters about New York and Philadelphia having accepted the invitations, which make rare promise to the owners of sailing craft, as the only steamers in the fleet will be the club steamers.

The yachts will rendezvous at Seawanhaka Harbor, Oyster Bay, to-day, and, following meetings of the club Captains on the flagships, Helenita, Commodore Frank Jay Gould, and Irolita, Commodore E. Walter Clark, dinners to officers and guests will be held on the Helenita and at the clubhouse. In the evening an illumination in honor of the visiting yachtsmen will light up the shore for a half mile, special arrangements having procured the colored signal lights of the Government signal service, instead of the usual red fire. Under general orders, the squadron will dress ship, and luncheon on the Helenita, tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Matheson, at Lloyd Neck, to officers and guests in the afternoon, and dinner on Commodore Clark's flagship, Irolita, will follow.

The cruise will begin Monday, the first day's run, from Oyster Bay to Morris Cove; the second day from Morris Cove to New London, and the third day from New London to Newport. The squadron will disband at Newport, where the New York Yacht Club will rendezvous through the remainder of the week, and on Monday will start from Newport to Bar Harbor with the fleet of the New York Yacht Club.

The yachts that will start in the cruise include twelve from the Corinthian Club of Philadelphia alone. Among the boats that will cruise with the squadron are the following:

Schooners—C. H. Clark, Jr's., Savanona, James Laughlin's Ariadne, Robert Toland's Dervish, Commodore E. Walter Clark's Irolita, Capt. Holsington's Priscilla, Capt. L. J. Callahan's Eclipse, and Capt. George W. Scott's Miladi, all well-known cruising and racing yachts, together with the Arawan, Altair, Atair, Alera, Betty, Clarissa, Cleona, Carmita, Dahinda, Edjako II., Eleanor, Endion, Guest, Helenita, Irondequoit, Taurus, Marianna, Oneida, Onondaga, Peggy, Pellegrina, Polaris, Phryne, Reverie, Senaca, Tigress, and Zipalong.

BASEBALL SUMMARY.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York	6	Boston	7
Detroit	0	St. Louis	1
Chicago	6	St. Louis	10
Washington	1	Boston	4
Chicago	2	Philadelphia	7
Washington	1	Cleveland	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg	3	Brooklyn	2
New York	1	Cincinnati	2
		(13 innings, called,)	
Philadelphia	5	St. Louis	3
Chicago	2	Boston	2

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Montreal	4	Rochester	3
Baltimore	1	Jersey City	1
Newark	9	Toronto	7
Buffalo	4	Providence	4

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

St. Paul	4	Louisville	2
Toledo	1	Kansas City	0
Toledo	6	Minneapolis	11
St. Paul	1	Indianapolis	2

Milwaukee at Columbus—Rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	1908.
Detroit	59	33	.641	.626
Philadelphia	55	37	.598	.494
Boston	53	43	.552	.457
Cleveland	48	43	.527	.527
Chicago	45	46	.495	.554
New York	42	49	.462	.352
St. Louis	40	50	.444	.591
Washington	26	66	.283	.393

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	1908.
Pittsburg	64	24	.727	.604
Chicago	56	30	.651	.600
New York	50	35	.588	.584
Cincinnati	44	44	.500	.516
Philadelphia	40	47	.460	.535
St. Louis	36	49	.424	.344
Brooklyn	32	55	.368	.375
Boston	25	63	.284	.440

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	51	36	.586	Toronto	45	44	.506
Providence	45	42	.517	Montreal	42	46	.477
Buffalo	47	45	.511	Jersey City	39	48	.448
Newark	45	43	.511	Baltimore	40	50	.444

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Minneap'lis	57	47	.548	St. Paul	49	51	.490
Milwaukee	55	48	.534	Toledo	48	53	.475
Louisville	55	49	.529	Kansas C'y	46	53	.465
Columbus	52	51	.505	Indianap'lis	47	57	.452

GAMES FOR TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York—Two games, 1:45 P. M.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Rochester—Two games.
Newark at Buffalo—Two games.
Providence at Toronto.
Baltimore at Montreal.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Minneapolis at Louisville.
Milwaukee at Toledo.
St. Paul at Columbus.
Kansas City at Indianapolis.

TONY BONERO WON IN FAST RUN RACE

Lightweight Was Never Headed for Handicap Feature at Yonkers Track.

MAIDENS IN CLOSE CONTEST

Heavy Rain Made Opportunity for Long-Chance Horses in Muddy Going for Last Two Events.

With the weights shifted 7 pounds in favor of Tony Bonero, the Fleischmann Brothers' Missouri-bred horse reversed the result of his first meeting with Stanley Fay in very positive style and ran the fastest race of the meeting at a mile and a sixteenth on the Yonkers track yesterday. The contest, the fourth race on the card, was a handicap and the feature of the day, though only three horses ran. These included the two that figured best when Stanley Fay, under 122 pounds, beat Tony Bonero, 104 pounds, a neck in handy style over the same course. Stanley Fay took up 127 yesterday and still was the public favorite, criticism of the handicap, which let Tony Bonero in with 102, only coming after Stanley Fay had been beaten.

In the first race Stanley Fay caught the Fleischmann horse tiring at the end and beat him with something in hand. Yesterday the rivals, with Juggler as the third runner, left the post perfectly aligned and ran past the stand, racing for the track, before Tony Bonero got any real advantage in the lead. From there on he rattled off a fast pace and was never headed. Stanley Fay made a move after him on the far turn, but was not able to close the gap that the pacemaker had opened and stopped under his high weight in the stretch, Juggler beating him for the place, while Tony Bonero won, straightened out by two lengths, in 1:45 2-5.

The closest contest of the afternoon was in the sprint for maidens two years old, third on the card, in which the 100 to 1 chance Oxer, a $55 colt, the property of a woman who races under an assumed name, threatened to earn a runaway victory, until the field was well in the stretch. Bion, the odds-on favorite, and Cuthbert, both coming from far back in the crowd, closed in the straight, Oxer, stopping fast at the finish, left the fight to Bion and Cuthbert, Bion winning hard ridden by a short neck. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; special weights; selling; six furlongs.
L. Mulligan's Chief Hayes, ch. g., 6, by Balgowan or Fain-Grand Lady, 115, (Powers,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....1¹
H. G. Bedwell's Richard Reed, br. c., 3, 102, (Taplin,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....2²
Miss E. Guret's Queen Marguerite, b. f., 4, 113, (D. Austin,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....3³
Earl's Court, 115, (E. Dugan,) 8 to 1; Black Mary, 113, (Scoville,) 5 to 1; John Florio, 104, (Butwell,) 60 to 1; Uncle Oliver, 104, (Page,) 100 to 1, and E. M. Fry, 110, (R. Williams,) 60 to 1, also ran. Won easily. Time—1:12 1-5.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Yonkers meeting that have not won $750 in 1909, special weights, allowances; one mile.
Elkwood Stable's Etherial, b. g., 3, by Star Shoot-Lyndall, 93, (Creevy,) 2 to 7 and out.....1⁴
Quincy Stable's Casque, b. g., 3, 101, (Page,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 5.....2½
Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, High Range, br. c., 3, 96, (McCahey,) 12 to 1 and 6 to 5..3
Won easily. Time—1:39 2-5.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.
Woodford Clay's Bion, b. c., by Star Shoot-Lyndall, 108, (Scoville,) 7 to 10 and out..1ⁿ
Mr. Earle's Cuthbert, b. c., 108, (Page,) 9 to 2 and 1 to 1.....2½
H. W. Warner's Shamrock, b. f., 105, (McCahey,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....3½
M. Cambon, 108, (Austin,) 15 to 1; Oxer, 108, (Cullen,) 100 to 1; Glopper, 108, (McGee,) 20 to 1, and Young Belle, 105, (Taplin,) 12 to 1, also ran. Won ridden out. Time—1:07 3-5.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.
C. R. Fleischmann's Tony Bonero, br. h., 5, by Sain-America, 102, (Page,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5.....1²
C. C. Smithson's Juggler, br. g., 6, 112, (E. Dugan,) 12 to 5 and 2 to 5.....2⁴
W. Walker's Stanley Fay, b. c., 4, 127, (Powers,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 4.....3
Won straightened out. Time—1:45 2-5.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, selling; five and a half furlongs.
S. F. Hyman's Madeline L., b. f., by Soltaire II.-Sevens, 109, (McCahey,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....1²
Edward Morrell's Matchfield, b. g., 100, (E. Dugan,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5.....2½
C. C. Van Meter's Lord Clinton, b. c., 112, (D. Austin,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.....3¹
Responseful, 104, (Creevy,) 4 to 5 and out, also ran. Won handily. Time—1:09.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.
C. F. Clark's Slapdale, ch. g., 3, by Shapfell-Cloverdale II., 101, (Page,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....1⁴
H. G. Bedwell's Hans, ch. c., 4, 107, (Taplin,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....2½
S. F. Hyman's Eschau, ch. c., 3, 100, (McCahey,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....3³
Cheek, 106, (E. Dugan,) 8 to 1; Gild, 103, (D. Austin,) 12 to 1; J. H. Reed, 104, (McGee,) 3 to 1; Aunt Jule, 100, (Lynch,) 7 to 1, and Danger, 101, (Creevy,) also ran. Won easily. Time—1:49 2-5.

Entries for Yonkers Races To-Day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

*Diction	96	*Love Watches	96
Henderson	110	*Young Belle	93
Howdy Howdy	101	*Huda's Sister	98
Zacatecas	104	Madeline L.	98

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

Constellation	91	County Fair	93
*Black Oak	103	*Coincident	98
*Don Enrique	100	*Fond Heart	98
Skyo	103	*Jennie Wells	98
Golden Shore	103	*Trois Temp	91
Acrobat	108	Black Mary	105
Summer Night	95	Albert Star	108
Montrose	105	*Killiecrankie	100
Miss Popular	105		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, scale weights; five and a half furlongs.

Placide	119	The Fad	119
Donau	122	Colinet	122

FOURTH RACE.—The Mount Vernon Handicap of $2,500, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Jack Atkin	139	Spooner	100
Half Sovereign	108	Tony Bonero	95
Arondack	107	Practical	90

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Personal	105	Pantoufle	116
Burgher	108	Jennie Wells	106
*Madman	101	Earl's Court	108
Paradise Queen	103	Bandello	97
Constellation	93	*Mobility	90
*Ruble	95	Norfolk	111
Queen Marguerite	108		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

*Belleview	100	Campaigner	103
*Superstition	105	St. Joseph	103
Acrobat	106	Footpad	102
Aunt Jule	94	Montrose	103

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

GLIDDEN AUTO TOUR ENDS.

Winners of Prizes, However, Will Not Be Announced Until Later.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 30.—The American Automobile Association's sixth annual endurance tour, and its most successful one, was officially completed at 5:07 o'clock this afternoon, when Chairman Frank B. Hower's car, a Premier, bearing the two pilots, three other members of the Contest Board, and Charles H. Glidden, donor of the Glidden Trophy, dashed across the State line into Kansas City. Nine minutes later the first of the contestants, a Pierce car, entered the city and the others followed in rapid succession.

On to-day's trip from Salina both pilot cars gave out. Chairman Hower followed closely behind these cars, and instead of allowing them to wait to make repairs he instructed the pilots to board his car, and from Cedar Falls his car acted as pilot. The three other members of the Contest Board in Chairman Hower's car were S. P. Stevens of Rome, N. Y.; F. A. Webb of Brooklyn, and W. W. Wright of Wilkesbarre.

All the cars were parked to-night in Convention Hall, where they will be carefully examined by the technical committee. All the points of the trip must be considered before the winner can be announced. It likely will be several days before this work can be completed.

"This by all means is the hardest trip ever made under like conditions," said Mr. Hower. "In the first place, it has been the hardest test that has ever been imposed upon such a number of touring cars, and in my opinion has certainly proved the durability and incidentally the worth of every car that has finished the trip. This trip has certainly served its purpose—that of thoroughly testing every car entered and at the same time arousing enthusiasm among the people generally through whose territory the course led. It is the first trip of its kind through the Western country, but by no means is it the last.

"There is strong talk of having the next tour from San Francisco to Boston, and it seems that this plan might be carried out. Almost from the time we started we have had bad roads. This, however, was due to bad weather. The last 200 miles of the trip were the worst I have known."

"This tour," said Mr. Glidden, "has truly developed into strictly an endurance test. This year everything went to make it a hard trial and took away nearly all of the elements that go to make up a mere trip for pleasure. Not only have natural conditions made this trip harder than any yet made, but the rules have been much more severe, the twenty-miles-an-hour stipulation at first seeming to me, as well as others, as something impossible of accomplishment throughout the tour. It was made, however, and all of the credit due a car for passing through the hardest test possible should be given the forty cars in this contest."

The number of autos with perfect scores was reduced from ten to nine at 11:30 o'clock to-night by the Lexington (Glidden Trophy) being penalized two-tenths of a point for labor. These penalties were announced at midnight: White No. 14, kerosene, seven-tenths of 1 points; Moline No. 102, 29.5, largely for tardiness; Jewell No. 111, 5 points; American Simplex, tardiness, 4 points; Maxwell No. 104, 23.5 points, mainly for tardiness.

TOO HOT FOR FIGHTING.

Phil McGovern and Charlie Goldman Box to a Draw.

The excessive heat was responsible for the small attendance last night at the Fairmont Athletic Club, where forty rounds of boxing furnished the weekly entertainment.

The chief bout, between Phil McGovern and Charlie Goldman, proved the redeeming feature of an otherwise tame card. It was a fast fight, and many blows were landed by both boys. The sixth and last rounds were characterized by fierce rallies, and when the gong sounded the fighters were at it hammer and tongs. A draw would be a fair decision to both fighters.

Before the final bout was put on it was officially announced that Stanley Ketchel and Sam Langford had been matched to fight ten rounds at the Fairmont Athletic Club on Friday, Sept. 3.

The preliminaries were tame and failed to arouse any enthusiasm. George Hoey tackled Farmer Kelly in the first preliminary. The former led in every round, easily earning the decision.

Weight told in favor of Dick Miller in his ten rounds with Harry Cutch. There was an element of comedy injected into the bout, which was its principal feature.

Tommy Stone was too clever for Tommy Nelson and outpointed his opponent in the majority of the ten rounds.

O'Brien Outpoints Flynn.

DENVER, July 30.—"Philadelphia" Jack O'Brien had the better of Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman, in a six-round fight at the Auditorium to-night.

New York Oarsman Qualifies.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Ontario, July 30.—The ninth annual regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen opened on the Canadian Henley Course here to-day. Weather conditions were perfect, and the largest crowd ever assembled on an opening day was present.

The junior fours, in which the preliminary heats narrowed down to the Hamilton Rowing Club and the Ottawa Rowing Club, was won by the former in 9:13. C. Wilby of Detroit was defeated in the fourth heat of the junior singles, the final of which was won by J. F. Cosgrove of the Toronto Argonauts, with E. B. Butler of the same club second. Both Gordon of Philadelphia and Sheppard of New York qualified in the senior singles, the final of which will be rowed to-morrow. The summary:

Senior Singles.—First Heat—Won by S. F. Gordon, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; H. Jacobs, Don R. C., Toronto, second; J. C. Colson, Toronto R. C., third. Time—10:02. Second Heat—Won by F. Sheppard, Harlem B. C., New York; F. Fuessel, Harlem B. C., New York, second. Time—10:15. Third Heat—Won by C. G. Laing, Vancouver B. C.; J. F. Cosgrove, Argonaut, Toronto, second. Time not taken.

Junior Doubles—Finals—Harry Fox and A. O'Donoghue, Brockville R. R., won from S. G. Jackes and E. B. Butler of the Argonauts. Time—9:45.

Junior Eights.—First Heat—Won by Argonauts; Detroit B. C., second; Lachine R. C., Montreal, third. Time—7:13. Second Heat—Won by Ottawa R. C.; Wyandotte (Mich.) A. A., second. Time—7:17.

Cyclists in Moonlight Run.

The Century Road Club of America will hold its annual combined moonlight and double century run starting to-night from the Prospect Park Plaza at 7 o'clock, the course leading over the roads of Long Island. From the plaza the cyclists will go over the Merrick Road as far as Oakdale, a distance of fifty miles, and will return over the same route, arriving at Prospect Park at 5:40 to-morrow morning. At 7 A. M. the second, or double, century will start, the course leading through Coney Island, Richmond Hill, Freeport, Hicksville, Amityville, Hempstead, Valley Stream, and back to Prospect Park, the finish being at 5:20.

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YOUNG GOLFERS IN FINALS.

Evans and Seckel to Play for Western Amateur Championship.

FLOSSMORE, Ill., July 30.—Charles Evans, Jr., of Exmore and Albert Seckel of Riverside, youthful golfers of Chicago, will meet in the 36-hole finals to-morrow at the Homewood links to play for the Western amateur golf championship. In the semi-finals to-day Evans, who was former Western interscholastic champion, defeated Paul Hunter of Midlothian, 8 up and 7 to play, while Seckel won from Kenneth P. Edwards of Midlothian, 5 up and 4 to play.

The finalists have the distinction of being the youngest pair that ever contended in that position for the greatest amateur golf honors in the West. Evans is a slight youngster, 18 years old, recently graduated from the Academy of Northwestern University, while Seckel, 20 years old, completed his freshman year at Princeton last Spring. Paul Hunter, defeated by Evans, is also 18 years old, while Edwards has lived 22 years.

Hamburg Belle Trots Fast Mile.

DETROIT, Mich., July 30.—The twenty-fifth annual grand circuit race meeting came to a close this afternoon in a blaze of glory, when Hamburg Belle lowered her own record of 2:04 3-4 by two seconds. In view of the high wind on the back stretch it was a splendid performance. The mare was paced by a runner just back of her, and was well rated. The driving club gave a handsome silver cup to her youthful owners, the sons of John E. Madden.

Leroy Wins Bridgman Cup Again.

NORFOLK, Conn., July 30.—Robert Leroy of New York took a second leg on the Bridgman Cup to-day by defeating H. Nickerson of Pittsfield, Mass., in the final round of the tennis tourney by a score of 6—2, 7—5, 6—3, three wins being necessary for ownership of the trophy.

AUTOMOBILES.
Used motor cars in great variety will be advertised in the Automobile Exchange in The Times to-morrow.

1908 Rainier Touring Car, 50 h. p., used six months; fine condition; recently painted and thoroughly overhauled; new 1909 cylinders and gears; tires good condition; $1,800 cash, quick sale. Address George B. Dana, 600 West 138th St., Apartment 65.

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NATIONAL	POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO. 1922 B'way, (64th St.) Tel. 5586 Col.
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THE SAME OLD GAME OF FOOLING THE PEOPLE.

The figures showing the decrease and the increase of tariff duties, measured by consumption, which Chairman Payne embodies in his report submitting the Conference bill to the House, are imposing, delusory, and worthless. To say that they are totally misleading and give a false picture of the work done upon the tariff by the special session is merely to put into open speech what the devisers of this new and deceptive method of tariff comparison have secretly intended. There is no need to mince words over the matter. The Republican Party in its platform, and the Republican candidate in his speeches, having promised a reduction of the tariff burden, a Republican Congress has increased that burden, and now these men who have broken the pledge they made to the country are seeking by a false parade of meaningless figures to conceal their crime from the people, whom they have cheated and betrayed.

Why does Chairman Payne make up a table purporting to show that the duties decreased are applicable to commodities consumed in this country to the amount of $4,978,122,124, and that the duties increased apply to commodities consumed here only to the amount of $852,512,525? Anybody can give the answer. Mr. Payne seeks and hopes to convey the impression that the revision of the tariff by the Conference bill will lighten the burden of the people in respect to nearly five billions of the goods they buy, and will increase that burden only in respect to a paltry $852,000,000. A moment's examination shows the transparent falsehood of the table. The reductions made from present tariff charges are not sufficient in any substantial, or even in any measurable, degree to diminish the living expenses of the American people. That is to say, the prices they will have to pay for the articles making up the five billion total upon which Mr. Payne represents that decreases have been made will not be any lower by reason of the revision.

Take the metals schedule. That appears in Mr. Payne's table as representing $1,248,200,169 of consumption. The duties, he says, have been reduced about one-half. But the best qualified experts have repeatedly said that the iron and steel manufacture in this country needs no duty whatever for its protection, which is equivalent to saying that, without any duty, we could hold our own market against foreign producers. At duties averaging 50 per cent. of the Dingley schedule, foreigners will still be unable to compete at present prices with our manufacturers in this market. Why, then, should the price of iron and steel be reduced to American consumers? Certainly no reason is to be found in the new metals schedule. As a matter of fact, prices are actually going up as these duties approach the day of going into effect. Here is one-quarter of Mr. Payne's five billions of consumption upon which duties are decreased struck from his list at a blow. Practically every other entry therein would suffer the same fate if the examination were applied to all. The reduction made will not diminish American prices to the consumer, and that is the whole story. It gives proof of the broken pledge, it reveals in all its wickedness the miserable attempt to fool the people with this false table.

There is another side of the story, however. The increases were deliberately imposed to raise domestic prices and to increase consumption cost. Inevitably they must have that effect. Mr. Taft exults over his shadowy victory in securing the removal of the duty on hides, and a reduction of the duty on lumber from $2 a thousand feet to $1.25. The duties paid on hides in 1907 amounted to $2,780,300. The decrease in the lumber duty, measured by that year's importations, will amount to less than $700,000. Mr. Taft has said next to nothing about the cotton goods schedule, in which the increases are outrageous. Was he afraid that Mr. Aldrich would be altogether immovable in respect to a duty imposed for the greater profit of the cotton manufacturers of his own State and [illegible] Mr. Payne's table puts the [illegible] of cotton goods at $41,622,024. The absurdity of that figure becomes evident when we observe that the importations of cotton goods in 1907 amounted to $31,869,814. We presume Mr. Payne does not wish the people to believe that of our own cotton goods manufactures there was reserved for domestic consumption only $10,000,000. The duties paid upon that year's cotton goods imports amounted to $14,291,026. There, veritably, was an opportunity to reduce the tax on consumption. The revisers have increased it. Mr. Payne glides over the thin ice of that subject with the casual remark that the increase amounts to about 3 per cent. That is the figure shown in the tabulation of the Senate bill—from 44.84 per cent. of the Dingley act to 47.14 per cent. of the Finance Committee's report. But upon dozens and scores of grades of bleached and colored cotton cloth, mainly the cheaper grades of cottons that are consumed by people of the most moderate means, the increase over the Dingley rates ranges from 10 to 42 per cent. If the goods are mercerized the increase is much greater. To say that the average of increase is only 3 per cent. is to practice another of those time-honored deceptions by which the Republican tariffmakers have been accustomed to fool the people.

The people are not so gullible. They will very quickly discover that Mr. Payne's way of measuring tariff changes by volume of consumption does not exempt their pockets from the added tribute levied by this faithless revision of the tariff. Every poor woman who buys cloth for a dress will know the truth. The consumers of print paper will not need to be told that the beggarly reduction from $6 per ton to $3.75 per ton in the duty does not represent an observance of the principle laid down by Mr. Taft, that duties behind which monopolistic combinations have been effected in this country must be lowered. Chairman Mann's report is thrown to the winds, and the House is expected to yield to the supporters of extortion in the Senate.

The country will regret that President Taft put himself at a disadvantage from the beginning by consenting to take part in the dicker over details of the bill. He now becomes responsible for a measure that breaks and betrays his campaign pledges. It puts him before the people in the attitude of a President who has not had the courage to make good his promises. When Mr. Aldrich or Mr. Payne or Mr. Cannon approached him with their schedules it would have been enough for him to reply that the drawing up of tariff bills was the business of Congress. He could have said: "I hand you here, gentlemen, my campaign utterances, in which I promised the people a reduction of the tariff duties. Send me a bill drawn in good faith for the keeping of my promises and the party's, and I will sign it. A bill that breaks those promises I will veto." In that position, even had he vetoed the measure, he would have had the enthusiastic support of the people. As it now stands, he must share with the Senate and the House the verdict of reproach and condemnation which the people are certain to pass upon the revised tariff.

MARTIN FOR DIRECT PRIMARIES.

Unexpected and powerful support for Gov. Hughes's Direct Primaries policy has been secured in the City of Philadelphia. That lion-hearted reformer and untiring champion of pure politics, the Hon. "Dave" Martin, has come out for it. "Dave" will be remembered as a statesman who was sent to this city by Republican procurement in the month of October, 1892, to stir around and exert himself in the interests of Benjamin Harrison, then the Republican candidate for President of the United States. His arrival deeply perturbed the National Democratic Committee, which had its headquarters here. It remained for Richard Croker, cool, sagacious, and above all practical, to meet this move of the enemy. "Why," said he, "let us send our men 'up against' this Philadelphia gentleman. They will take his money, but they will vote with us." As we remember it, the returns indicated that Mr. Martin's missionary labors in this field were not fruitful.

Now Mr. Martin has put at the service of the New York legislative committee which is investigating here, there, and elsewhere the working of the direct primary, the matured opinions derived from his long political experience. The Philadelphia North American of July 28 says:

> David Martin, who was also expected, sent a letter of regret in which he said that he is a great believer in the direct primary law; but thinks that the present act should be amended in one particular so as to prohibit one party from running its candidates on the ballots of the other parties.

The reprehensible practice of getting the names of one party's candidates upon the ballots of some other party should be stopped. It is a direct encouragement to the pestilent spirit of independence in politics and is a source of needless annoyance to public-spirited gentlemen at the head of party organizations.

However, the main thing is that "Dave" Martin agrees with Gov. Hughes that the Direct Primary law is a good thing. He is a "great believer" in it, and, as he could in any community easily qualify as an expert in reform, whatever he believes in may be unhesitatingly accepted by the unskilled. Some of the testimony elicited by the legislative committee has been pretty bad. The direct primary has been disrespectfully spoken of as a humbug, a delusion, a failure, and a fraud. Out in Wisconsin the newspapers ridicule it unmercifully. But all these attacks of unbelievers are offset, and more than offset, by the accession of "Dave" Martin to the ranks of the direct primary supporters.

TEXAS AND MR. BRYAN.

On the whole the authoritative announcement that Mr. Bryan is not going to make his home in Texas is bad news—for Texas. Texas has never had a favorite son in the Presidency or Vice Presidency. No Texan has ever been Speaker of the House or President pro tempore of the Senate. The State has never been represented on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. It is a fine State, and there is a great deal of it. Mr. Bryan would have plenty of room to grow there and lots of fresh opportunities. Of the 299,000 votes cast in Texas last November Mr. Bryan received about 217,000. Texas likes him, and the facts we have set forth indicate that Texas needs him. Nebraska gave him in 1908 a beggarly plurality of 4,000 votes. Nebraska's affection for Bryan is lukewarm and perfunctory. Accident has made him a favorite son.

Texas was called the "Lone Star" State long before the advent of Senator Bailey. We hesitate to believe that Mr. Bryan refuses to call his new Texas farm his home because of any superstitious connection of Bailey with the big State's nickname. Texas, moreover, has been the theatre of many stars since the glorious days of Sam Houston. Surely, there is no obstacle in the way of Mr. Bryan's permanent settlement in Texas. As a Winter resort doubtless Texas has its charms, but as the home of such a statesman it will have guerdons, bestowed for the asking.

By all means Mr. Bryan should go to Texas, unless he prefers to go further South, where he might find a choice of republics and a number of ripe Presidencies to be picked. But if he persists in staying within the United States and nursing his ambition to be Chief Magistrate Texas is his spot. Eloquence, magnetism, bluff, denunciation of the effete, laudation of the simple-minded, hard-handed toiler all go in Texas.

THE MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

The correspondence between the Metropolitan receivers and Acting Mayor McGowan comes at a time to raise specifically the questions of bridge operation suggested by the Committee of One Hundred. The Metropolitan receivers are reluctant to extend their routes from Manhattan beyond the Brooklyn terminal of the Manhattan Bridge, not seeing any income proportionate to the increased cost of operation. Acting Mayor McGowan suggests that the bridge route shall be extended both to Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and to the Hudson River, Manhattan, and that the enlarged cost of operation be reduced by division among several companies operating over this route reaching most sources of traffic in both boroughs.

There are such jointly operated loops over existing bridges. But their operation is intrusted to companies charging 5 cents, and therefore not interested to enlarge the business over the "two fares for 5 cents" routes. Doubtless there are other reasons why this service over existing bridges is confined to the bridge structures, and therefore reaches the fewest possible sources of traffic. The original Brooklyn Bridge has a terminal well situated to serve Manhattan business, but all other terminals are placed nowhere in particular, serving well the needs of the constructing engineers, but not of the managers of transportation, who have taken particular care that the joint loop route travel shall not grow at the expense of the 5-cent routes. Thus all riders are compelled to pay two 5-cent fares, except the comparative few who can walk to and from the terminals.

The present suggestion therefore proposes to apply a new principle to the traffic of the Manhattan Bridge. For the first time it is proposed officially to abandon the ferryboat principle of operation, shuttling back and forth between the opposite river sides. It is proposed that the Manhattan Bridge shall be operated on what might be called the McAdoo principle, were it not the principle used by all managers desirous to increase instead of to hold down traffic. The first thing we read about the New Jersey tunnels after their opening is that they are being extended to traffic centres, to the Grand Central Station in Manhattan, and to various railway stations in New Jersey. The Manhattan Bridge is the first bridge to reach out for traffic, instead of serving badly the traffic forced upon it. It will cross all north and south lines in Manhattan, and will enable riders to transfer where they will, instead of compelling them all to alight at a single spot where congestion grows with the growth of business.

Greater contempt could not have been shown for this common sense principle than has been shown for a generation. A subway planned by public authorities is still incomplete, but it reaches none of the uptown routes on the west side, and is planned on the theory that Brooklyn riders do not care to go north of Canal Street or south of the City Hall. A subway of equal length extended across town in the manner now proposed would have enabled passengers to move about Manhattan as they wished. It was deliberately designed that they should not do that very thing. It was thought good policy to keep Brooklyn business for Brooklyn shops and Brooklyn theatres. A breach appears to have been made in this time-honored policy of making travel between the boroughs difficult and dear. There may yet be other routes as cheap and convenient as the Subway. This is New York's best defense to the alluring of New Yorkers from New York via the McAdoo tunnels. We wish him all prosperity, but we would like to see more people ride over our own bridges than through his tunnels. He has shown us how to play the game, and it might even be possible to improve upon it. Four bridges with thirty tracks or more, and access to superior systems of gathering and distributing travel, hold trumps over four tunnel tracks serving a territory more distant and less attractive than New York offers.

A PETITION FROM THE CROCKERY.

The future of Col. Theodore Roosevelt still engages the attention of his admirers. In the subdued wilds of East Africa he seems to be enjoying life in his own way, while at home plans are making on every hand for the employment of his energies. As Senator, as Representative in Congress, as editor, university President, or Mayor of this town the Colonel might do very well. But who, until now, ever dreamed of him as a diplomatist? What havoc might he not cause as an Ambassador? What revered traditions of diplomacy might he not crush and trample upon, in his buoyant, impulsive way? What a multitude of international complications might ensue from his splendid contempt of traditions and the application of his kind of constructive statesmanship to the problems of an Ambassador!

Yet there are people in the City of Mexico who want Col. Roosevelt for Ambassador to succeed Mr. David D. Thompson. A petition bearing many signatures of American residents urging Mr. Taft to send down the Colonel is to be sent to the White House. It seems like the crockery residents of a china shop asking that the bull may be permitted to visit them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Woman Head of Chicago's Schools.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, whom the Chicago Board of Education has named Superintendent of Schools, doubtless deserves the distinction. Naturally, a vast deal of prejudice had to be overcome before the officials of Chicago consented to this appointment. A Trustee declared that more than one of them was ready to oppose a woman for Superintendent on general principles, but upon investigation they had been "amazed at the clearness of her views and the sure grasp which she has of large and important affairs." The information, from good sources, that Supt. Cooley had leaned upon Mrs. Young for advice and counsel "more than most people knew" largely influenced the decision. It must have required in her an overplus of ability, more than that needed by the average male qualifier to her office, that enabled her to obtain it in competition with half a dozen male Principals. Scientists find it impossible to agree with the sentiment of Tennyson's lines concerning the natures of man and woman:

Yet in the long years liker must they grow;
The man be more of woman, she of man.

Their functions are too dissimilar. But if genius, which is a masculine characteristic, be denied her, woman's quick and generous intuitions and reverence for authority may be supplemented by a trained mind that will enable her to realize both her possibilities and her limitations. Doubtless, Mrs. Young realizes her limitations, since in the dispatch conveying the news of her election is the announcement that the board "also created a new position in the schools, that of assistant to the Superintendent." And that assistant is a man. But in the care and training of children woman has shown herself quite as capable, if not more so, than man. Supt. Young has been an editor, a professor, and an educational organizer. As mistress of Chicago's schools, her administration should be different from that of her predecessor, and better—at least, better in its feminine attributes.

"First Impressions" of Red Tape.

The workings of our defective Naturalization Bureau prompt the comment that foreigners, applying for their "citizen papers" and turned away because of the red tape and stupidity of the system, must be shocked beyond measure at the way this Government is run, and that this first impression of it upon their sensitive souls will be indelible. We doubt that this is the case. Officialdom here has no monopoly in red tape. Every immigrant applying for citizenship has become acquainted with the delays, the exactions, and the extortions practiced by European bureaucracies. He comes over here calloused and hard-bitted by his experiences. That, we are firmly convinced, is why the experiences are repeated here.

Every true American is incensed who reads the accounts of long lines of applicants waiting, some of them over night, for the narrow doors to open and the contracted machinery to grind out a few papers for the lucky first-comers, while the majority are given the hopeless counsel to "come again." The Citizens' Union, appealing to Senator Root to obtain redress from Congress, tells of men waiting long years after receiving their first papers, and, although they have made numbers of ineffectual attempts, not yet successful in reaching the clerk's desk whereon their right to citizenship must be attested.

But why did they wait? The abuse grew by sufferance. This is a free country, in which every grievance may have its airing, its trumpeting. Had the aliens acted as men accustomed to a free Government would have done, their voices would years ago have brought them relief. One of our neighbors declares that the condition of the Naturalization Bureau is "an outrage upon American citizenship." More truly, it is an outrage upon the lack of it.

Hazing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hazing of course may be brutal or even criminal, but taking it as it goes, how many freshmen are so shocked by it that they will have naught of it when they become sophomores?

I WONDER.

New York, July 30, 1909.

SARATOGA DEFENDED.

Still Has Much to Offer to the Summer Tourist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A writer in The Times says that "there is nothing done by the village of Saratoga to give amusement or entertainment for those choosing this place for their Summer outing." On the contrary, the chief hotels have orchestras which give concerts morning and evening, to which the Summer visitors are admited as well as the citizens of the place. The Women's Association of Saratoga Springs has made arrangements for concerts in Congress Park. The big convention hall is open daily as a place where visitors may go in and rest. In addition there are playgrounds for children and young people to which considerable attention is given. These are maintained by the citizens, and all children, whether resident or visitors, with their mothers, are invited to them. The work is in charge of trained persons. There are other things which are done from time to time for the entertainment of the public.

The writer of the article in question further says that the citizens "have by their parsimony and absence of public spirit killed about everything but the delicious, health-giving air." I would ask, Is the writer aware that thousands of dollars are spent every Summer on our streets and avenues making them atractive? That the trees of Saratoga, which are one of her beautiful features, are cared for with great expense, and that everything is done to make the village one of the most attractive places in America? I was riding only yesterday with a Summer cottager on one of the great, broad avenues leading out of Saratoga, as smooth as a floor, and my friend remarked that our streets and roads were unsurpassed anywhere in Europe.

Our mineral springs, which are by no means in "decadence," and at which your correspondent might have satisfied his thirst, would have enabled him to while away a leisure hour had he been so minded.

I will not speak of our churches, whose services are well attended and in which visitors and strangers are always made welcome, nor will I speak of various organizations, civic, social, and religious, whose members would have been glad to extend a welcoming hand to him.

He is entirely mistaken in the view that Saratoga Springs is in "decadence." During the last year she has given very strong evidence by her public spirit that she is very much alive. Great things have been accomplished for her by the action of the Legislature and the Governor of the State in creating of her mineral spring valley a State reservation which will establish the true character of Saratoga Springs as a health resort. It should be remembered that many years ago Saratoga Springs was almost the only Summer resort in America. Since that period she has had to compete with Long Branch, Atlantic City, Coney Island, Southern spas, Adirondack Mountain resorts, and ocean travel, which has ever been on the increase since the building of great steamships.

JOSEPH CAREY,
Rector of Bethesda Church.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 28, 1909.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to our old friend "Pro Bono," who, I infer, is a visitor and not a villager, please let me reply in defense of my old love, Saratoga. It was in the later '60s I first visited the Springs, and was an annual visitor for many consecutive years, and afterward, on such years as my leisure could command; in fact, I was there last year, and wholly failed to notice the lack of courtesy and friendship which my friend "Pro Bono" remarks. My experience all these years has been to the contrary. Is it not a fact that the Saratoga reform movement has driven the honest villager into the ranks of Niagara hackmen, probably to the regret of the villager as well as to the discomfort of the visitor?

ALEXANDER GRANT.

Newark, N. J., July 29, 1909.

ERIE AND THE TUNNELS.

Disappointed That Railroad Tickets Are Not Accepted for Through Passage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Patrons of the Erie Railroad are awaiting with much interest, and with some anxiety, the final announcement with regard to the use of Erie tickets through the Hudson River tunnels.

The Erie officials some months since inserted a notice in their timetables, and posted large placards in their station, which still remain, stating that after July, 1909, the Erie terminals in New York, in addition to the present terminals, would be at Church and Cortlandt Streets, and at West Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. They also allowed, if they did not expressly authorize it, to be stated in the newspapers that, upon the completion of the tunnels, the Erie would sell commutation tickets at an increase of $1, or some other sum equaling the cost of transportation through the tunnels, a month, which would carry their passengers to these new terminals.

In view of these facts, the notice recently posted in the stations and inserted in the timetables that passengers desiring to use the tunnels must pay an additional 5 cents, and that Erie tickets will not be good therein, came as a disagreeable surprise. It would seem as though the liberal policy earlier contemplated of a through fare to the new terminals had been abandoned, and that the only way to reach these so-called "terminals" of the road will be by paying another company a full extra fare.

R. S.

Upper Montclair, N. J., July 29, 1909.

APPROVES REST CURE.

Would Co-operate in Any Plan for Overworked Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Wednesday's issue, under the head of "Rest Cure for Women," you have given space to a most important subject.

Nothing in all the wide field of philanthropy is so sadly needed to-day as a resting place in the country (oh, that it might be in the mountains,) where "educated gentlewomen could go to build themselves up."

Did it ever occur to you that of all the sufferers we meet none feel the sting of poverty so keenly as the women "who have seen better days"? To be suddenly dropped from the enjoyment of the comforts of life to self-support is a thing of frequent occurrence in these days. Many are unskilled in the practical things, and are therefore compelled to work for just enough to keep body and soul together. The hot Summertime finds them exhausted in mind and body. They long for breathing space outside of a wee "furnished room," but there is no open door within their reach, and many—oh, so many—for lack of just this occupy the free beds in our hospitals, and eventually become physical wrecks.

"M. A. B." is correct in saying that "the slum dweller" is not the only sufferer, nor is she the greatest. Yet, as a class, nothing is being done.

The writer will co-operate with any one who will help to smooth life's hard road for the reduced gentlewoman.

S. A.

Stamford, N. Y., July 29, 1909.

The Tariff on Paper Novelties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The various letters from correspondents which you have published from time to time, showing in many cases the inconsistent, and in some cases exorbitant, rates of duty imposed on imported articles, leads me to bring to the attention of your readers the state of things existing in one of the "minor industries" in which the use of machinery acts as the chief factor in manufacturing the articles in question. I refer to shelf paper, lace paper, doilies, &c., such as are used for decorations of the table, in the manufacture of which barely 10 per cent. of the cost is for manual labor. These goods (until a few months ago) were appraised at 35 per cent. ad valorem, but recently, through a successful protest by a large importer, were reduced to 25 per cent., which latter rate is clearly too high, as it brings the cost of the imported article to fully 25 per cent. above the cost of similar goods manufactured here.

In the proposed new tariff the rate on these articles is specified and raised to 35 per cent. Does this not exceed the bounds of protection? Certainly it will not increase the revenue, for as similar machinery is used for the manufacture of these goods in this country and Europe the quality varies but little, if any.

AN IMPORTER OF PAPER NOVELTIES.

New York, July [illegible], 1909.

GUATEMALA BACKS DOWN.

Libel Proceedings Brought Against Col. Emerson Withdrawn.

In spite of the protests of Capt. J. F. O'Ryan, counsel for Col. Edwin Emerson, that his client was entitled to complete vindication and that he had many more witnesses to prove the accuracy of his account of Guatemalan conditions, Magistrate O'Connor dismissed yesterday, in the Harlem Court, the application for a warrant against Col. Emerson on the charge of criminal libel preferred by President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala on account of an article which appeared in the June number of Uncle Sam's Magazine.

The Magistrate was influenced by a request of Assistant District Attorney Rice. Mr. Rice said that the District Attorney had received from Ralph James M. Bullowa, counsel for Consul General Bengoechea, a letter requesting that the application be withdrawn, although "the Guatemalan Government reserves the right to take such further means of redress as may be appropriate."

Capt. O'Ryan protested vigorously. "I have doubts of the good faith of the Consul General," he said. "In another case he refused to go on after an indictment was actually found against the defendant, and I was promised by Assistant District Attorney Smyth that Bengoechea would waive diplomatic privilege and would submit to examination here.

"We have many more witnesses, who will swear to the substantial truth of the article, among them ex-United States Consul General Kent of Guatemala, who was nominated yesterday for Governor of Virginia. He will be here on Monday, prepared to testify to Guatemalan conditions.

"In view of the reservation by the Guatemalan Government of the right to take further proceedings, and the expense to which my client has been put in defending this case, I claim the right to a full vindication."

"I shall not pay any attention to Mr. Bullowa's letter," said Magistrate O'Connor, "but in view of the District Attorney's request the application for a warrant is dismissed."

"Will not your Honor or the District Attorney," asked Capt. O'Ryan, "spread on the minutes a statement that so far as we have gone the alleged libel has been justified?"

"You may draw your own conclusions," replied the court, "from what has happened. There is now no charge against your client. The case is dismissed."

It is understood that the Consul General's action in withdrawing the case is the result of instructions from Guatemala.

WINS SUIT FOR TRUST FUND.

Mrs. Dunlop to Get Income from $150,000, Pending Will Contest.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Dunlop of 112 West Eighty-sixth Street, widow of Dr. Clark W. Dunlop, who died on March 6, 1908, leaving an estate of $500,000, will receive the income from a trust fund of $150,000 left for her, so Surrogate Cohalan decided yesterday. The only provision is that she give a bond. Her action was brought against John W. Bartlett and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as co-trustees with her.

The will of Dr. Dunlop was admited to probate on Nov. 5, 1908, after a contest brought by several nephews and nieces. The trust fund paragraph provided that the income was to be paid Mrs. Dunlop in January and July, and upon filing a bond she was paid, on Jan. 4, 1909, $4,000 on account, but when July 1 came around no more money was forthcoming, and Mrs. Dunlop was told that the trustees hesitated to pay the income except by order of the Surrogate or until the decision in a suit brought by her in the Supreme Court as to the validity of the will. This does not come up until the October term.

Mrs. Dunlop alleged that the trust fund was the only bequest entitled to priority, and on these grounds brought her action.

APOLOGY FOR BARCELONA.

Interested in Industry, the People Object to Fighting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your dispatches of to-day in regard to the Spanish situation that the disturbances in Barcelona and other Spanish Eastern points are classed as mainly the work of Anarchists and Socialists. Perhaps you have noticed that any time there are disturbances in Catalonia they are attributed to that class of agitators. While there have been occurrences to justify that idea, the facts in the present instance are simply the result of gross injustice prevailing in the conditions in which the army is forced to go about to patch trouble and correct blunders and wrongdoing on the part of high officials, as is the case with the present war in Morocco.

I was born in Barcelona and lived there long enough to realize some of these things. The men who are sent to the front are ignorant of the reasons why they have to risk their lives, in most cases, and the only information that leaks out is of the kind that shows that they are being made a sacrifice of on account of bureaucratic wrongdoing. Catalonia has been the land of protest for many years in Spanish history, and the reason of it is that industrial development and commercialism have given that section of Spain the opportunity to feel the benefits of peace instead of war. For years previous to the Cuban rebellion they asked the Government to grant the Cubans autonomy, to keep Cuba for Spain, and retain a valuable market. They protested often when their sons were forced to go to Cuba to shoot down Cubans for wanting what the Catalonians themselves had long advocated.

Through their prosperity, attained in spite of an antagonistic Government, education has been much more general there than in other portions of Spain, due to an extensive private school system throughout the province. Because of their advancement over the rest of Spain, Catalonians have been mockingly called the "Yankees" of Spain. People who love work and prosper thereby, must necessarily resent the idea of being packed away to fight for unknown reasons, many miles away from their homes. Americans can readily see what that means if methods of raising an army are compared. Here men are called to give their services voluntarily, which they freely offer after they know what the trouble is about. The spirit of unrest in Catalonia and other portions of Spain is the natural result of gross injustice, and it will eventually lead to wholesale insurrection on the part of the army, and probably be the means of eventually putting the war business out of vogue all over Europe. Fighting for the flag is getting to be a delusion where the Government is not the people's own, and the drift is clear.

HENRY DALMASES.

Schenectady, July 29, 1909.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Exclaims a youth: "To work I ought!"
And hits upon a scheme
To ward off the minutest thought
Involving love's young dream.

He sets up most forbidding signs
Within his busy brain,
Upon which Visions read such lines
As "Private Way, Elaine!"

"No Trespassing, Marie, my Sweet!"
"No Smiles Required, Prue!"
"Closed for the Season, Marguerite!"
"Annette, No Passing Through!"

"Keep Off the Thoughts, Myrtilla, dear!"
"No Thoroughfare, my Bess!"
"Letitia, No Admittance Here
Except on Business!"

Then, much relieved, to work he turns
With all those signs in place,
Ay, fascinating thoughts he spurns
With corrugated face.

Alas!—no respite can he find!
Fair Visions throng his brain,
And so he opens up his mind
And calls it "Golden Lane."

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

BURR WOULD APPEAL GAS REBATE ORDER

Says Fund Ought to be Kept to Await Claimants for Twenty Years If Need Be.

CRITICISES COURT'S ORDER

He Will Advise the Corporation Counsel to take Case to United States Supreme Court if Necessary.

Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr, who conducted the eighty-cent gas fight on behalf of the city, was much exercised yesterday over the decision handed down by Justice Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, in which he allows the gas companies to retain the unclaimed portion of the gas rebates.

Mr. Burr declared that he will advise the Corporation Counsel to take the matter at once to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and, if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court. He stated that if the money is left in the hands of the courts it will be possible for claimants to obtain their rebates even twenty years from now, while under the present decision the money will revert to the companies if not claimed within six years.

Mr. Burr said:

"This money is now in the custody of the court, and so long as it remains in such custody a consumer who has not been paid his rebate may at any time—ten or twenty years from now—apply to the court and receive the amount due him.

"By the decision of Mr. Justice Lacombe, turning over this trust fund belonging to the consumers, and to no one else, to the gas companies to distribute, he apparently establishes the relation of debtor and creditor between the companies and the consumer as to this particular fund. The unpaid consumer must present his claim, according to this decision, 'within the proper period fixed by the statutes of the State,' which is six years in this State, and if he fails to so present his claim within that period, his claim is barred, and the company must refuse to pay him.

"The gas company will then be in possession of the fund. All the claims of all consumers will then be either paid or outlawed. Who can then claim it as against the company in possession? Whereas, if the fund remains where it is now, in the custody of the court, a consumer is never barred from payment. The Statute of Limitations will not run against him.

"Even in the case of an action for the partition and sale of real estate, under our Code of Civil Procedure, where there is an unknown or absent owner, the court must direct his share of the proceeds of the sale to be invested in permanent securities at interest for his benefit until claimed by him or his legal representatives. But after the lapse of twenty-five years, a proceeding may be taken to distribute the share then remaining unclaimed to the known heirs of the ancestors from whom such unknown owner derived title. So carefully does our statute provide for the keeping intact of moneys deposited in trust."

GAS REBATES.

Disappointed Seekers for a Share in $1,750,000 Now on Hand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your remarks this morning upon the thriftlessness of gas-rebate owners had an ironical sound to the members of this household. Mrs. A., a widowed lady with one daughter, has occupied this apartment for nearly seven years. A year and a half ago her daughter was married to Mr. X. The family continued to occupy the same apartment, but the necessary transfers in leases, gas deposits, &c., were made to make Mr. X. the financially responsible person of the household. Mrs. A., at the time of the ordering of the payment of gas rebates, wrote to her disbursement office requesting that her rebates from May, 1906, until March, 1908, should be credited to Mr. X. No reply, but in the course of time a bill to Mr. X. allowing against his consumption of gas his own rebates from March, 1908, to December, 1908. Mrs. A. again communicated with the disbursing agency, and this time received a blank to be sworn to before a notary, stating her desire to transfer her rebates to Mr. X. Mrs. A. accordingly did swear before a notary that such was her desire. She then went to the country. Her sworn statement was then returned, and it was desired that she go before a notary again, accompanied by her rebate tags or slips, and swear that she had no further ones concealed upon her premises. Being in the country and rather weary of swearing, she did not do this, but destroyed the original notary-witnessed transfer and wrote the disbursing bureau not to burden itself with the matter of the transfer but simply to send her a check for the amount due her. No further remarks from the gas company, except the monthly bill to Mr. X. and no check for Mrs. A.'s rebates! Mrs. A., you will observe, has not changed her address, except during the Summer, for over six years. The address to which the check for her overpayments should be sent is the same one to which the dollar gas was supplied, and from which her correspondence with the gas company has been directed. Whatever may be the company's rule about requiring the rebate slips when the rebates are transferred, there is no such rule when the rebate checks are issued to the original persons to whom they are due. Mr. X., for example, was not required to furnish slips or affidavits to obtain his comparatively small rebate.

Is there any method you can suggest whereby Mrs. A. might be redeemed from the charge of thriftlessness in not having secured her portion of that $1,750,000 remaining with Commissioner Shields?

A. A. X.

New York, July 29, 1909.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great amusement in your issue of to-day the editorial "Thriftless Owners of Gas Rebates," and I am glad to learn that at least $1,000,000 of the gas rebate fund will find no owners. This is quite possible and the natural consequence of the methods of the gas companies that pay no attention to the claims of a good many thriftless owners. I am one of them, and have asked several times the Consolidated Gas Company's disbursing bureau for the refund due me on several gas bills. No notice has been taken of my applications, and yet the bills are in my hands, and everything up to the house where the gas was consumed (the house is owned by me) is regular. Now, why on earth can't I get my rebate? Of course, as I am in comfortable circumstances, I will get tired of claiming every week or so for a refund of $10 or $12.

CHARLES CIVITA.

New York, July 29, 1909.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would perhaps interest you to know that there are a great many people who have been endeavoring for months to get the rebate which is due them, but without avail. I know whereof I speak, as I can be counted in that group. I believe I have about $7 or $8 due me, and although I have written to the Assistant Auditor, who, I understand, has supervision over payments of rebate, no less than five letters, giving him notice as to where I have consumed gas and other particulars, the only reply I get is a stereotyped letter, "We will investigate, and what premises do you refer to?" This, of course, is absurd, as I have taken the pains to inform the auditor in every letter the premises referred to. I even filled out blank forms which he sent me and had them sworn to by a notary public at his request, but I have heard nothing further. The amount claimed by me is, of course, small, but when you consider there are hundreds endeavoring to collect a small amount it is not surprising there is such a large amount of money "unclaimed." As a matter of fact, I cannot understand why there should be any unclimed money, as the gas company is supposed to have a complete record of their consumers and the amount of gas consumed during the "rebate period," and if consumers do not make a claim, the money should be sent to them or their heirs. Of course, a large number of consumers may have moved away, but I believe the interest accrued on the rebate money should certainly warrant the expense of employing investigators for that purpose.

A. P. G.

New York City, July [illegible], 1909.

COACH HORSE DIES AFTER TIME TRIAL

J. Campbell Thompson's The Attorney Succumbs to Heat at Long Branch Show.

EXCITEMENT AT GROUNDS

Many Incidents and Accidents Keep Big Society Crowd in Anxiety—Horses at Jump Act Queerly.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 30.—The death of J. Campbell Thompson's valuable coach horse, The Attorney, from the heat, the runaway, followed by an upset, of a highbred pair of carriage horses; a series of accidents in the jumping class, and the swooning of a groom from the excessive heat caused no lack of excitement to-day at the fourth session of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association at Hollywood Park.

This string of mishaps kept the big crowd of spectators in a high state of tension during the entire afternoon, and it was not until the bugler sounded the "retreat" that the visitors to the show breathed a long sigh of relief.

The death of an aristocratic coach horse under the conditions that led up to that of The Attorney's to-day is almost unprecedented. The Attorney was a trotting-bred coach horse valued at $2,500, and formed one of the famous four-in-hand team that broke the world's four-in-hand record at Syracuse two years ago.

It was also named as one of the team to start under J. Campbell Thompson's colors to-day in the four-in-hand race from Pannaci's, at Seabright, to the Horse Show grounds. Mr. Campbell, who is a New York lawyer, was kept in court this morning on an important case, and Joseph H. Mills, the former manager of the Nettledown Farm's stable, was instructed to give the four a time trial.

Disregarding the heat, which was 96 in the shade, Mills drove the four, attached to a 2,500-pound coach, the Faugh-a-Ballagh, leisurely to Pannaci's. After a short rest he started on what he intended should be a record-breaking journey. He drove the horses at a high rate of speed, but after traveling two miles he noticed that The Attorney was acting queerly. His head swung from side to side and he switched his tail vigorously. Mills did not reduce the speed of the team, and brought them into the grounds in twenty-four minutes, the distance being about seven miles.

As the horses were being unharnessed the groom called the stable manager's attention to The Attorney. The latter was led to his stall, where he gradually sank, and died within an hour after arriving at the grounds. The veterinarian afterward examined the horse, and said it had died from heart disease, superinduced by the heat.

Mr. Thompson did not learn of the death of his horse until a few minutes before the first class was called. He immediately telephoned to his stable, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., to have another horse sent down to take the place of the dead one, as Mr. Thompson is anxious to take part in to-morrow's big race. He has already secured one leg on the cup, and still hopes to win it outright to-morrow.

Several offers of horses were made to Mr. Thompson as substitutes for his dead wheeler, but he declined them all, expressing his appreciation of the sportsmanlike offers, especially that of Paul A. Sorg, who has also entered a team in the race. Mr. Campbell Thompson expected the new horse to arrive in time for the race.

Scarcely had the excitement incident to the mishap subsided than a team of carriage horses owned by Lehman Strauss and Eugene Von Bach, and driven by Charles Bacchus, balked. The pair threatened to cause serious damage as there were several pairs near by waiting for the next class on the catalogue.

A serious collision was narrowly averted by the horses running into an electric light pole. Both of them were thrown off their feet and the carriage was upset on top of them. A hundred willing hands extricated the struggling horses and righted the carriage. No damage was done to Mr. Bacchus, the horses, or the carriage.

A few minutes later a groom was overcome by the heat and fell off the seat of Mr. Thompson's wagon. Restoratives were applied and nothing serious resulted. To keep up the excitement, the jumpers, which also seemed to be affected by the heat, acted strangely when put to the jumps. The rules called for the riders to appear in hunting costume.

Irish Reel, a bay gelding, threw his rider, D. J. Davis, over the bar fence. Davis was quickly on his feet and remounted his horse, which at once bolted with him. As the maddened horse galloped around the track the spectators were all worked up to a fever of excitement.

The same exhibitor's Little Fred kicked, reared, and indulged in a series of buck jumps that nearly unhorsed his rider, and the judges were compelled to order the horse out of the ring. Miss Eloise Sherin's Interpreter also refused the jump, nearly unseating his rider.

It was stated during the afternoon that Clarence H. Mackay would reappear next Fall at the Madison Square Garden National Show in the ranks of the horse show exhibitors. He was formerly one of the most prominent in this line, but of recent years he has shown only at the Piping Rock and Mineola shows. George Watson has sold Mr. Mackay Ben Hur and three other high-class horses, including a mate for Ben Hur, which Mr. Mackay will show at the Garden.

The class for jumpers, with women riders, which was postponed yesterday on account of the many accidents to the riders, will be decided to-morrow afternoon with the water jump eliminated.

MORE PRIZES FOR C. W. WATSON.

Fairmont Farms Captures Three Blues—Sorg Makes Good Showing.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 30.—The ring officials to-day at the fourth day's session of the annual exhibition of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, at Hollywood Park, had a busy time in reaching decisions in the various classes which passed under their review. While there was little change in the winning stables, there was keener competition, and the coveted blue rosettes were not secured without more trouble than has been before the case during the week.

Clarence W. Watson's horses again led the prize winners, annexing three blues. Mr. Watson has thus secured a total of sixteen first prizes in four days, but he received a setback in the pony and novice harness horse classes, in which Elegant Dilham and Lady Baltimore were beaten respectively.

Mr. Watson was not present yesterday, as he was compelled to go to Baltimore on account of the death of Vice President Malone of the Consolidated Coal Company, of which company he is President. He will not attend to-morrow's session, and Mrs. Watson will also be an absentee, which will necessitate a new lady driver in the ladies' and championship classes, a fact that may handicap the entries.

Paul A. Sorg made a much better showing than on the previous days and scored two very creditable victories. Mrs. Sophie D. Gummey also broke her long losing streak by winning with the bay mare Miss Virginia in the qualified hunters' class.

The day's judging opened with four pairs of harness horses over 15.3 hands. It was an interesting competition, three of the teams being very evenly matched. C. W. Watson was represented by Lady Baltimore and Virginia, Paul A. Sorg drove Pioneer and Pilgrim, and J. Campbell Thompson was behind his splendidly matched brown geldings Sensation and Emperor. The judges were hard put to it to select the blue ribbon winner. The Thompson pair worked very smoothly, but the Fairmont Farms was to remain unbeaten, and Lady Baltimore and Virginia were placed first and the Sorg pair second.

Four diminutive specimens of horse flesh lined up before the judges in the harness pony class not exceeding 13 hands. There was plenty of style and action and the outcome was in doubt for some time. The absence of Richard P. McGrann's Brookdale Sir Horace left a clear field for Lehman Strauss's bay gelding Billikin, undoubtedly the best in the class.

A dozen novice harness horses made a splendid appearance and riveted the attention of the spectators. The horses appeared more as veterans of the ring than novices and showed to excellent advantage. Paul A. Sorg scored a double win in this class, capturing first and second prizes with Lady Tuck and Knickerbocker, respectively.

The saddlers were only an average lot, none of them showing their gait or paces to any advantage. Mrs. Belle Beach Bain rode S. R. Guggenheim's chestnut gelding My Surprise and won the premier award, while Miss Carolyn Price handled Mrs. F. M. Warburg's American Queen, which was placed second.

The ladies' class brought out C. W. Watson's Lord Baltimore and Paul A. Sorg's Manhattan in a dual contest. Mrs. C. W. Watson and Mrs. Paul A. Sorg were the rival drivers, and the contest was very keen. Mrs. Watson showed her favorite to the better advantage, and carried off the blue ribbon amid riotous applause from the spectators.

A runaway enlivened the qualified hunters' class, in which the riders appeared in scarlet hunting coats. Irish Reel, ridden by D. J. Davis, threw his rider over the fence. After the rider remounted the horse balked, running around the ring several times. Little Fred and Interpreter also refused the jumps. The latter was the cause of a good deal of trouble yesterday to Miss Halloway during the jumps. Mrs. Sophie D. Gummey's bay mare Miss Virginia was the only entry to make a clean score, showing much improvement over her previous performance, when she threw Miss Carolyn Brice. Elmwood Farm's Knight of Elway was second.

In view of the past successes of the C. W. Watson horses there was little surprise when the judges awarded Lord Baltimore and My Maryland the blue rosette in the tandem class, although it was no easy victory, as J. Campbell Thompson's Sensation and Emperor gave the winners a hard rub. Both tandems were fully up to the requirements of the class, and showed to advantage, especially the leaders, which were showy and speedy. Mr. Thompson secured the second ribbon over P. A. Sorg's entry.

In the harness pony class between 13.2 and 14.2 hands Mr. Sorg turned the tables on Mr. Watson, and for the first time during the show sent a Fairmont Farms' entry down to defeat. Vanity Fair, a bay pony mare with a splendid action showed superior class and won fairly over Elegant Dilham from the Watson stable.

Three officers appeared in National Guard uniform in the class for officers' chargers. Alvin Williston Perry wore the full-dress uniform of Squadron A of New York and Capt. John F. Ryan and First Lieut. Frank B. Barrett wore the regulation blue artillery uniform. The horses were required to undergo all the riding school conditions for high school horses. Lieut. Barrett, riding Artillery, was first, with Mr. Perry's Joe second.

The running race for Galloways caused a big upset among the society element, due to the start, which was a poor one, as the ponies were sent away strung out for twenty-five yards. Ottinger and Rose's Casabianca outgamed J. Osgood Nichol's Whirlwind, and won under a hard drive by half a length. This was Whirlwind's first defeat during the show. Joseph R. Pollard's The Orphan finished third.

The summary is results is:

Pairs of Harness Horses, Over 15.3 Hands; Must Be Sound and Have Good Manners; to be Judged for Their Conformation, Style, and All-Around Action.—Won by Fairmont Farms' (C. W. Watson) b. m. Lady Baltimore and b. m. Virginia; Paul A. Sorg's b. g. Pioneer and b. g. Pilgrim, second; J. Campbell Thompson's br. g. Sensation and br. g. Emperor, third.

Ponies in Harness; to be Shown in Appropriate Traps; Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, Not Exceeding 13 Hands.—Won by Lehman Strauss's b. g. Billikin; Miss Helen Gertrude Alexander's br. g. Peacock, second; Miss R. H. Wasserman's r. m. Morning Glory, third.

Novice Harness Horses, Exceeding 15.2 Hands, That Have Never Won a First Prize in Harness at Any Recognized Horse Show Prior to the Closing of the Entries.—Won by Paul A. Sorg's br. m. Lady Tuck; Paul A. Sorg's b. g. Knickerbocker, second; George Watson's b. g. Dun Robin, third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, Exceeding 15.1 Hands; to be Ridden by Ladies.—Won by S. R. Guggenheim's ch. g. My Surprise; Mrs. F. M. Warburg's blk. m. American Queen, second; Somerset Farm's ch. g. Royalist, third.

Harness Horses, Mare or Gelding, Any Size; to be Driven in a Carriage Appropriate for a Lady; Ladies to Drive; Horses to Count 60 Per Cent., Carriage and Appointments 40 Per Cent.; Not Open to Dealers.—Won by Fairmont Farms' (C. W. Watson) b. g. Lord Baltimore, (Mrs. C. W. Watson;) Paul A. Sorg's b. g. Manhattan, (Mrs. P. A. Sorg,) second.

Hunters and Jumpers; to be Shown with Riders in Hunting Costume; Qualified Up to Carrying Not Less Than 165 Pounds to Hounds; Conformation to Count 40 Per Cent., Performance 60 Per Cent.—Won by Mrs. Sophie D. Gummey's b. m. Miss Virginia; Elmwood Farm's ch g. Knight of Elway, second; Elmwood Farm's ch. g. Initial, third.

Harness Tandems, Exceeding 15 Hands.—Won by Fairmont Farms' (C. W. Watson) b. g. Lord Baltimore and b. g. My Maryland; J. Campbell Thompson's br. g. Sensation and br. g. Emperor, second; Paul A. Sorg's b. g. Drummer and b. g. Knickerbocker, third.

Ponies in Harness; Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, Over 13.2 and Not Exceeding 14.2 Hands.—Won by Paul A. Sorg's b. m. Vanity Fair; Fairmont Farms (C. W. Watson) b. g. Elegant Dilham, second; Richard Trimble's ch. m. Lady Bug, third.

Horses Suitable for Chargers or Officers' Mounts; Stallions, Mares, or Geldings, Not Under 4 Years Old, from 14.3 to 16 Hands; Horses to be Ridden in a Military Saddle by a Member of the Army, Navy, or National Guard; Riders Must Be in Full Dress Uniform, with Sabre; to be Judged for Conformation, Training, and Manners.—Won by First Lieut. Frank B. Barrett's ch. s. Artillery; Alvin Williston Perry's ch. g. Joe, second; Capt. F. J. O'Brien's b. g. President Hughes, third.

Half-Mile Running Race, for Galloways 15 Hands and Under, Catchweights; Distance Half a Mile.—Won by Ottinger & Rose's ch. g. Casabianca; J. Osgood Nichols's b. g. Whirlwind, second; Joseph R. Pollard's ch. s. The Orphan, third.

BOXES A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

Women Inclined to White Gowns—Gov. Fort Expected To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 30.—As a social pageant the Horse Show proved itself pre-eminent, and the fourth day, like its predecessors, was a huge garden party, with all the elements of success, chief of which was a continuation of fine weather despite the excessive heat. As the hotels and restaurants discharged their crowds of luncheon guests their arrival at the grounds was watched with great interest, the elaborate gowns of the women especially attracting attention. As is customary nowadays at all horse shows, the display outside the ring was a decided rival of the horse within it, and when the crowd was greatest the lawn furnished a spectacle worth many miles of travel to behold.

Not only Long Branch society was present, but people from the entire Jersey coast, and many from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other centres. To-morrow will, it is expected, put a climax to the show, as it is announced that Gov. Fort and his staff will be visitors, and give the exhibition a decidedly martial appearance.

The attendance was yesterday fully up to the average, and everybody who is anybody in New Jersey felt it their business to be on hand. The costumes were, if possible, more elaborate than usual, although the great heat made it necessary to affect the lightest fabrics in color and weight.

Box parties were again popular, the afternoon being devoted to calling from one inclosure to another.

Mrs. C. C. Miller entertained Baroness Van Grampp, Miss Marjorie Mashy, Mrs. Schenck, Mrs. Hurley, Mrs. Eugene Mashy, and John J. Nichols. In Cal C. Quentin's box were Mrs. C. C. Quentin, Miss Knowles, Miss L. Abbey Whiteman, Mrs. Henry W. Morse, Miss Kathryn Fitzgerald, P. J. Casey, and George R. Casey.

Mrs. Samuel Seligman entertained Mrs. Jacobson and Miss Schmidt. Mrs. Sylvan Hammerslaw chaperoned a box party consisting of Mrs. Louis Hammerslaw, Miss Olga Hammerslaw, Master William Hammerslaw, and Mrs. Albert Hendrickson. With Mrs. G. Goldschmidt were Mrs. Walter Hirsh, Mrs. B. Simon, and Mrs. H. C. Bloomingdale.

Mrs. Edward Stemdler entertained Mrs. Otto Lederman, Ernest Lederman, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Neumann, and William B. Anderson. Mrs. Richard Deeves had a party consisting of Mrs. Hugh Getta, the Misses Johnson, G. A. Franklyn, and Mrs. W. H. Ammerman. In the box with Mrs. H. D. Estabrook were Miss Carl Roebling, Mrs. Ferdinand Roebling, and Miss Stone, the daughter of ex-Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Farrington's box party included Mrs. W. E. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, and Miss French. Mrs. B. J. Greenhut did the honors to Mr. and Mrs. Wise of Chicago, Miss Constance Meyer, and Miss Greenhut.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Lisberger entertained Miss J. Lisberger, Miss Carrie Wisel, and E. Lisberger. Harry D. Holloway had Mrs. William A. McGibbon, Mrs. Belle Beach Bain, and William A. McGibbon. In a box with Mrs. J. L. West was Miss West.

Mr. and Mrs. Everell L. Smith had one of the biggest and most popular parties, which included Miss C. H. Florenden. Mrs. L. D. Compson, John McGlynn, Mr. Florenden, and Mr. Thompson. With Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander were Mrs. Charles Halsein, and Miss Meredit. Mrs. Harris L. Hees and Miss Bickerton occupied a prominent box.

Mrs. J. Friedenwald of Baltimore entertained Miss Leila Rohr of Chicago, Miss Celeste Reinhart of Baltimore, and Mrs. Cosmond Hammerslaw. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Block had in their box Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rothschild, Miss Krowinthal, and Miss Offenbach.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Nathan entertained Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Mayer and Miss Blanche Hirshfeld. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hoey's party included Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Judd, Yule Dolan, John S. Hoey, and Harold Hone. In the box with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Patten were Miss Lillian Charteris and Mr. Rothschild.

Col. Robert Clowry was accompanied by Mrs. H. D. Estabrooke and Miss Fort. Mr. and Mrs. Frank V. Strauss entertained Roy Leaventrit and Norman Phemister of Baltimore.

In the parking spaces near the band stand were a number of vehicles which were well filled with smartly dressed women, while the lawn and stand were so croded that there was little room left to promenade. Among those noticed were:

Mrs. Robert Stockton, Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., Mrs. Jacob Rothschild, Miss Patrice Casey, Mrs. Charles D. Bernheimer, Mrs. Henry W. Morse, Miss Baddie Casey, Mrs. Norman L. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Morton W. Smith, and Mrs. David Waxell.

Mrs. Lazarus Lissburger, Thomas Whitford, R. Penn Smith, William Muldoon, Mrs. E. Howard Gill, Mrs. Leo Schlesinger, Dr. Seymour Oppenheimer, Harold A. Content, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Content, Mrs. Frank Enfield, Mrs. Henry F. Koch, Mrs. Charles Spellberger, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw, and Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Benjamin.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Lee Morrell, Miss Jeanne Hagarty, Mrs. Albert Gross, Mrs. Alfred N. Beadleston, Mrs. John Minaldi, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goodspeed, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McGibbon, Mrs. James D. Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gerken, and Miss Beatrice Simon of Paris.

Mrs. Daniel O'Day, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Deeves, Mrs. Robert Nathan, Miss Jane Lissberger, Mrs. Sanford Wolfe, Mrs. Charles Meurice, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Quentin of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Paul J. Bonwit, Mrs. William N. Davidson, Miss Setta Werner, Miss Bell Werner, Mrs. Henry F. Koch, Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, Charles G. Franklin, J. Campbell Thompson, S. Taber Willetts, James T. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Halsey, Peter Morris, and Alfred N. Beadleston.

Miss Florence Bendit, Miss Addie Bodenheim, Miss Ethel Knowles, Miss Leonore Schlesinger, Mrs. Samuel Pauson, Miss Elsa Horn, Miss Margaret Chalfont, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Sorg, William T. Koch, Miss Aline Pauson, Miss Muriel Pauson, Miss Madeline Horne, Miss Alice O'Brien, and Miss Collette Cunningham.

Cyril Nathan, Mrs. S. J. Goldsmith, Jerrold Meyer, Mrs. Ralph W. Ramsdell, Miss Mary Markey, Mrs. Sylvan Hammerslough, Frank Dwyer, Harry D. Holloway, Miss Cora Lowenstein, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harding, Rhodes Casey, Mrs. Frank X. Sadler, Mrs. Richard Oppenheim, Miss Cora Greenheart, Mrs. Charles Bensenheimer, Fred T. Clarke, Miss Marion Holloway, R. H. Hughes, and Mons. Marcellien of Paris.

M. Kahn, Mrs. Livingston Waldron, Mrs. R. L. Washington, Miss Mary Washington, B. Sussman, Mrs. M. McFadden, Miss Eunice Townley, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Dalrymple Percival, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Heinsheim, Comte de Gano, Udo M. Fleishman, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Proctor.

Miss Elsie Kauffman, Loe Ottinger, Fred Loew, Victor E. Schaimberg, Dr. and Mrs. Friendenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Masbaum, Miss Nance O'Donohue, Mrs. Henry D. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Greenwald of Philadelphia, Charles M. Fleishman, A. Lincoln Stadler, Mrs. T. W. Hassell, Miss Mabel Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Smith, and Rennselaer Weston.

William C. Bain, Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Charles McCue, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Strauss, Miss Margaret Rubenstein, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Warth, David M. Neuberger, Mrs. Knowles, Mrs. Corinne Schwartz, M. L. Schwartz, Louis Kunkle, Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, Senator C. W. Barnum, Mrs. Jacob Fields, Frank De Witt Snever, James W. Wadsworth, and Clarence Sherin.

Mrs. J. Heimenberger, Mrs. S. K. Lichtenstein, Col. James J. and Mrs. O'Donohue, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Grace Fleishman, E. C. Rich, Mrs. R. Oettinger, Miss Henriette Oettinger, S. Taber Willetts, Mrs. Estelle Oettinger, George Watson, Jr., J. Osgood Nichols, Joseph R. Pollard, Tonzo Sauvage, and Bernard French.

Frank V. Strauss, Charles P. Trusttum, Mrs. Elliott Ward, Emil Seelig, Miss Eloise Sherin, Eugene von Bach, A. C. Schwartz, Gus Sachs, Arthur Sachs, Miss Lois B. Cassatt, Miss Marjorie M. Cohen, Thomas J. Regan, and S. K. Farrington.

Social Notes.

Mrs. John McCutcheon and Miss Louise McCutcheon of Pittsburg, who have spent the last few weeks in town, are sailing to-day on the Celtic to be gone till September. They will make an extended trip through Ireland and Scotland and will probably spend some time in London.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Carman Harriot of 57 West Thirty-ninth Street, are at Lenox, Mass., en route for a tour of the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Dominick of New York are at the Curtis Hotel at Lenox, Mass., for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey D. Blaksler of 823 West End Avenue are occupying the Knott cottage, Silver Bay, Lake George, N. Y., and will remain until the close of the season.

Mrs. James F. Fargo and her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Jr., will remain abroad the entire Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard are at Seabright, N. J., for the rest of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier of 20 Gramercy Park are camping on the shores of Raquette Lake in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Emmet are spending the Summer at Bar Harbor, where they occupy Silver Birch, the residence of Philip Livingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard have been spending the week at Bar Harbor.

Commander Abercrombie-Miller, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Miller, who returned this week from abroad, have gone to Northeast Harbor, Me. Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashton de Peyster will visit them during August.

Mrs. Donnet, (Miss Maroquita Whitehouse,) with her daughter, is at the Larches, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse, at Irvington-on-Hudson.

Miss Laura Clifford Barney sailed on Thursday for Europe, where she has spent several years. She has been in America for several months, traveling in the West and visiting her mother, Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root have gone to the Adirondacks to spend the month of August.

Miss Hall to Wed W. B. Allen.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Agnes Stuart Hall, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hall of West Ninth Street, to William Bateman Allen, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Allen of Hartford, Conn. Miss Hall is a sister of Mandeville de Marigny Hall, of W. C. Hall, Jr., and of Mrs. Charles Dewey. No date has been set for the wedding.

Hebrew Sanitarium Benefit on Aug. 1.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children will be given at the Arverne Pier Theatre on Sunday evening, Aug. 1, under the auspices of Lew Fields, with the co-operation of Lee Shubert. The following talent will appear: Mrs. Leslie Carter, Blanche Ring, Nora Bayes, Lew Fields, Lew Dockstader, Eddie Foy, George Munroe, and Jack Norworth. The house is almost sold out already.

"Merchant of Venice" in Open Air.

The Coburn Players presented "The Merchant of Venice" on the campus of Columbia University back of the gymnasium last night. This play will be repeated this afternoon and to-night. "The Canterbury Pilgrims" will be given again.

METROPOLITAN OPERA GETS MARIE DELNA

Most Famous French Contralto Engaged by Gatti-Casazza for Next Season Here.

BEGAN IN CAFE CHANTANT

Has Sung in Opera Comique and Opera in Paris and London—May Appear Here First in "Orphee."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 30.—General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera has added Mme. Marie Delna, the French contralto, to his forces. Mme. Delna will sing in New York next season.

Marie Delna, whose real name is Marie Ledant, is the most celebrated and probably the most popular contralto on the French lyric stage. As she has never sung in America, her reputation is largely confined to the Continent, but she is generally regarded as one of the few great living contraltos.

She was born on Aug. 3, 1875, and made her first appearance as a café-chantant singer. She was "discovered" by somebody or other and sent to the Conservatoire, after which she made her début at the Opéra Comique as Didon in Berlioz's "Les Troyens." Her success was instantaneous, and a little later she got a chance to appear in a revival of "Orphée," which had not been in the répertoire of the Comique for some thirty years previously.

Later still she was engaged to sing at the Opéra in Paris, and here she appeared in "Le Prophète," "La Favorita," and "Samson et Delila." About ten years ago she appeared in London in Bruneau's "L'Attaque du Moulin." This Spring she made some special appearances at the Théatre de la Gaité in Paris in "Le Prophète," "La Vivandière," and La Favorita."

Other rôles which she has sung are Cassandra in "La Prise de Troie," Charlotte in "Werther," Mistress Quickly in Verdi's "Falstaff," a part which she created in Paris; Marianne in Bruneau's "L'Ouragan," the Witch in "Hänsel und Gretel," Meala in "Paul et Virginie," and Carmen. Her voice is of such extraordinary range and quality that she has even sung Zerlina in "Don Giovanni," a part usually reserved for coloratura sopranos.

The operas in which she has achieved particular success are "La Vivandière," "L'Attaque du Moulin," and "Orphée." It is probably in the last opera, which is to be given at the Metropolitan this season, that she will make her first appearance here.

MUSIC AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

British Guards Band Played at Opening of New Pavilion Last Night.

The opening of the new music pavilion of the Manhattan Beach Hotel last night was attended by crowds of New Yorkers who traveled down in special trains over the Long Island Railroad, in steamboats, and by automobile. The theatrical world was represented by many prominent actors and managers.

Among the attractions provided by Manager Amer were the British Guards Band under Lieut. Carleton, Pain's Fireworks, the Schumann Quartet, and the Kreutzer Quartet, with the chorus of 150 voices that won the Kaiser's prize at the recent Madison Square Garden competition.

The pavilion is directly in front of the hotel, facing the sea. The management is trying, aiming to bring back the reputation of the Manhattan for Summer music that it held for so many years.

Blanche Walsh Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, July 30.—The Blanche Walsh Company of New York, organized to conduct amusement enterprises, dealing in real estate and produce plays, was incorporated to-day with a capital of $10,000. The Directors are A. H. Woods, Martin Herman, and Mortimer Fishel of New York.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

Six Steamships Sail for Europe To-Day—Arrivals on Mauretania.

The transatlantic steamships sailing to-day, and some of those booked to depart on them are:

CLEVELAND (Hamburg)—Russell Owen Alvord, Prof. and Mrs. John W. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Corse, John H. Danby, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Danielson, Walter E. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gay, Dr and Mrs. H. S. Gilliland, Ralph E. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Head, Mrs. Charles E. Ingersoll, Mrs. S. C. Kaylor, William L. Lowrie, American Consul at Carlsbad; Mrs. Lowrie, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Lyman, Hugo Meyn, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clement Poulteier, R. H. Pendleton, Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Persning, Col. and Mrs. A. G. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Root, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Ruf, Mr. and Mrs. Jules P. Storm, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Schenck, Prof. and Mrs. Louis A. Straus, Theodore Mordaunt Sigismund, Mrs. Conde Raquet Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Thomas, Richard Stockton White, James Henry White, and Arthur Dodge Warner.

CELTIC (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Adams, J. C. Armstrong, Robert A. Balfour, Mrs. R. H. Catlett, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ludlow Chrystie, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cuthbert, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Edwards, Mrs. Clara French-Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. James Furlong, W. J. Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs H. B. Hagy, William K. Holmes, Robert H. Jacobs, A. M. Knox, Mrs. Louis T. McCutcheon, Mrs. G. Brown Miller, H. T. Morris, Mrs. J. R. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Smithers, John C. Travis, Mrs. S. F. Wheeler, Bronson Winthrop, and Peter Wright.

MINNETONKA (London)—Capt. and Mrs. A. Allen, H. T. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Breen, Harold E. Dimock, Mrs. A. W. Hobart, E. H. Horwood, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kessler, Clarence A. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ladd, Gen. Le Fevre, H. J. Lomax, Mrs. C. F. Osborne, Judge and Mrs. James P. Platt, Mrs. Frank Van Roden, H. H. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, W. H. Souther, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Starrett, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Stone, Mrs. Charles E. Whitbeck, and Miss Frances L. Younglove.

CARONIA (Liverpool)—Miss Winifred I. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Angell, Prof. M. Calixte de Beaupre Vicomte d'Arnoux, Mme. Marian de Beaupre Vicomtesse d'Arnoux, L. S. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. George T Buckingham, Col. John Christie, Robert W. Denyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. A. Doolittle, Robert Fullerton, Mrs. George L. Harrison, C. M. Hunter, Miss Edith Halsey Kay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burton Kimberly, Harry S. Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Mathewson, Alfred D. Pardee, Frank A. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sage, Miss G. A. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Sawtell, Mrs. W. Anderson Walker, Miss K. L. Waterburg, and Mr. and Mrs. William N. Wilbur.

ZEELAND (Antwerp)—William Harvey Anderson, James R. Beard, Miss R. Reynaud de Belleville, Dr. and Mrs. Godfrey R. Bisek, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Ebbert, Henry W. Gardner, Lloyd S. Grove, Miss E. K. Herron, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hoy, Dr. and Mrs. George A. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. McKee, Dr. and Mrs. Floyd W. McRae, Mrs. Norman Monkhouse, J. C. Ogden, Rear Admiral and Mrs. S. W. Terry, Gen. and Mrs. George A. Torney, J. A. Victor, Edmund N. Wheelwright, and Miss Mary Hatch Willard.

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow)—Mrs. James Abercrombe, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Aitken, Amasa D. Chaffee, Charles F. Curley, Miss Alice T. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Handy, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Lewis, Mr. andMrs. Edward T. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Seddon.

Arrivals yesterday on the Cunarder Mauretania, in from Liverpool, were:

Prof. H. E. Armstrong, Miss C. E. Ashburner, J. H. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Bentley, Mrs. H. K. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Brainard, Major Gen. R. B. Broadwood, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Brown, T. F. Bush, Wade Chance, Col. and Mrs. Harden Church, J. O. H. Cosgrave, Robert B. Delford, T. B. Dunsford, Dr. and Mrs. C. Fahnestock, Louis A. von Gaertner, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman Henry, Frederick L. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hollingsworth, H. S. Hungerford, Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kahn, Dr. and Mrs. Francis T. Kinnicutt, Lady Alice Mahon, Le Moyne de Martigny, Mr. and Mrs. Percy T. Morgan, Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Martindale, Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Richardson, the Prince of San Faustino, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman, W. L. Hope Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Torrance, W. B. Wadsworth, E. H. Wharton-Davies, Mrs. Floyd H. White, and Warwick Worthington.

For those seeking high-class help, see Page 13.

MISS WICKHAM TO SING HERE.

Protege of Samuel Moody Engaged for the Metropolitan.

Miss Florence Wickham, an American and a schoolmate and friend of Miss Lucy Moody, daughter of General Passenger Agent Samuel Moody of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, has just been engaged to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House next season. Since the death of her father, some six years ago, Miss Wickham has been under Mr. Moody's care.

Miss Wickham began her studies for a stage career six years ago, at the time of her father's death. Her voice was an excellent one, and her uncle gave her the money to obtain a musical education, both here and in Berlin.

After she had studied in Germany two years, a representative of Henry W. Savage engaged her to sing one season in his "Parsifal" company. On several occasions during that season she sang the rôle of Kundry. She then returned to Berlin, and for the last two years she has been singing in Germany.

THOMAS GETS AN INJUNCTION.

Bars Manager Hill from Producing "Arizona" Pending Court's Action.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, through his counsel, obtained an injunction yesterday from Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court against Augustus Hill and the Association of Stock Producing Managers, restraining them from producing the play "Arizona," or making any contract or lease with a view to its production. Mr. Hill alleges that the rights to the play were assigned to him by Melville B. Raymond. This Mr. Thomas denies.

The order signed by Justice Bischoff enjoins the defendants or their agents from invading and interfering with Mr. Thomas's rights in "Arizona," and from representing or producing or advertising the play in any way, pending the trial of the action.

PLAYWRIGHT MORTON ARRIVES

English Author Here to Supervise "Detective Sparks" Rehearsals.

Michael Morton, the English playwright, who has not been in this country for eight years, was a passenger on the Cunard liner Mauretania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool. He comes to direct the rehearsals of his play "Detective Sparks," which will open, after a tryout, at the Garrick Theatre, with Hattie Williams in the leading rôle.

Mr. Morton said that "Her Father" may also be produced here. His most important recent work, he remarked, was a Russian folk-drama, "The Snow Flower." It was originally a ballet, but he had made it into a play, and it has been set to music by Tschaikowsky.

VETERAN ENGINEER DEAD.

William Augustus Canfield First Drove the Empire State Express.

William Augustus Canfield, who ran the Empire State Express from the time it was inaugurated by the New York Central Railroad until he retired from the service, ten years ago, died yesterday at his home, 3,065 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was 62 years old.

Mr. Canfield ran a locomotive on the Central lines for thirty-five years, and since his retirement from a railroad career had been employed in the Park Department in the Bronx. He was a Mason, and was also Chief Engineer of the Vanderbilt Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was an exempt member of the Volunteer Firemen of Yonkers. Mr. Canfield leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

JOHN R. OLMSTED DIES.

His Son, Told the News, Finishes His Public Service Hearing.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 30.—While he was hearing a case here to-day Public Service Commissioner John B. Olmsted of Buffalo received a telephone message announcing the death of his father, John R. Olmsted, this morning at Buffalo. Commissioner Olmsted heard the case to the end, though he was visibly affected by the news.

John R. Olmsted was 90 years old, and one of the oldest practicing lawyers of Genesee County. His home was at Le Roy.

Henry M. Putney.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 30.—Henry M. Putney, Chairman of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, died at his home here to-day. He had been in ill health for two years, following a slight paralytic shock, and early to-day was stricken with apoplexy.

He was born in Dunbarton on March 22, 1840, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1861. After beginning the practice of law in Manchester he developed a strong interest in things political and he soon began writing political articles for the local press. In 1873 he became attached to The Manchester Mirror as a political writer, and for many years, up to the time of his death, he had been political editor of The Mirror. He was an ardent Republican. Appointed Chairman of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners by Gov. Currier in 1886, he held the office until death, being successively reappointed by several Governors.

Mr. Putney is survived by a widow, who is a sister of former Gov. N. J. Bachelder, and two daughters.

David H. Gildersleeve.

David H. Gildersleeve, mechanical engineer, died yesterday at the home of his mother, 104 Montague Street, Brooklyn. He was graduated from Stevens' Institute in 1889 and served as First Lieutenant in the United States Corps of Engineers in Cuba during and after the Spanish-American war. He was assistant engineer of the Department of Havana, and had entire charge of the mechanical work there. For five years Mr. Gildersleeve was sales manager for the C. W. Hunt Company, makers of coal-handling machinery, but last Winter he became Vice President of the Waters, Gildersleeve, Colver Company, in the shipbuilding and marine machinery business. His funeral will be at 104 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon, and the interment will be at Greenwood. Mr. Gildersleeve is survived by his widow and two children, Gwendolyn and Gordon.

E. S. Gilley Dies of Injuries.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 30.—E. S. Gilley of the New York banking firm of F. W. Gilley, Jr., & Co. died to-day in the Monmouth Memorial Hospital of injuries received last evening in falling from a moving trolley car in this city while suffering from vertigo. His brother, the head of the banking firm, died in New York less than a week ago.

HAY FEVER
Immediate relief and possible cure.
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The Inhalatorium methods in the treatment of Diseases of the Respiratory Organs have been endorsed by all the leading Medical Societies in Europe.
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ROSS'S
Belfast Ginger Ale
It is cooling—it satisfies thirst and pleases the palate. Always order "Ross's imported"—not simply "imported" ginger ale.

DR. GEORGE HEYWOOD DEAD.

Harvard Man Stricken in The Brayton While Dressing for Dinner.

Dr. George Heywood, a graduate of Harvard with the class of 1887 and for the last eighteen years a practicing physician in this city, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of apoplexy in the The Brayton, 62 Madison Avenue, of which he was the acting manager.

Dr. Heywood had just returned from a vacation in Concord, Mass., and appeared to be in the best of health. A patient was awaiting him on his return and the doctor labored with him most of the afternoon.

When he was last seen at 3 o'clock he complained of the heat, but did not appear overcome. A few hours later he was found dead on the floor of his bathroom, in which he had been dressing for dinner. He was 54 years old. He was unmarried and a member of the Harvard Club.

Obituary Notes.

T. H. SEARS, a machinery manufacturer of Holyoke, Mass., died there yesterday. He was prominent in civic affairs. His age was 58 years.

The Rev. JAMES H. O'DONNELL, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church in South Norwalk, Conn., died yesterday at the parochial residence there after an illness extending over two year. He was born in New York City, July 17, 1854.

GILBERT H. TURNER of the firm of Spencer, Turner & Co., manufacturers of cotton duck, 86 West Street, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 117 Lockwood Avenue, New Rochelle. He was a graduate of Harvard, and was a member of several New York clubs. He was married twice. He leaves a widow and one daughter by his present marriage and two sons by his first wife. The funeral will be held from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in the New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HASSEL.—July 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hassel, a son.

Married.

CHASE—HALL.—On Friday, July 30, at 9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. J. H. Fielding, Edith Mary, daughter of J. Lloyd Hall, to George James Chase.

BEEKMAN—HEDDINGER.—July 28, Central Valley, N. Y., Mabel Heddinger to William S. Beekman.

BRAUNER—DENNETT.—July 24, Helen Dennett to Henry A. Brauner.

BULLWINKLE—HASE.—July 28, Annie Hase to George Bullwinkle, Jr.

CHASE—HALL.—July 30, Edith M. Hall to George J. Chase.

FREEMAN—CORNISH.—July 28, Gillette, N. J., Emma W. Cornish to Ralph Freeman.

GAZLEY—MORRISSEY.—July 26, Bridgeport, Conn., Nellie Morrissey to E. M. Gazley.

HENKE—RACHOW.—July 28, Flushing, L. I., Eleanor Rachow to August Henke.

OAKLEY—VAN HORN.—July 28, Branchville, N. J., Bessie Van Horn to Walter W. Oakley.

McCANN—DEVLIN.—July 28, Fannie J. Devlin to Frederick McCann.

Died.

ALLEN.—On July 29 at her late residence, 951 President St., Brooklyn, Margaret Virginia Allen, wife of Charles D. Allen, Jr. Funeral private.

BAMBERGER.—On Thursday, July 29, Edward S. Bamberger, beloved son of the late Jacob F. and Pauline Bamberger, in the 44th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 55 West 56th St., on Sunday morning, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock.

BARRETTO.—At her residence, 22 East 131st St., July 30, Mary Magdalena, daughter of the late Francis and Anna M. J. Coster Barretto. Funeral services from St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., Sunday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

CANFIELD.—Suddenly, at his residence, 3,065 Webster Av., on Friday, July 30, 1909, William Augustus Canfield, in his 63d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUNNINGHAM.—July 28, at Larrabee's Point, Vermont, Lavinia de Lancey, widow of James Watson Cunningham, and daughter of late William and Elizabeth de Lancey. Funeral private.

DUNHAM.—On Thursday, July 29, Mary E. Dunham, eldest daughter of the late Kimble and Jane Dunham. Funeral services on Saturday, July 31, at 1:30 P. M., at the residence of her cousin, Mrs. M. A. Fruitnight, No. 934 St. Nicholas Av. Interment private.

GILDERSLEEVE.—David H., on Friday, July 30, 1909, after a brief illness. Funeral services at the residence of his mother, 104 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 1, 1909, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GILLEY.—Edward Stoddard, suddenly, at Long Branch, N. J., Friday, July 30, 1909, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH [illegible] West 23d St., (CAMPBELL BUILDING,) Sunday afternoon, Aug. 1, 2 o'clock. Interment private at Woodlawn Cemetery.

HIGHAM.—On Thursday, July 29, 1909, Charles E. Higham, husband of Josephine Cornell. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,420 Boston Road, Bronx, Saturday, July 31, 8 P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private. Vanderbilt Post, G. A. R.; New York Council, Royal Arcanum, No. 348.

HOPKINS.—Emily K., beloved daughter of William A. Hopkins and the late Anna M. Hopkins, in her 18th year, Thursday, July 29, 1909, at 5 A. M. Funeral from the residence, 1,275 Ida St., Saturday, at 8:45 A. M. Requiem high mass at Holy Cross Church at 9 A. M.

IKELHEIMER.—On Thursday, July 29, 1909, Hannah Hornthal, beloved wife of Emanuel M. Ikelheimer, in her 70th year. Funeral from her late residence, 117 East 56th St., on Sunday morning, Aug. 1, 1909, at 9:30 o'clock.

MAGUIRE.—On Thursday, July 29th, Rev. Isaac Maguire, age 71 years. Relatives, clergy, and friends are invited to attend funeral services at Christ Church, Clinton and Harrison Sts., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 2d, 1909, at 2:30 P. M. Please omit flowers. Jersey City Journal please copy.

OUTCALT.—At Long Branch, New Jersey, on July 29, Julia P., wife of John Outcalt of 223 West 75th St., New York City, daughter of the late Leonard and Amanda Appleby. Funeral services, to which relatives and friends are respectfully invited, at St. Peter's Church, Spotswood, New Jersey, Saturday, July 31st, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Cortlandt St., Pennsylvania Railroad, 9:10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

SCOTT.—On Friday evening, July 30, at her home, 112 West 122d St., Lucy Belden, widow of the late Prof. David B. Scott, in the 88th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPRING.—At Los Angeles, Cal., at the residence of her son, Amasa Spring, after a lingering illness, Helen Scott, widow of Amasa Spring. Funeral services at 243 West 23d St., New York City, Sunday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

TRAGER.—Martin, aged 37. Funeral from residence, 1,633 Monroe Av., near Claremont Park, Bronx, Sunday, at 10 A. M.

TURNER.—On Thursday, July 29th, 1909, Gilbert Hubbard Turner. Funeral services at 10 A. M., Saturday, from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, N. Y.

BALFOUR.—George, 78 Edgecombe Av., July 29. Funeral to-day.

BIRCKHEMER.—Martha T., 21 East 135th St., July 29, aged 44.

BOBBE.—Simon, 206 West 131st St., July 29, aged 84.

BYRNES.—Mary D., 151 East 41st St., July 29. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

CALL.—Charles, 107 West 95th St., July 29, aged 48.

CONNELLY.—Edith, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 29, aged 27.

CUSHION.—James F., Rye, N. Y., July 29. Funeral notice later.

DONNELLY.—Peter, 541 East 145th St., July 29. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

EMIG.—Martha M., 277 West 84th St., July 28. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

FARLEY.—Edward J., 10 West 84th St., July 28.

SUMMER READING
"The Cuckoo's Nest"
BY
Martha Gilbert Dickinson Bianchi
A Novel of Americans at Paris and Monte Carlo, with an Unusual Plot.
"The conversation is brilliant, the psychology subtle, and the characters of fine intellectual fiber. . . . Recommended to lovers of polished fiction."—*Chicago Tribune.*
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36 WEST 37TH ST. NEW YORK

Died.

HALL.—Charles E., 410 West 124th St., July 28. Funeral to-day, 9:45 A. M.

HARTMAN.—Albert, July 29, aged 41. Funeral 171 8th Av.

HOLDRIDGE.—Edward, July 29. Funeral 171 8th Av.

HOMEYER.—William, 383 East 157th St., July 29, aged 58. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

JONES.—Annie, 22 7th Av., July 29, aged 59.

KELLEY.—Mary S., Mamaroneck, N. Y., July 29. Funeral notice later.

LAHM.—Martin, 430 East 85th St., July 28, aged 60.

MALONEY.—Ellen, Seymour, Conn., July 27, aged 61.

MARTINEZ.—Anna M., 204 East 53d St., July 28. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

MORRIS.—James A., Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, July 29, aged 64.

MURCOTT.—Emma F., Pine Hill, N. Y., July 28. Funeral to-day.

RANKIN.—Catharine, 82 Academy St., Long Island City, July 28. Funeral to-day.

RAY.—Mary, Waterbury, Conn., July 29. Funeral to-day.

ROBINSON.—Margaret, 37 East 122d St., July 28. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

SCHENCK.—Anna F., Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y., July 29.

SCHMID.—Edmund, Waterbury, Conn., July 29.

SHIPWAY.—Kathryn, Lynbrook, L. I., July 29. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

SIMONS.—Robert, 237 East 50th St., July 29. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

SKIDMORE.—Ruth M., Beekman, N. Y., July 28. Funeral to-day.

SULLIVAN.—George D., 321 East 43d St., July 29, aged 25. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Anna M., 130 Greenwich Av., July 28. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

TESO.—Caroline, College Point, L. I., July 29, aged 75.

TUNNEY.—Samuel J., Kingston, N. Y., July 28. Funeral to-day.

TURL.—Harry C., Kingston, N. Y., July 28, aged 44. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WEIR.—Ida L., 3,328 Hull Av., July 29. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BROWN.—John E., 505 Bristol St., July 29. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.

CURREN.—Hannah, 159 Hayward St., July 30. Funeral to-morrow, 3 P. M.

DONOVAN.—Ellen, 942 Gates Av., July 29. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

DORAN.—Bernard, 736 Evergreen Av., July 29. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

DUFFY.—Catherine, 520 4th Av., July 28, aged 22. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

ERKENBRACK.—Julia, 460 9th St., July 29, aged 75. Funeral to-morrow.

GARLINE.—Mary, 921 Lorimer St., July 28. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

GORMAN.—James, St. Peter's Hospital, July 29. Funeral to-morrow.

GRAY.—Grace M., 576 East 4th St., July 29.

HOFFMAN.—Adam, 288 Ashford St., July 29. Funeral to-morrow.

LEHNERT.—Matilda H., 401 Madison St., July 30. Funeral to-morrow.

LOCHNER.—Eleanora, 394 Bridge St., July 29, aged 74. Funeral to-morrow.

McGEE.—William, Jr., 3,325 Fulton St., July 28.

NADDY.—Ellen, 285 Kingston Av., July 28.

PALMSCROM.—Anna, 101 15th St., July 29, aged 73. Funeral to-morrow.

PARKHILL.—Mary, 175 Elton St., July 29, aged 77. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.

PRIGGEN.—John M., 490 Hendrix St., July 29, aged 29.

ROBINSON.—Albert, 600 Herkimer St., July 29, aged 66. Funeral private.

RONAN.—Beatrice, 232 39th St., July 29. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

SEAMAN.—Mary A., 863 Greene Av., July 29. Funeral to-day 9 A. M.

SCHOEN.—Solomon M., 373 Vernon Av., July 29, aged 66.

STEFFENS.—Christopher A., 1,350 Putnam Av., July 28, aged 55. Funeral to-day.

STILLWELL.—Phebe, 447 Kings Highway, July 29, aged 80. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WELDON.—Dennis, 384 Myrtle Av., July 28.

WICHELNS.—Louise, 635 Prospect Place, July 28. Funeral private.

New Jersey.

AHLBACH.—Henry G., 302 8th St., Jersey City, July 28. Funeral to-day.

BALDWIN.—Eliza J., 624 Hunterdon St., Newark, July 29. Funeral to-morrow.

BENCH.—William E., 42 Elm St., Newark, July 29.

BURNS.—Elizabeth, 10 Jordan Av., Jersey City, July 29, aged 20.

CANFIELD.—William C., 226 North 3d St., Newark, July 30, aged 64. Funeral notice later.

CONNOR.—John H., Trenton, July 30, aged 48. Funeral notice later.

DEMPWOLF.—Charles, North Paterson, July 29, aged 45.

DIMLER.—Peter, 51 Astor St., Newark, July 29. Funeral to-day, 8 A. M.

DINACK.—Joseph, 11 Broome St., Newark, July 29, aged 60. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

DONLEVY.—John P., Paterson, July 28. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

EGAN.—George, West Orange, July 29, aged 10. Funeral to-day.

FORAN.—Mary, 141 James St., Newark, July 30. Funeral notice later.

GARRETSON.—Jacob J., South Bound Brook, July 28, aged 79. Funeral to-morrow.

GEARY.—Emmeline, Orange, July 29. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

HUTCHINGS.—Elizabeth F., South Orange, July 30, aged 88. Funeral private.

KAELBER.—Mary, Clinton Av., Rosedale, July 28, aged 61. Funeral to-day.

KERN.—Anna M., 294 Bergen St., Newark, July 29, aged 69.

LYNCH.—James E., 23A Hopkins Av., Jersey City, July 29, aged 27.

MAGEE.—Ruth, 551 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, July 28. Funeral private.

MORIARTY.—Margaret, 71 Union St., Jersey City, July 29. Funeral to-day.

MULCAHY.—William, Newark, July 30, aged 57.

MURPHY.—Rose, West Orange, July 30, aged 82. Funeral Aug. 2.

PASKUS.—Augusta, Bradley Beach, July 29. Funeral to-morrow.

PHILLIPS.—Jane, 31 Cherry St., Newark, July 29. Funeral Aug. 2, 8 A. M.

RADOLD.—Alberta, Newark, July 29.

REYNOLDS.—Joseph, Orange, July 30. Funeral notice later.

ROBERTSON.—James S., Cranford, July 29, aged 76. Funeral to-day.

SHERY.—Joseph G., 14 Gautier Av., Jersey City, July 29, aged 2.

SLOAT.—John, 161 Harrison Av., Jersey City, July 30, aged 82.

SPROUL.—Blanche J., Keyport, July 28. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WHITNEY.—Edward A., Kearny, July 29, aged 45. Funeral to-morrow.

In Memoriam.

MORRIN.—Thomas F.; mass St. Patrick's Chapel, Jersey City, to-day, 8 A. M.

SCHMITTBERGER.—Sarah, in memory of; died July 31, 1905.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks in Sharp Rise—Call Money Rates, 1⅞@2 Per Cent.

OUTSIDE BUYING IS HEAVY

Progress in Tariff Legislation Stimulates Market — Week's Currency Movements Favorable to Banks.

Overnight news from Washington of the agreement by the Conference Committee on a tariff bill which has the approval of President Taft, coming as it did so closely upon the heels of dispatches describing the committee and the President as at odds with a prospect of no action upon tariff matters in the present session, stimulated confidence in an early disposal of the entire tariff question and was directly responsible for the strongest and broadest market witnessed on the Stock Exchange for many weeks. On Thursday there was a sprinkling of outside buying, provoked by the continued expansion in business and the practical assurance of large crops, and this became pretty nearly a downpour of purchases of investment issues, notably the standard railroad shares and bonds, upon the practical removal yesterday of the tariff as a stumbling block to further progress in trade. Prices opened at advances and with the exception of noon-hour recessions of most modest proportions the movement was steadily forward to the close of the day. Interest in stocks not heretofore active became pronounced, and at the end of the session the dealings in above 1,000,000 shares and the numerous advances of from 1 to 3 points, had fastened upon the session of every characteristic of an old-fashioned "bull market." All the familiar reports and rumors incident to such markets were current during the day, including those having to do with the possibility of increased dividends on Reading and Atchison, distributions in some shape or form for Consolidated Gas and General Electric, and larger payments by many of the industrial companies, which are, of course, benefiting to the full by the expansion in business, but such stories are to be accepted with the greatest reserve. One of the most interesting announcements of the day was that of Atchison's earnings for the month of June, which disclosed the enormous increase of $1,771,000 in gross and the retention of $544,000 of this in the shape of net. Bank clearings as compiled for the week reflected the growth in trade through their steady increase, the daily average exceeding that of the last year, and even of 1906. News from the crop country was uniformly favorable, and an early date was fixed by the leading grain journals for the harvesting of Spring wheat.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week while noting a decrease in receipts from the interior and an enlargement in shipments to inland points foreshadowed nevertheless another gain in cash by the local banks. Foreign exchange rates were lower, and one engagement of gold, $500,000 in amount, was made for shipment to Argentina to-day. Foreign markets seemed less disturbed over the position of affairs in Spain, where the Government appears to have obtained the upper hand.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Cambria Steel Co.—Dividend payable Aug. 14 to holders of record to-day.
Casein Co. of America—Dividend on preferred.
Eastman Kodak Co.—Extra dividend on common payable Sept. 1 to holders of record to-day.
Montreal Light, Heat and Power—Dividend payable Aug. 15 to holders of record to-day.
People's Gas Co.—Dividend payable Aug. 15 to holders of record to-day.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable Aug. 14 to holders of record to-day.
Pullman Co.—Dividend payable Aug. 16 to holders of record to-day.
Republic Iron & Steel—Dividend payable on preferred on Oct. 1 to holders of record to-day.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg—Dividend payable Aug. 16 to holders of record to-day.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Consolidation Coal Co.
Cornwall & Lebanon.
Distillers' Securities Co.
Goldfield Consolidated.
Johnstown Passenger Railway.
Milwaukee Electric Light and Power—On preferred.
New Hampshire Electric Railways—On preferred.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
New York and Queens Electric Light and Power—On preferred.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at the Stock Exchange yesterday from 1½ to 2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1⅞ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 2½@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $305,483,958; balances, $13,975,887; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $485,359.

Sterling exchange was lower, with demand quoted at $4.8690@$4.8695, sixty days at $4.8560@$4.8570, and cables at $4.8710@$4.8720.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16⅞ less 3-64@5.16⅞ for cables, 5.16⅞ less 3-64@5.16⅞ less 1-16 for sight, and 5.18⅛ less 1-32 for sixty days; reichsmarks, 95⅜ less 3-64@95⅜ for cables, 95¼ plus 1-32@95 5-16 for sight, and 94 13-16@94 15-16 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 10c discount; New Orleans, commercial, 20c discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; St. Paul, 75c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London 1-16d higher, at 23 7-16d per ounce, and in New York ⅛c higher, at 50⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44c.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Booth Fisheries took a fresh grip to-day and the preferred advanced to 54¾ and the common to 16½ on active buying for investment purposes. Chicago Railway Cs were off 2¼, while Biscuit advanced a point. Kansas City Light was a point lower and Edison a shade higher, closing at 120. Brick receded a fraction and Kansas City Light recovered later in the day. South Side Elevated shares sold at 57 again, and Telephone at 133¾, a net gain of ¾ points. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	American Can	12½	12⅛	12⅜
300	American Can pf.	83½	83⅛	83½
100	Am. Shipbuilding	66½	66½	66½
877	Booth Fisheries	16½	16	16
351	Booth Fisheries pf.	55	53	54¾
100	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	23	23	23
200	Chicago Subway	19½	19¼	19½
25	Chicago Telephone	133¾	133¾	133¾
96	Chicago Title & Trust	146	146	146
82	Commercial Edison	120	120	120
103	Diamond Match	129¾	129½	129¾
444	Illinois Brick	50	49½	49¾
85	Kansas City Light	48	47	48
10	Kansas City Light pf.	84½	84½	84½
78	National Biscuit	107	106	106
95	National Carbon	92	92	92
30	National Carbon pf.	119	119	119
18	Northwestern Elevated	20½	20½	20½
135	People's Gas, ex div	114¾	114½	114¾
105	Sears-Roebuck ex div	97½	97¼	97½
97	Sears-Roebuck pf.	116	115⅛	115⅛
50	South Side Elevated	57	57	57
35	Street's Stable Car	44	44	44
331	Swift & Co.	109	108¾	109
131	United Box Board	15	14¾	14¾
10	United States Steel	73¾	73¾	73¾

Chicago bank clearings to-day were $39,517,121 and balances $2,109,600. New York exchange in Chicago, par.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales July 30, 1909 1,075,463
From Jan. 1, 1909 111,331,930
Corresponding period last year 97,933,013

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅝	15⅞	700	Allis-Chalmers	15½	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
54⅜	54½	3,200	Allis-Chalmers pf.	53½	54¾	53½	54½	+1¼
84	84¼	23,600	*Amalgamated Cop.	83¼	84½	83¼	84⅛	+⅞
44	44⅜	650	Am. Agricul. Chem.	44	44⅝	44	44⅛	+¾
48⅜	48½	11,650	Am. Beet Sugar	47¼	48⅝	47	48½	+1⅝
12¼	12⅜	1,800	Am. Can	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
82⅞	83½	1,200	Am. Can pf.	83⅛	83¾	83⅛	83½	+½
64½	64⅝	6,800	Am. Car & Foundry	63⅜	65	63⅜	64¾	+1½
119	119⅜	500	Am. Car & Found. pf.	120	120	120	120	+¾
76	76½	4,400	Am. Cotton Oil	76½	76⅞	76	76¼	...
103	107	120	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	+2
8¼	8½	310	Am. Hide & Leather	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
42¼	42½	700	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	42	42½	42	42⅜	+⅝
38¾	39	2,620	Am. Ice Securities	39	39⅜	38¾	39	+½
16	16¾	200	*Am. Linseed	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	−½
45	45½	200	*Am. Linseed pf.	45	45	45	45	+½
64¼	64½	5,200	Am. Locomotive	63½	64½	63¼	64⅜	+1
120	121	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	120	120	120	120	−½
9½	9¾	400	Am. Malt	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅝
52½	54	1,200	Am. Malt pf.	54¼	54¼	53¼	53¼	−1
97½	97⅞	33,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	95⅝	98⅛	95⅝	97⅝	+2⅛
113½	114	1,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	113⅝	114⅛	113⅜	113¾	+1
89	89⅛	1,230	*Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	88⅜	89⅛	88⅜	89	+⅛
54⅞	55	200	Am. Steel Foundries	54¾	55	54⅜	55	+¼
131½	131¾	3,400	Am. Sugar Ref.	131	131⅞	130½	131½	+1
125	126	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	125½	125⅞	125½	125⅞	+½
142⅞	143	11,750	Am. Tel. & Tel.	142½	143	142¼	143	+⅛
101	101½	800	Am. Tobacco pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101½	...
34	34½	00	*Am. Woolen ex rgts.	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	−⅛
102¾	103¼	400	*Am. Wool. pf. ex rgts.	103⅜	103⅜	102⅞	102⅞	−⅛
49	49¼	3,000	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	49	49¼	48⅞	49	+⅜
118⅝	118¾	55,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	117	118¾	117	118⅝	+1⅝
104½	105	665	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅞	+⅛
134	134⅜	700	Atlantic Coast Line	134½	134½	133¾	134¼	...
119⅛	119¼	12,000	Baltimore & Ohio x d.	119¼	119⅜	119	119⅛	...
5⅛	5¼	500	Batopilas Mining	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
30½	31¼	1,400	Bethlehem Steel	30½	31	30½	31	+1
60½	62	600	Bethlehem Steel pf.	60⅞	62	60⅞	62	+1¾
79¼	79⅜	15,850	Brook. Rapid Transit	78	79⅜	78	79¼	+1¼
143	144	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	143¼	143¼	142¼	143¼	+1¾
68¾	69	100	Canada Southern	68½	68½	68½	68½	...
186¼	186¾	2,200	Canadian Pacific	186¼	186¾	186¼	186½	+¼
34⅝	34⅞	6,690	Central Leather Co.	35	35¼	34¾	34⅞	+¼
79¼	79⅜	4,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	79	79½	78⅞	79½	+½
¾	1⅛	7,900	Chicago Gt. Western	¾	1	⅝	1	+¼
4	4¼	1,350	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
158	158⅛	17,560	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	158¼	158½	157⅞	158⅛	+¾
169¾	170	2,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169⅞	170	169⅞	169⅞	...
187	187¼	1,400	Chi. & Northwestern	186⅞	187⅜	186⅞	187	+¼
75½	76½	300	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	77	77	75½	75½	−1½
47⅛	47¼	21,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46¾	47⅜	46¾	47¼	+1⅛
91	100	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	89⅞	100	89⅞	100	+20
64	64¼	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	64	64¼	63½	64¼	−⅛
142	142½	8,100	Consolidated Gas	140⅝	143	140¼	142¼	+2
24⅞	25	8,600	Corn Products Ref.	24⅞	25⅛	24	24⅞	+⅞
89	89¼	300	Corn Products Ref. pf.	89	89	89	89	+½
194	194½	1,700	Delaware & Hudson	194	195	194	194¼	+1⅛
49	49½	6,060	Denver & Rio Grande	49⅜	49½	48¾	49⅛	+1¼
85½	85¾	700	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	85½	85⅞	85½	85¾	+¼
67½	69⅛	55	Detroit United Ry.	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
38¼	38½	800	*Distillers' Securities	38	38⅜	38	38⅜	+½
16⅝	17¼	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	...
32½	33	900	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	32¾	32¾	32½	32⅝	+⅝
37⅛	37¼	9,600	Erie	37	37⅜	37	37⅛	+¼
54⅝	54⅞	2,700	Erie 1st pf.	54⅜	55	54½	54⅞	+⅛
44¼	44½	900	Erie 2d pf.	44⅜	45	44⅜	45	+1¼
170	170¼	3,700	General Electric	169½	170¼	169½	170¼	+1¾
102½	105	100	Granby Consol.	102	103	102	103	+1
152⅞	153	18,750	Great Northern pf.	151⅝	153⅛	151⅝	153	+1½
76¼	76½	3,800	*G. N. certs. ore prop.	76	76¾	75¾	76½	+1¼
61¾	62½	100	Havana Electric	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+¼
157½	157¾	7,300	Illinois Central	157	157¾	157	157½	+⅝
15	15¼	1,400	Interborough-Met.	15¼	15¼	15	15⅛	+⅛
47	47⅜	6,500	Interborough-Met. pf.	47½	47½	46⅝	47⅜	+¼
86⅞	87⅜	400	Intern'l Harvester	87⅜	87⅜	87¼	87⅜	+⅛
16¼	16½	1,250	Intern'l Paper	16¼	16½	16	16⅜	+⅛
66	66½	800	Intern'l Paper pf.	66½	66⅝	66½	66½	+⅛
39¼	39½	600	Intern'l Steam Pump	39½	39⅞	39¼	39¼	−⅛
87½	87⅞	1,000	Int. Steam Pump pf.	87⅞	87¾	87⅜	87¾	+¾
31¾	32¼	3,100	Iowa Central	31¼	32¼	31¼	32	+1
57⅞	57⅞	2,420	Iowa Central pf.	57½	57¾	57	57⅞	...
48	48¼	11,250	Kansas City South.	48¼	48⅝	48	48	...
73	73¼	800	Kan. City South. pf.	73¼	73½	73¼	73⅜	+⅛
60	..	100	Knickerb. Ice, Chi. pf.	67	67	67	67	+7
67	69	200	Long Island	69	69	69	69	+2
146¼	146½	2,900	Louisville & Nash.	145¼	146½	145¾	146½	+1
83¾	84⅜	500	Mackay Cos.	84	84⅜	83¾	84⅜	+⅞
23⅛	23¼	1,300	Mercantile Marine pf.	22	23¼	22	23	+1¾
54½	56½	800	Minn. & St. Louis	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	+⅞
84	88	300	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	86½	86¾	86½	86¾	+½
143½	144	800	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	144	144	143	143¾	+¾
89¼	89¾	300	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	89½	89½	89⅜	89⅜	...
42½	42⅝	4,600	Mo., Kansas & Texas	42¾	43½	42⅜	42½	−¼
75¼	75⅜	5,050	Missouri Pacific	75	75¾	74¾	75⅜	+⅞
105	106	800	National Biscuit Co.	106	106	105¾	105¾	−⅛
124	127	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	+⅞
16½	16¾	1,300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	16	16⅝	16	16⅝	+¾
87⅝	87⅞	8,400	Nat. Lead Co.	86½	88	86½	87⅝	+1⅜
110½	111½	1,000	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	109½	111	109½	111	+2
51½	52	100	N. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf.	52	52	52	52	+¼
23¾	24	1,800	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	23¾	24	23¾	24	+¼
2½	3	100	*Newhouse M. & S.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	−¼
90	91	200	N. Y. Air Brake	91	91⅛	91	91⅛	+⅝
140⅜	141	39,325	N. Y. Central	140½	141⅞	139⅞	141	+1¼
57½	58	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	58	58	57½	57½	−¼
86	86¼	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	86¼	86½	86¼	86½	+1½
40	46	100	New York Dock	47	47	47	47	+7
80	82½	33	New York Dock pf.	80	80	80	80	...
170½	171¼	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	171	171	171	171	+2
142	143	400	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	141¾	142	141¾	142	+½
51¾	52	2,800	N. Y., O. & W., ex div.	52	52¼	51½	51⅞	−⅛
94	94½	3,000	Norfolk & Western	94⅜	95	94⅜	94½	+⅛
84¼	84⅜	1,605	North American	83½	84¼	83½	84	+½
154⅜	154¾	17,100	Northern Pacific	153½	154¾	153⅜	154½	+1¾
31½	32	200	Pacific Mail	31½	31½	31½	31½	−¼
139½	139⅝	20,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	138⅝	139⅝	138⅜	139½	+⅞
114⅝	114⅞	1,900	People's Gas, C., ex d.	114½	115	114½	114¾	+¼
25	28	320	Peoria & Eastern	26	26	26	26	+½
93	93½	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
13½	14	500	Pittsburg Coal	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
50¾	51¾	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	51	51	51	51	+¾
47⅝	48	6,000	Pressed Steel Car	46⅞	48¼	46⅞	48⅛	+1⅜
107¼	107¾	25	Pressed Steel Car pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
6¼	7	100	Quicksilver	6½	6½	6½	6½	−½
47	48	2,100	*R'way Steel Spring	47	48	47	47¼	+¼
106	108	400	*R'way Steel Sp. pf.	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	...
159⅜	159½	163,600	Reading	158	159¾	157⅝	159½	+2½
93⅜	94	800	Reading 1st pf.	93	94	93	94	+1
100	102	200	Reading 2d pf.	101	101	101	101	+4
37¼	37⅜	4,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	37¼	37½	37	37⅜	+⅝
..	..	400	Rep. I. & S. pf., cash	109½	110¾	109½	110¾	...
106	107	2,000	Rep. I. & S. pf., ex d.	103⅞	107	103⅞	106	...
39¼	39½	23,950	Rock Island Co.	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼	...
76⅞	77	5,700	Rock Island Co. pf.	76½	77⅜	76½	77	+½
55½	55¾	1,700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	56	56⅜	55½	55¾	+¼
26⅝	26⅞	100	St. Louis Southwest'n	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+¼
65⅝	66	600	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	65½	65⅞	65½	65¾	+⅜
84½	84¾	3,400	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	84¼	85	83⅞	84⅞	+⅞
135	135⅛	49,500	Southern Pacific	135	135½	134⅝	135	+¾
33	33⅛	12,600	Southern R'way ext.	33¼	33½	33	33⅛	...
73	73¼	3,900	South. R'way pf., ext.	73	73¼	72¾	73¼	+¾
38½	39	50	*Tennessee Copper	39	39	39	39	...
35¼	35⅜	7,200	Texas & Pacific	35¼	35¾	35	35⅜	+½
91	93	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	92	92	92	92	−1⅞
20¼	20½	5,050	Third Avenue	20	20⅞	19⅞	20¼	+⅛
50½	50¾	2,100	Tol., St. L. & West.	50	50⅞	50	50¾	+¾
69½	69⅞	2,700	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	69½	69⅞	69⅜	69¾	+⅞
103¼	103⅜	225	Twin City R. Transit	103⅜	103¾	103⅜	103¾	−¼
12	14	200	Union Bag & Paper	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	...
75	80	10	Union B. & Paper pf.	80	80	80	80	...
201⅛	201¼	62,700	Union Pacific	200	201⅜	200	201¼	+1¼
104½	104⅞	3,800	Union Pacific pf.	105½	105½	104½	104¾	+¼
108	109	300	United Cigar Mfrs. pf.	108	108½	108	108½	+1½
110¾	111	810	*United Dry Goods pf.	110⅜	111	110⅜	111	+½
37¼	37½	400	United Rys. Inv.	36	37¼	36	37¼	+1¼
54½	55	800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	53¾	54¾	53¾	54¾	+1¾
32¼	32⅜	2,100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	32	33	32	32½	+½
84	84¼	300	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	83½	84	83½	84	...
83¼	83½	700	U. S. Realty & Imp.	83⅜	83¾	83	83¾	+½
15½	16½	200	U. S. Red. & Ref.	16	16	16	16	+1¼
37	38	100	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	37	37	37	37	+1
39	39⅜	800	U. S. Rubber	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+¼
116⅝	116¾	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	116⅞	116⅞	116¾	116¾	...
73⅝	73¾	161,500	U. S. Steel	72⅞	73¾	72⅞	73⅝	+1⅜
128	128⅜	8,000	U. S. Steel pf.	127½	128½	127⅞	128¼	+⅝
51⅛	52	700	Utah Copper	51	52	51	52	+1
53½	53¾	5,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	53	53⅝	53	53⅜	+⅜
16	18	100	Vulcan Detinning	15½	15½	15½	15½	−¾
21½	21¾	1,700	Wabash	21⅝	21¾	21½	21⅝	+¼
57½	57⅝	7,900	Wabash pf.	57½	57⅞	57⅛	57½	+⅜
3¾	3⅞	2,900	Western Maryland	4	4	3½	3¾	...
75½	76⅜	3,600	Western Union Tel.	75⅝	77½	75⅝	76	+1½
85¼	85½	2,000	Westinghouse E. & M.	85	85½	84½	85½	+1
120	124	100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	122	122	122	122	+1
17	19	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	−⅛
8	9	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	8½	8½	8	8	−½
56½	57½	100	Wisconsin Central	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	+1¼

*Unlisted.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions.

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100⅜	101½
2s, c., 1930	100⅜	101½
3s, r., 1918	101	102
3s, c., 1918	101	102
4s, r., 1925	117	118
4s, c., 1925	119½	..
Panama 2s, r., 1936	100½	101½
Panama 2s, r., 1938	100½	101½
D. C. 3-65s	108	..
Adams Ex.	218	..
A. & Susq.	224½	..
Am. Ag. C. pf.	103	104
Am. B. Sug. pf.	95½	96
Am. Coal	120	150
Am. D. Tel.	20	30
Am. Ex.	228	230
Am. Snuff	250	300
Am. Sn. pf.	100	106
Am. T. & Cable	76	84
Ann Arbor	15	30
Ann Ar. pf.	..	80
Asso. Mer. 1st pf.	107⅜	..
Asso. Mer. 2d pf.	107½	..
B. & O. pf. ex div.	93	94
Bruns. City	16½	18½
B., R. & P.	90	99¾
B., R. & P. pf.	121	133
B. & Susq. pf.	..	70
Butt. Co.	30	33
Cen. Leath. pf.	106½	107⅜
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	288	292
Cen. & S. A. Tel.	114	117
C. & Alton ex div.	65	67
C. & Alton pf.	72	74
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	116	130
C. Gt. West. pf. A	22	24
C. Gt. West. deb.	54	59
Chi. Ind. & Louis pf.	40	80
C. & N. W. pf.	225	230
C., St. P., M. & Om.	158	164
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	170	190
C. T. Trans.	1	2
C. T. Trans. pf.	12	18¼
C. Un. Trac. ctfs. sta.	4½	5
C. Un. Trac. pf. ctfs. sta.	13	14
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	104	..
C. & Pitts.	175	..
Col. So.	56	57
Col. So. 1st pf.	81½	82
Col. So. 2d pf.	80¼	81
Crex Carpet	56	60
D., L. & W.	575	640
D. M. & Ft. D.	10	15
D. & Mack. pf.	..	96
Ev. & T. H.	56	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	95
Fed. Min. & Smelting	73	82
Fed. Min. & Smelt pf.	88	89
Fed. Sugar pf.	90	100
Gen. C. Co.	80	..
Gen. C. Co. pf.	104	108
Gn. Bay & West.	80	..
Hav. Elec. Ry. pf.	83½	86¼
Hock. Val. rects.	113¼	114½
Hock. Val. pf.	92	95¼
Homestake	89½	91½
Ill. Cen. l. l.	98	..
Inger.-Rand	55	..
Inger.-Rand pf.	90	..
Inter. Harv. pf.	121⅞	122
Inter. Power	..	39
Joliet & C.	168¼	..
K. & Mich. rects.	55	59
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	77	78½
K. & D. M.	6	9
K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
Lacl. Gas	104	..
Lac. Gas pf.	..	98
L. E. & W.	27	28
L. E. & W. pf.	58	61
Lake Shore	300	400
Mackay Cos. pf.	74	74⅜
Mah. Coal R.	310	..
Man. Beach	4	6
Man. Ele.	144½	146
Md. Coal pf.	70	..
Mer. Marine	6¾	6⅞
Met. St. Ry.	19	20
Mich. Cen.	150	180
Mich. State Tele. pf.	..	90
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	159¾	163
M., K. & T. pf.	73¾	74¼
M. & Essex	183	190
N., C. & St. L.	130	132
Nat. Enaml. pf.	88½	89
New Cen. Coal	40	53
N. ., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y., L. & W.	126	130
No. & West. pf.	92	94
No. O. T. & L.	25½	28
Ont. Min.	3	4
Pac. Coast	94	100
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	99	101
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	96	100
P. Dodge	175	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	120
P., Ft. W. & C.	174½	..
Pullman Co. ex div.	187	189½
Quicksr. pf.	6½	7
R. & Sara.	195	..
R., W. & O.	125	..
Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	110
Rutland pf.	30	38½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	72½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	..	180
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	67	69
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	116	125
S.-Roebuck pf.	..	117½
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	117	120
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	83	86
Texas Cen.	35	..
Texas Cen. pf.	70	..
Tol. Peo. & West.	17	20½
Tol. Rys. & Light	9	9⅛
U. S. Ex.	87	90
U. S. Leath. pf.	110	120
U S. Rub 2d pf.	80	84
Utica & B. River	174	..
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	122	122½
Va.-Iron C. & Coke	63	66
Vulcan Det. pf.	64	67½
Wells-Fargo Ex.	310	..
W. & L. E.	7½	8
W. Cen. pf. rects.	88	90

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 30.—Quotations of mining stocks on the local Exchange to-day were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¼	12
Elkton	70	70¼
El Paso	58½	60
Gold Dollar	13⅜	13⅞
Isabella	25⅞	26¼
Jackpot	8	10
McKinney	43½	50
Portland	80	84½
Vindicator	64	70
J. Sample	7¼	8

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Accession of Activity on Stock Exchange Reflected in Lively Market on the Curb.

INDUSTRIALS MORE ACTIVE

Interest in This Department Broader Than for Some Time—Copper Stocks Generally Fractionally Higher.

The animated trading on the Stock Exchange was reflected yesterday in a more active movement among the Curb stocks, which were generally strong, particularly in the mining list. Among the industrials considerable strength was shown by the new Southern Iron and Steel stocks, both the common and preferred making substantial gains under active trading. Trading in this branch of the Curb was broader yesterday than for some time. The trading in American Tobacco, which was a feature earlier in the week, fell off yesterday to 44 shares. In the mining list small gains were made in British Columbia Copper, Cumberland-Ely, Greene-Cananea, and Nevada Consolidated. United Copper and Ray Consolidated were fractionally lower at the close.

⁂

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.	INDUSTRIALS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
44	Am. Tobacco	465	468	463	467
240	Am. Writ. P.	3½	4	3½	4
2,550	Am. W. P. pf.	24	†24½	23½	24
3,000	*A. Wool. rts.	14	16	14	16
15,000	Bay State Gas	13-16	15-16	13-16	15-16
5	Lack. Coal	238	238	238	248
2,500	Man. Transit	2	2½	2	2½
100	‡Sears-Roebuck	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,800	So. I. & S., w.i.	19⅞	20½	19⅝	20½
900	So. I. & S. pf.	57¼	57½	57¼	57½
81	Standard Oil	693½	694½	692	694½
	RAILROADS.				
5	A. L. & T. pf.	109	109	109	109
200	C. G. W., w.i.	20	20	20	20
800	Chi. Subway	19¼	19¾	19	19¾
	MINING STOCKS.				
100	Boston Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Braden Copper	4½	4½	4½	4½
300	Brit. Col. Cop.	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
300	Butte Coal'n	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	25¾
1,100	*Carisa	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00
15,000	*Cobalt Cent.	42½	44	42½	43
8,900	Comb. Frac.	66	70	66	67
1,500	Con. Ar. Smelt.	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16
2,000	Cumb.-Ely M.	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7 11-16
1,600	Davis-D. Cop.	6 11-16	6 11-16	6½	6 9-16
600	Douglas Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	First Nat. Cop.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
100	Gila Copper	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Giroux Mining	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
14,700	Goldfield Con.	6 15-16	7⅛	6 15-16	7
4,200	*Gold Daisy	23	24	22½	23
1,200	Greene-Can.	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10½
300	Guggen. Exp.	199⅞	200	199	200
535	Insp. Copper	7 1-16	†7½	7	7
400	Inter. S. & R.	127½	129	127½	129
1,500	Kerr Lake	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
600	King Edward	1	1	1	1
4,125	La Rose Con.	8 7-16	8 7-16	8¼	8¼
700	*Majestic Cop.	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00
1,000	M. Co. of Am.	11-16	11-16	⅝	11-16
1,800	*M. of C. Rica	29	30	29	29
1,800	Nev. Con. Cop.	24⅜	24⅜	24	24¼
500	N.-U. M. & S.	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16
200	Nip. Mines Co.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1,600	Ohio Copper	4 9-16	4 11-16	4 9-16	4⅝
12,000	*Raw. Coal'n	24	24	24	24
5,000	Ray Central	2⅝	2 13-16	2⅝	2 13-16
1,030	Ray. Con.	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
200	Sup. & Pitts.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
500	Tonopah Min.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600	United Cop.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,200	Yukon Gold M.	5½	5⅝	5½	5 9-16
	BONDS.				
$4,000	D. M & Ft. D. 2d 5s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
150,000	West Pac. 5s	98⅞	99	98⅞	98⅞

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

⁂

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	July 30. Bid.	July 30. Asked.	July 29. Bid.	July 29. Asked.
American Tobacco	464	465	467	468
Am. Writing Paper	3¾	4¼	3	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf.	23½	24½	23½	24
Am. Lt. & Traction	245	250	246	250
Am. Lt. & Traction pf.	108	110	107½	108½
Bay State Gas	⅞	15-16	¾	⅞
Boston Copper	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
British Col. Cop.	7⅜	7½	7¼	7½
Butte Coalition	25⅝	26	25⅝	26¼
Butte & New York	1	1¼	1	1¼
Chicago Subway	19	20	19	19¾
Combination Fraction	65	66	63	64
Cobalt Central	43	43½	42½	43
Cumb.-Ely Mining	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾
Davis-Daly	6 9-16	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Dolores Limited	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Douglas Copper	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞	2¼
Giroux Mining	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
Goldfield Daisy	23	24½	22	23
Goldfield Con.	7 1-16	7⅛	6 11-16	6¾
Greene-Cananea	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10¼
Inter. S. & R.	129	135	127	..
Kerr Lake	7 13-16	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
King Edward	⅞	1	⅞	1
La Rose Con.	8¼	8 5-16	8 7-16	8½
Manhattan Transit	2	2⅜	2	2⅜
Mason Valley	2½	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜
Mines Co. of America	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Miami Copper	15⅝	16	16	16¼
McKinley-Darragh	83	88	83	88
Nevada Con. Cop.	24¼	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16
Nipissing Mines Co.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
Ohio Copper	4 9-16	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Ray Central	2⅝	2 13-16	2½	2 9-16
Ray Consolidated	16½	17	16¾	17
Standard Milling	17	18½	17	18½
Standard Milling pf.	55	57	55	57
Standard Oil	694	695	693	694
Tri-Bullion	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
United Copper	9½	10	9⅝	9¾
United Dry Goods	105	..	104	..
United Dry Goods pf.	110	110½	109⅞	110½
Yukon Gold Mines	5 9-16	5⅝	5½	5 9-16

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Allis-Chal.	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
3,960	Amal. Copper	83⅝	84⅛	83⅛	84⅛
1,150	Am. B. Sugar	47¼	48⅝	47⅛	48⅝
410	Am. C. & Fdy.	63⅞	65	63⅞	64⅝
380	Am. Cot. Oil	76½	77	76½	76¾
140	Am. Ice	39	39¼	38⅞	39⅛
30	Am. Can	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
190	Am. Locomo.	63½	64½	63½	64½
6,740	Am. Smelting	95⅞	98	95⅝	97⅝
300	Am. Sugar	130⅝	131⅝	130⅝	131½
120	Anaconda	49	49¼	48⅞	49
2,770	Atchison	117⅛	118⅞	117⅛	118⅞
740	Balt. & Ohio	119⅛	119⅜	119⅛	119⅜
50	Beth. Steel	31	31	31	31
1,190	B'klyn R. T.	78	79⅜	78	79⅜
330	Cent. Leather	35¼	35¼	34⅞	35
650	Ches. & Ohio	79⅛	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝
120	Chi. Gt. West.	½	⅞	½	⅞
150	C. G. W. pf. B.	4	4	4	4
1,230	C., M. & St. P.	158⅜	158½	157⅞	158
2,930	Col. Fuel	46⅝	47⅜	46⅝	47⅛
140	Con. Gas	140⅜	143¼	140⅜	142⅝
430	Corn Prod.	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞
560	Den. & R. G.	49⅛	49½	48⅞	49⅛
20	Distillers'	38¼	38⅜	38¼	38⅜
780	Erie	37	37⅛	37	37⅛
170	Erie 1st pf.	55	55⅛	55	55
470	Gt. Nor. pf.	152	153⅛	152	153⅛
150	Ill. Central	157¼	157⅝	157¼	157⅝
430	Int.-Met.	15¼	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛
590	Int.-Met. pf.	47⅛	47⅛	46½	47⅛
30	Iowa Central	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
290	Kan. City So.	48⅛	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞
90	Louis. & Nash.	145⅞	146⅛	145⅞	146⅛
510	M., K. & T.	42⅝	43	42⅜	42⅜
500	Mo. Pacific	75	75⅜	75	75⅜
630	Nat. Lead	87	88	86⅞	87⅜
3,260	N. Y. Central	140⅜	141⅜	140	141⅛
900	N. Y., O. & W.	52⅛	52⅛	51⅞	52
40	Norf. & West.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
480	Nor. Pacific	153⅞	154⅜	153⅜	154⅜
40	Pacific Mail	31½	31½	31½	31½
1,420	Penn. R. R.	139⅜	139⅝	138⅞	139⅝
150	People's Gas	114⅜	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝
320	Pr. St. Car	47	48	47	47⅞
40	Ry. St. Spring	46	46⅜	46	46⅜
26,820	Reading	157⅝	159⅜	157⅝	159⅜
250	Rep. Steel	37	37⅜	37	37⅛
80	Rep. Steel pf.	105	107⅛	105	106⅞
1,370	Rock Island	39¼	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛
170	Rock Isl. pf.	77	77⅛	77	77⅛
5,640	Southern Pac.	135	135⅛	134⅝	135⅛
860	Southern Ry.	33⅛	33⅛	33	33
150	So. Ry. pf.	73	73	73	73
370	Texas & Pac.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
150	Third Av.	20⅛	20⅞	20	20⅜
10,800	Union Pac.	200⅛	201⅜	200⅛	201⅛
190	U. S. Pipe	32½	32⅞	32½	32⅞
90	U. S. Rubber	39⅛	39⅛	39	39⅛
21,840	U. S. Steel	72⅛	73⅝	72⅛	73⅝
600	U. S. Steel pf.	127⅞	128⅜	127⅞	128⅛
20	Va.-C. Chem.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
310	Wabash	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
180	Wabash pf.	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
50	West. Union	76	76⅛	76	76⅛
120	West End	3⅛	4	3⅛	4
105,930					
	MINING STOCKS.				
1,000	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
300	Belcher	.50	.50	.49	.49
20	Batopilas pf.	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
2,250	Comstock	.25	.26	.25	.26
100	C. C. & Va.	.66	.66	.66	.66
600	Com. Frac.	.67½	.68	.67½	.68
300	Elkton	.68	.68	.68	.68
1,200	Goldf. Daisy	.23	.23	.22½	.22½
1,400	Goldf. Con.	6.87½	7.25	6.87½	7.25
1,500	Isabella	.24	.24½	.24	.24½
1,000	Kewanas	.09	.09	.09	.09
400	Mexican	.94	.94	.94	.94
500	Midway	.10	.10	.10	.10
500	Red Hill	.07	.07	.07	.07
600	Silver Pick	.11	.11½	.11	.11½
140	Quicksilver	7.00	7.00	6.75	6.75
140	Tonopah M.	7.12½	7.12½	7.00	7.00
300	Tonopah Ext.	.52	.52	.52	.52
12,210					
	WHEAT.				
275,000	Sept. option	103	103⅞	103¾	103½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Imp Jap Gov 4½s sterl loan [illegible]
4s sterl loan [illegible]
Rep of Cuba 5s [illegible]
N Y City 4½s, 1957, new [illegible]
N Y City 4s, 1959, temp rects [illegible]
Allis-Chal 5s [illegible]
Am Ag Chem con 5s [illegible]
Am Cotton Oil 4½s [illegible]
Am Hide & L 6s [illegible]
Am T & T con 4s [illegible]
Am T & T col 4s [illegible]
Am Tobacco 6s [illegible]
Am Tobacco 4s [illegible]
Armour 4½s inter ctfs [illegible]
A., T & S Fe con 4s sub rects [illegible]
1st inst paid [illegible]
A, T & S Fe gen 4s [illegible]
con 5s [illegible]
A, T & S Fe adj 4s [illegible]
Trans S L 4s [illegible]
adj 4s, stamped [illegible]
con 4s [illegible]
At Coast Line 4s [illegible]
B & O gold 4s [illegible]
prior lien 3½s [illegible]
P, L E & W V 4s [illegible]
Beth Steel 5s [illegible]
B'klyn Rapid Tran ref con 4s [illegible]
B'klyn Rapid Tran gold 5s [illegible]
B'klyn Un El 1st, stamped [illegible]
Can So 1st ext 6s [illegible]
Cent Branch Ry 4s [illegible]
Cent Leather 5s [illegible]
Cent Pac gtd 4s [illegible]
Chi & Alton 3½s [illegible]
Ches & O gen 4½s [illegible]
C, B & Q joint 4s [illegible]
C, B & Q gen 4s [illegible]
Ill div 3½s [illegible]
C, B & Q deb 5s [illegible]
Chi Gas Lt & C 1st 5s [illegible]
C, M & St P 4s temp ctfs [illegible]
Chi & Northw'n ext 4s [illegible]
Chi & Northw'n gen 3½s [illegible]
C, R I & P gen 4s [illegible]
C, R I & P R R 4s [illegible]
C, R I & P Ry ref 4s [illegible]
C R I & P R R col tr 5s [illegible]
Chi & West Ind con 4s [illegible]
Chi & West Mich 5s [illegible]
Cin, I, St L & Chi [illegible]
C, C, C & St L, St L div 1st [illegible]
Col F & I gen 5s [illegible]
Col Indus 5s [illegible]
Col Mid 1st 4s [illegible]
Col & Southern ref & ext 4½s [illegible]
Del & H con 4s [illegible]
Den & Rio G 1st & ref 5s [illegible]
Dist Sec Corp 5s [illegible]
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s [illegible]
Erie 1st gen 4s [illegible]
Erie con 4s, Ser A [illegible]
Series B [illegible]
Ft Wh & R G 1st [illegible]
General Elec con deb 5s [illegible]
H & Tex C gen 4s [illegible]
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 [illegible]
Int-Met 4½s [illegible]
Int Mer Marine col trust 4½s [illegible]
Int Paper con 5s [illegible]
Iowa Central 4s [illegible]
Kan City So ref 5s temp ctfs [illegible]
Kan City So 3s [illegible]
Lack Steel 5s [illegible]
L S & Mich So 3½s [illegible]
1931 [illegible]
Louis & N unified 4s [illegible]
Mex Int con 4s [illegible]
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s [illegible]
Mo, Kan & T 1st [illegible]
Mo, K & T 4½s [illegible]
Mo Pacific 4s [illegible]
Nat Rys of Mex prior lien 4½s [illegible]
N O Ry & Lt 4½s [illegible]
N Y C & H R R L S col 3½s [illegible]
N Y C & H R R deb 4s [illegible]
N Y C & St L 4s [illegible]
N Y, N H & H con deb 6s [illegible]
N Y, O & W ref 4s [illegible]
Norf & W con 4s [illegible]
Northern Ohio 5s [illegible]
Nor Pac gen 3s [illegible]
Ore S L 1st 6s [illegible]
Ore S L gtd ref 4s [illegible]
Pac T & T 5s [illegible]
Penn con 3½s [illegible]
1915 [illegible]
Pocahontas Con Col six fd 5s [illegible]
Rens & Sara 1st 7s [illegible]
Reading gen 4s [illegible]
Rio Grande West col trust 4s [illegible]
Rio G West 1st [illegible]
St L, Iron Mt & So gen 5s [illegible]
S L & San F R R gen 5s [illegible]
St L Southwestern con 4s [illegible]
San A & A P 4s [illegible]
Sea A L Ry ref 5s [illegible]
Scioto V & N E 4s [illegible]
Southern Pac 4s [illegible]
So Pac 1st ref 4s [illegible]
So Pac con 4s sub rects, full pd [illegible]
South Ry 1st 5s [illegible]
South Ry gen 4s [illegible]
Third Av con 4s [illegible]
Un Pac 1st 4s [illegible]
Un Pac con 4s [illegible]
Union Pacific 1st & ref 4s [illegible]
U S R & Imp 6s [illegible]
U S Rubber 6s [illegible]
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s [illegible]
Va-Car Chemical 1st 5s [illegible]
Va Iron, C & C 5s [illegible]
Wabash 1st 5s [illegible]
Wab ref & ext 4s [illegible]
Wab Pitts Ter 1st Trust Co ctfs [illegible]
Wab Pitts Ter 2d Trust Co ctfs [illegible]
Western Union col 5s, Series A [illegible]
W U Tel col tr 5s [illegible]
West Un fund & real 4½s [illegible]
West Maryland 4s [illegible]
West El & M cv 5s [illegible]
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s [illegible]
Wis Cent gen 4s [illegible]
Sup & Dul div & term 4s [illegible]

Total sales July 30, 1909 .... $4,911,000
From Jan. 1, 1909 518,209,700
Corresponding period last year 529,584,020

THE COTTON MARKET.

Early Advance Not Sustained—Closes Unchanged to 4 Points Down.

Cotton sold into new higher ground for the movement early yesterday, and then became easier, closing steady net unchanged to 4 points lower. The advance was due to unexpected firm Liverpool cables, English spot sales of 17,000 bales, and a renewal of dry, hot weather in the Southwest.

The market opened steady at an advance of 2@4 points. July contracts went out quietly enough, or within 14 points of the best price they have touched during the life of the option.

Two private condition reports were issued, one making the average condition 73.8 per cent. and the other 75 per cent., the latter showing a deterioration of about 3 per cent. for the last month.

The weekly total crop movement figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Port receipts, 9,871,761, (3,748 added receipts,) against 8,371,787 last year; overland to mills and Canada, 1,250,521, (4,103 added overland season,) against 835,893 last year; Southern mill takings, 2,285,000, against 2,001,000 last year; stocks at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1, —, against 73,930 last year; brought into sight thus far for season, 13,437,282, against 11,252,470 last year.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
July	12.58	12.56	..@..	12.58
August	12.42	12.38	12.34@12.36	12.39
September	12.43	12.38	12.38@12.39	12.42
October	12.50	12.34	12.38@..	12.39
November	..	..	12.37@12.39	12.38
December	12.53	12.36	12.41@..	12.42
January	12.52	12.36	12.40@..	12.40
February	..	..	12.40@12.42	..
March	12.53	12.38	12.41@12.42	12.41
April	..	..	..@..	..
May	12.53	12.40	12.44@12.45	12.42

Spot cotton was quiet and 5 points higher, at 12.85 for middling upland and 13.10 for middling Gulf. Sales nil; delivered on contract, 100 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston steady, unchanged, at 12¼c; sales, 44 bales. Savannah steady, unchanged, at 12¼c; sales, 100 bales. Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 12½c; sales, 82 bales. Augusta steady, unchanged, at 12⅜c; sales, 129 bales. New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 12 3-16c; sales, 2,400 bales. Memphis quiet, unchanged, at 12c; sales, 175 bales.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The attention of traders on the local market was diverted to-day from Electric Storage Battery, which sagged off a little, to Rapid Transit, Lake Superior Corporation, United Gas Improvement, and General Asphalt preferred, each of which scored large gains. Bell Telephone also made a new high record mark, going to 124½. On large buying of Lake Superior that stock jumped over a point, while the gain made by Rapid Transit was nearly a point over last night's closing. United Gas Improvement touched 90 and Union Traction, under the demand for Rapid Transit, was able to force its price up ⅝ of a point on small sales.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Amalgamated Copper	84	84	84
10	American Ice	39¾	39¾	39¾
15	American Railways	45¾	45½	45½
..	Am. Tel. & Tel.	143	142½	143
490	Bell Telephone	124½	124	124½
210	Cambria Steel	43½	43½	43½
1,250	Cambria Steel, ex div.	43¾	42⅝	43¾
100	Corn Products	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
35	Electric Co. of Am.	12½	12¼	12¼
2,495	Electric Storage	63½	60⅝	62
10	Erie	37½	37⅛	37⅛
5	Fire Association	330	330	330
25	Fourth Street Bank	280	280	280
1,000	General Asphalt	12½	12	12
2,050	General Asphalt pf.	69½	65	69½
3,100	Lake Sup. Corp.	23¾	22½	23¼
128	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	113	113	113
1,260	Lehigh Valley	84⅝	83⅛	84⅝
50	North Central	110	110	110
632	Pennsylvania	69 13-16	69⅝	69 13-16
10	Penn. Salt Mfg.	110	110	110
20	Philadelphia Co.	41⅝	41½	41⅝
665	Philadelphia Electric	12	12	12
3,845	Philadelphia R. T.	29¾	28⅝	29⅜
7,810	Reading	78⅝	78⅛	78 11-16
5	Reading 1st pf.	46½	46½	46½
200	Rock Island	39¾	39⅝	39⅝
10	Southern Pacific	135⅜	135⅜	135⅜
950	Southern Ry.	33⅛	33	33⅛
40	Stony Creek R. R.	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
655	Tonopah Belmont	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Tonopah Mining	7⅛	7	7
100	Tidewater Steel	11	11	11
10	Union Pacific	201¼	201¼	201¼
1,499	Union Traction	55	54⅝	55
4,921	United Gas Imp.	90	89¾	90
7,115	U. S. Steel	73⅝	72¾	73⅝
20	Wabash	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
4	West J. & Seashore	51¼	51¼	51¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Following were the transactions on the local stock market to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	Cent. Dis. & P. T. Co.	133	132⅝	133
10	Consolidated Ice	13	12	12
3,371	Crucible Steel	13½	12⅞	13⅜
182	Crucible Steel pf.	80	79⅞	80
195	Fireproofing	9	8⅞	8⅞
10	Fireproofing pf.	25¾	25¾	25¾
1,395	Ind. Brewing	4	3¾	4
1,592	Mfrs.' Light & Heat	19⅞	19⅝	19¾
516	Ohio Fuel	44¾	44	44⅜
330	Pitts. Brewing	21½	21⅜	21½
100	Pitts. Brewing pf.	43½	43½	43½
1,156	Pittsburg Coal	13¾	13⅜	13⅝
100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
930	Ross Mining	21	21	21
645	Sewer Pipe	16½	16½	16½
400	Union Switch	100½	100½	100½
7	U. S. Steel pf.	127½	127⅜	127⅜
42	West. Air Brake	118⅛	118	118⅛
54	Westinghouse El. 2ds	42½	42	42
15	West. Penn. pf.	80	80	80
	UNLISTED.			
505	Kansas Gas	53⅝	52⅜	53⅜
300	Mt. Elliott	29	29	29
7,440	San Toy	20	19	20
107	Union Gas	100	100	100
	BONDS.			
$5,000	Jones & L. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Pitts. Brewing	101½	101½	101½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

TRUST FUNDS.

Gold coin	$851,657,869
Silver dollars	487,637,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,177,000
Silver certificates outstanding	487,637,000

GENERAL FUND.

Standard silver dollars in general fund	$4,508,318
Current liabilities	97,044,046
Working balance in Treasury offices	33,341,413
In banks to credit of Treasurer of the United States	43,813,121
Subsidiary silver coin	26,541,475
Minor coin	2,450,452
Total balance in general fund	$107,097,147

MUNICIPAL BONDS
Highest type of
INVESTMENT
to yield
3½ to 4½%
O'CONNOR & KAHLER,
49 Wall Street, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS
N. W. HARRIS & CO
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

FOR SALE
100 Worthington Pump, Pfd.
@ 112½.
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.,
25 Broad St. 'Phone 5500 Broad. New York.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON CHICAGO BALTIMORE.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST., London, E. C.
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus and undivided Profits $8,291,197

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
Transacts All Trust Co. Business.
160 Broadway, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Broadens Out.

One characteristic of the market yesterday was the general broadness and substantial strength indicated from the beginning of trading. There were many indications that not only were the so-called big interests active in one direction or another, but that the professional element, as well as the general traders, were all contributing to the greater activity and higher prices. The result of the first hour's trading was to induce greater cheerfulness throughout the speculative section of the community than has been manifested for many days. When it is realized that before 1 o'clock the sales totaled fully 730,000 shares, an idea of the change may be gained. Ordinarily in such a broad market there would be comparatively heavy selling, particularly in view of the fact that prices are high enough to warrant the belief that a temporary setback is possible at any time. There must have been, of course, substantial selling, but the general opinion was that the buying was of a much better character and that the demand exceeded the supply of stocks. The character of that demand is not so obvious, and whether professional buying or outside buying or buying by what might be termed supporting interests was the most important remains to be determined.

⁂

Profit-Taking Sales.

Some brokers were positive that there had been substantial realizing in the course of the day. This was perfectly natural, but did not necessarily possess any other significance than the normal desire to conserve profits on such a rally. There are many brokerage firms which are quietly complaining that their speculative customers have become investors. This does not mean that they occupy themselves exclusively with high grade investment securities, but rather that their tendency has been to buy stocks and hold them indefinitely. This has been made possible by the constant strength of the market and the more or less obvious intent of those in control to keep prices moving upward, for the time being at least. This prevents traders from jumping in and out of the market and lessens commissions, but the wise broker never suggests profit-taking to a satisfied customer.

⁂

Congress as a Factor.

Unless the unexpected happens, Congress should be out of the way in a week. That means that the Tariff bill will have been transmitted to the President for signature, and the only other measure of importance before Congress, the Urgent Deficiency bill, will have become a law also. It is a question whether the actual enactment of the Tariff bill can have any speculative influence. The present session of Congress is not like a regular session, where any matter may be taken up. There is a distinct stipulation in the Senate, for example, that no business except the Tariff bill and the Deficiency bill and possibly such business as may come before the Senate in executive session will be considered. An attempt was made to modify that rule on Thursday, but failed, so that Congress cannot be expected to do anything more than put into law the Tariff bill. Therefore there is no menace in Congress remaining in session. Furthermore, the nature of the Tariff bill is now definitely determined by the report of the conferrees, and no one will be more enlightened a week hence than he is to-day. It may be that the actual adjournment of Congress may be taken as an excuse for a little enthusiasm, but it will be an excuse and not a reason.

⁂

Good Market Leaders.

Such stocks as Union Pacific and Steel may reach new figures nowadays and establish new records without exciting particular comment. Steel common is rather expected to do such things to warrant the enthusiasm with which it is being discussed by bullish traders. The present talk is that the stock will be steadily increased in dividend payments until it reaches at least 5 per cent. There is nothing novel to be adduced so far as Union Pacific is concerned, but speculative favor has always followed this particular stock, which is one of the leaders regarded as acceptable by traders. The strength of New York Central is supposed to be a verification of the rumors circulated concerning that stock. It was alleged that certain traders had transferred their allegiance from Steel common to New York Central. That might be an explanation of the strength of this particular railroad stock, but it leaves to be explained the further strength of Steel. Possibly the transfer of patronage was not complete.

⁂

Technical Money Conditions.

Brokers who try to educate their customers to dangerous possibilities supposed to be in evidence in the money market, find that they have undertaken a thankless task. Traders appear not to be concerned with the money market, the gold exports, our balance of trade, or in fact anything but the fact that call money may be obtained for 2 per cent. and that money over the year-end can be borrowed without difficulty or the payment of excessive charges. The money situation under such circumstances appears to be nothing more than technical, and hypothetical conditions never appeal to the man who bases his speculative position on immediate conditions. Brokers have listened to considerable instruction with regard to the money market in the last few years, and some of them have profited by it. They assume nowadays a larger measure of knowledge than they used to do, say, two years ago. However, until there has been something to test the knowledge and the theories of the brokers, the full measure of their education cannot be realized nor will their instruction to customers be accepted without question.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
3d week July...	$142,684	$130,724	$11,960
From July 1....	405,126	378,171	26,955
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—			
3d week July..	133,704	134,664	*960
From July 1...	371,749	386,923	*15,174
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—			
3d week July..	35,515	31,348	4,167
From July 1....	103,150	94,044	9,106
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO—			
3d week July..	823,186	860,844	*37,658
From July 1...	2,532,765	2,514,236	18,549

*Decrease.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for June—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	8,102,501	6,330,618	7,950,058
Exp. & taxes..	5,185,507	3,957,750	5,268,966
Net	2,916,994	2,372,868	2,681,092
12 mos. gross..	94,265,716	90,617,796	94,343,307
Exp. & taxes..	60,510,413	73,874,510	61,273,355
Net	33,755,303	26,743,286	33,069,952

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar "A" 4s, Mar. 15, 1911...	99	99¼
Am. Cigar "B" 4s, Mar. 15, 1912...	98½	98⅞
Am. Tel. & Tel. 5s, Jan., 1910.......	100½	101
Atl. Coast Line 5s, Mar., 1910.....	100⅝	101¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911...	101½	101⅞
Interborough 5s, Mar., 1910......	101⅛	101½
Interborough 6s, May, 1911.........	104	104½
Kan. City, Ry. & Lt. 6s., Sept., 1912	99⅞	100¼
Lack. Steel Co. 5s, Mar., 1910.......	100	100¼
Lake Shore 5s, Feb., 1910..........	100⅝	100⅞
Louis. & Nash. 5s, Mar., 1910......	101	101¼
Michigan Cent. 5s, Feb., 1910......	100⅝	100⅞
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911...	99½	100
New York Central 5s, Feb., 1910.....	100⅝	100⅞
Norfolk & Western 5s, May, 1910....	101	101⅛
Pennsylvania 5s, Mar. 15, 1910.....	100⅞	101
Southern 5s, Feb., 1910............	100⅝	100⅞
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913........	102⅞	103¼
West. El. & Mfg. 6s, Aug., 1910.....	100⅞	101¼

*Interest to be added.

13 PER CENT. EARNED BY INTERBOROUGH

Fine Showing of Returns, Which Increased Month by Month, for Fiscal Year.

SUBWAY VERY PROFITABLE

Elevated Also Shows Increase, but Company Wants More Express Tracks—Traction Outlook Improves.

Preliminary figures of the earnings of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the fiscal year ended June 30 have been made up, and show that the period was an exceptionally profitable one for the company. Its returns, derived from the operation of the Subway and the Manhattan Elevated, were equal to 13.11 per cent. on the $35,000,000 of Interborough Rapid Transit Company stock.

The progressive character of earnings, increasing month by month through the year, is well displayed by the fact that thus far in July gross earnings exceed those of the same month a year ago by $246,748, promising a new high record. This is the company's annual income account:

	June 30, 1909.	June 30, 1908.	Inc. P.C.
Gross earnings.	$25,775,892.44	$24,059,299.40	7.18
Gross income..	16,412,592.97	14,556,775.29	12.75
Fixed charges..	7,622,769.85	6,656,115.93	14.52
Net income....	8,789,823.12	7,960,659.36	11.25

To this total the Subway contributed gross $11,917,313, an increase of $1,896,774 over last year, and net $7,369,692, a gain of $1,772,468. The Manhattan Elevated itself not only earned the full amount of the guarantee of $4,200,000 which the Interborough has to pay upon its lease of the property, but over and above this obtained $579,537. The figures of the Manhattan make it clear, the company holds, that further express service upon its lines is essential to any large gain in its income, for it was lack of facility for such enlarged service upon the Manhattan which threw over to the Subway an express business which very largely accounted for the gain of almost $2,000,000 in the gross of the Subway division.

To the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, which controls the Interborough Rapid Transit Company as well as the surface lines, the Interborough's contribution from earnings for the fiscal year not only took care of the 4½ per cent. interest upon Interborough-Metropolitan bonds, but left a surplus equivalent to above 3 per cent. on Interborough-Metropolitan preferred stock. When it is recalled that from its various surface properties, which are now in process of reorganization, the Interborough-Metropolitan is in receipt of practically no income, the fact that from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company alone it receives net earnings equivalent to 3 per cent. on the Interborough-Metropolitan preferred is highly interesting. When the surface lines are finally reorganized, with fairer rentals established and economies effected in operation, the position of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company will be very different from that it now occupies, in the company's opinion.

Considerable talk has been heard in Wall Street of late of the question of assessments upon stockholders of the various surface lines in which the Interborough-Metropolitan is interested and of the liability of that company in this connection, but stockholders cannot be made to pay assessments unless they wish to, and in order to persuade them to meet assessments inducements are usually offered. There is every expectation in Interborough-Metropolitan quarters that the various reorganizations will be carried through in a manner entirely satisfactory to the company, and with a promise of something like profits in the future.

Almost as interesting as the fiscal statement of the company and perhaps more so to the ordinary observer of traction affairs in this city is the showing of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company as regards the number of passengers carried. For the fiscal year which closed with June the elevated and the Subway in conjunction report 514,680,000 passengers, as against 483,285,000 in 1908. To the total this year the Manhattan contributed 276,250,000 and the Subway 238,430,000. On both elevated and Subway the daily average of passengers this year is 1,410,000, as against 1,320,000 last year.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—With the exception of July wheat, which made a new high record yesterday, the tendency was downward, the only steadiness being right at the opening. Export interest was lacking, although somewhat larger offerings of new wheat were reported from the Southwest. Total primary arrivals were 1,097,000 bushels, practically the same as last year. Liverpool closed ⅛ to ⅜d net higher and Berlin was ⅜c higher. Cash wheat in New York closed: No. 2 red sold at $1.34 in elevator for new and was quoted $1.14¾, free on board, afloat, and August old No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.37¾, and new No. 2 hard Winter, $1.14¾, free on board, afloat, both nominal.

CORN.—After advancing early yesterday on near months, the market closed quite weak. Receipts were moderate, with only 117 cars estimated for Saturday, while Liverpool closed ¼d net higher. Cash corn in New York was easy, No. 2 being quoted 80c, elevator, for old, and 63½c, free on board, afloat, for new, Winter shipment.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
July	$1.40	$1.35	$1.40	$1.34
September ..	1.13½	1.11 11-16	1.11¾	1.13
December ..	1.11¼	1.09 11-16	1.09¾	1.10¾
May	..	..	1.11½	1.12½
Corn—				
July	..	..	80	80
September ..	..	..	74⅝	.75
December ..	..	..	65½	66

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
July	1.08¾	1.07	1.07½	1.08⅞
September ..	1.05⅜	1.03⅝	1.03¾	1.04⅞
December ..	1.03¾	1.02	1.02⅛	1.03⅜
Corn—				
July	71¾	70	70	71¼
September ..	67¼	66	66⅛	66⅞
December ..	55½	55	55	55½
Oats—				
July	45	42	42½	44½
September ..	39¾	38⅛	38¼	39⅜
December ..	39½	38½	38⅝	39¾
Lard—				
September ..	11.32	11.25	11.25	11.22
October	11.27	11.22	11.22	11.20
Ribs—				
September ..	11.02	10.90	10.90	10.95
October	10.70	10.55	10.57	10.65
Pork—				
September ..	20.65	20.32	20.45	20.30
January	16.60	16.40	16.52	16.40

THE COFFEE MARKET.

Coffee was quiet yesterday, sales being reported of only 2,750 bags, but prices ruled generally steady, with the close quiet, net unchanged, to 10 points higher.

Havre was unchanged to ¼ higher, and neither of the primary markets reported any change. Brazilian receipts continued on a record-breaking scale. Spot coffee was quiet, 7½c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
July	6.80	6.80	....@....	6.70
August	..	..	6.10@6.15	6.00
September	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75	5.60
October	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45	5.35
November	..	..	5.35@5.40	5.30
December	..	..	5.30@5.35	5.30
January	..	..	5.30@5.35	5.30
February	..	..	5.35@5.40	5.30
March	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.35
April	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.40
May	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.40
June	..	..	5.45@5.50	5.40

Interborough Pays Subway Interest.

Acting Controller John H. McCooey received $423,354.19 from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday as payment in full for the interest rental for the quarter ended June 30, 1909, on corporate stock issued for the construction of the Subway, $388,537.31 for the account of the Manhattan-Bronx Division and $34,816.88 for the Brooklyn extension.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Spanish Bonds Improve in London—Paris Bourse Opens Stronger.

LONDON, July 30.—Money was in better demand on the market to-day and discounts were quiet.

The Stock Exchange developed a steadier tone, although business was restricted in view of the holidays. Spanish bonds improved, while the more confident Paris support helped foreigners and Kaffirs fractionally. Home rails hardened on further satisfactory dividends. Copper shares recovered moderately, but closed below the best.

American securities were dull and featureless during the early session. At noon the market was quiet, with prices from ⅛ below to ⅜ above yesterday's New York closing. Light support sustained values until the New York opening came strong. United States Steel and Union Pacific touched new records and strengthened the rest of the list, and, although a reaction from the best occurred, the market closed firm.

Bar silver steady, 23 7-16d per ounce.

Money, ¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 1⅜@1½ per cent.

PARIS, July 30.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened stronger upon the recovery in Spanish securities, but the latter sold off later, causing a weak close.

At closing 3 per cent. rentes were 97f 67½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 30.—There was a good tone on the Boerse to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money...	83 13-16	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account.	83 13-16	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	10	48⅝	48⅞	—⅛
Atchison	120	117	117	..
Can. Pacific.....	190⅞	186	186¼	—¼
St. Paul.........	162½	158½	157⅝	+1⅛
Erie	38⅛	37¼	36⅞	+⅜
Erie 1st pf......	55⅞	54⅜	54	+⅜
Ill. Central.....	157½ ex	157	156⅞	+⅛
Louis. & Nash....	149½	145⅝	145½	+½
N. Y. Central....	144	140⅝	139¾	+⅞
Pennsylvania	71¼	138⅜	138⅝	+⅛
Reading	80⅜	157½	157	+½
So. Pacific......	138⅜	134⅞	134¾	+⅛
Union Pacific....	205⅜	200⅝	200	+⅝
U. S. Steel......	74⅜	72½	72	+½
U. S. Steel pf....	131	127⅝	127⅝	..

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German consols 3½s..............	95	96
German consols 3s................	85½	86½
Prussian Government 4s..........	102½	103½
Bavarian Government 4s..........	101½	102½
Hessian Government 3½s.........	94½	95½
Saxony Government 3s............	85¼	86¼
Hamburg Government 3s...........	84½	85½
City of Berlin 4s...............	101½	102½
City of Cologne 4s..............	101	102
City of Augsburg 4s.............	100	101.
City of Munich 4s...............	101	102
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s....	95	96
City of Vienna 4s...............	97	98
Mexican Government gold 5s......	101¼	1
Russian Government 4s...........	88½	89½
French Government rente 3s......	95¼	96¼
British consols 2½s.............	83½	84

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird.........	1 7 6	Esperanza	2 16 3
Tomboy	1 1 3	Dolores	1 5 0
El Oro............	1 5 6	Stratton's Inde..	0 3 3

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 30.—The Boston copper shares were active and in good demand to-day. Commission houses reported a much larger business, and all the active issues are up from a fraction to several points. Amalgamated advanced to 84½, North Butte sold up to 59¼, while United States Smelting recorded a further advance to 53⅛, nearly 9,000 shares changing hands. The general list continued strong and active until the close, which was at best prices of the day.

Complete list of transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	BONDS.			
$30,000..	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s.	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
3,000..	A. Z. L. & S. M. 6s.	129	129	129
6,000..	A. G. & W. I. S. S. 5s	72¼	73¼	73¼
10,000..	Dominion Coal 5s..	97½	97	97½
1,000..	Gen. Elec. cv. 5s..	152¼	152¼	152¼
5,000..	Mass. Gas 4½s....	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10,000..	Shannon 6s, $25 pd..	108	108	108
17,000..	West. T. & T. 5s...	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
	RAILROADS.			
380..	Atchison	118⅛	117	118⅛
8..	Boston Elevated.....	120½	130½	130½
2..	Boston Elev., $55 pd.	69¾	69¾	69¾
100..	Boston Suburban....	16½	16½	16½
7..	Boston & Albany...	228½	228½	228½
42..	Boston & Maine.....	148½	148	148
25..	C. J. Ry. & S. Y...	159	159	159
10..	Great Northern pf..	152	152	152
10..	Northern Pacific....	154	154	154
2..	N. Y., N. H. & H...	170	169½	170
3..	Old Colony..........	197	197	197
965..	Union Pacific........	201	200	200⅝
10..	West End...........	94	94	94
	TELEPHONES.			
3,963..	American	143	142¼	142¾
10..	Mexican pf..........	6	6	6
641..	Western	12⅛	12	12⅛
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
640..	Am. Ag. Chem......	44¾	44¾	44¾
122..	A. G. & W. I.......	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
213..	A. G. & W. I. pf....	30¼	30	30¼
150..	Am. Pneu. Ser......	8	8	8
595..	Am. Sugar Rfg......	131⅞	130½	131⅞
60..	Am. Sug. Rfg. pf....	126	125½	125¾
125..	Am. Woolen.........	34⅛	33	33
363..	Am. Woolen pf......	103¼	102¾	103
17,739..	Wool rights.........	17c	13c	17c
380..	East Boston Land..	12⅝	12¼	12¼
2..	Edison	254	252	254
91..	Ga. Ry. & Elec.....	92	92	92
331..	General Elec........	170½	169½	169½
1,335..	Mass. Gas..........	64¼	63	64¼
220..	Mass. Gas pf........	91½	91	91½
2..	Mergenthaler	210¼	210¼	210¼
13..	Pullman	190	190	190
148..	Reece	6	5	5
158..	Swift & Co..........	109¼	109	109⅛
40..	Torrington pf.......	26⅛	26	26⅛
116..	United Fruit........	138½	138	138
120..	Unit. Shoe Mach....	62	61½	61½
8..	Unit. Shoe Mach. pf.	30¼	30⅛	30¼
5,703..	U. S. Steel.........	73¾	72⅛	73½
353..	U. S. Steel pf.......	128½	127¼	128⅛
	MINING.			
100..	Adventure	7¼	7	7¼
2,262..	Amalgamated	84½	83⅛	84⅛
10..	Allouez	45	45	45
4,488..	Am. Zinc...........	31½	30¼	31½
50..	Arcadian	4	4	4
875..	Arizona Com........	44	42½	43½
595..	Atlantic	8¾	8½	8½
50..	Batopilas	5	4⅞	5
520..	Boston Con.........	16⅛	15¾	16⅛
607..	Butte Coalition.....	26	25½	25
357..	Calumet & Ariz....	107½	105½	106½
10..	Calumet & Hecla...	665	665	665
1,028..	Copper Range.......	83⅛	82½	83⅛
100..	Daly-West	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
623..	East Butte.........	13⅛	12⅞	13
950..	Franklin	17¾	17⅛	17½
810..	Giroux	10	9⅞	9⅞
5..	Granby	102	102	102
463..	Greene-Cananea	10⅜	10	10¼
85..	Helvetia	6⅜	6¼	6¼
15..	Isle Royale.........	27½	26¾	27¼
100..	Kerr Lake...........	8	8	8
100..	Keweenaw	3¾	3⅜	3¾
4,596..	Lake	27½	24	27¾
185..	La Salle............	14	13⅞	13⅞
70..	Mass	9	8⅞	8⅞
160..	Miami	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
225..	Michigan	10½	10⅛	10½
10..	Mohawk	63	63	63
355..	Nevada	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜
275..	Nipissing	11	10⅞	11
4,732..	North Butte........	59¼	57⅜	58¾
2,385..	North Lake.........	9¼	8¾	9¼
125..	Ojibway	12	11⅞	12
100..	Old Dominion	56½	55½	56½
20..	Osceola	140	140	140
605..	Parrott	33	32¼	33
10..	Quincy	90	89	90
100..	Santa Fe...........	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
430..	Shannon	16¼	15¾	16¼
10..	St. Mary's Land....	45	45	45
1,042..	Superior Copper....	50	49⅛	49½
876..	Superior & Boston...	16	14⅝	15⅞
460..	Superior & Pittsburg	17¼	17	17
60..	Tamarack	70	70	70
154..	Trinity	13⅜	12¼	13¼
102..	U. S. Oil...........	33	32⅜	32¾
8,990..	U. S. Smelting.....	53⅛	52¼	53⅛
1,570..	U. S. Smelting pf..	51	49⅞	50⅞
484..	Utah Con...........	44⅞	44½	44⅝
100..	Utah Copper........	51⅜	51	51⅜
10..	Victoria	4½	4½	4½
10..	Winona	6¼	6¼	6¼
32..	Wolverine	155⅛	152	155⅛
100..	Wyandotte	3	3	3

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—The market was quiet, with only few changes in prices. Baltimore Brick preferred gained 3 points to 30. Northern Central at 105¼ was ¼ better. G. B. S. Brewing 4s again moved up ½ to 47. Shares, 465; bonds, $84,000.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	BONDS.			
$1,000..	A. C. L. of C. 4s ctfs.	82¼	82½	82¼
10,000..	C. G., E. L. & P. 4½s.	85¾	85¼	85¼
19,000..	Cotton Duck 5s......	82	81¾	81⅞
1,000..	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s...	105¾	105¾	105¾
13,000..	G. B. S. Brew. 4s....	47	46½	47
8,000..	G. B. S. Brew. inc...	14¼	14¼	14¼
10,000..	Seaboard 3-year 5s....	99¾	99¾	99¾
8,000..	Seaboard 4s.........	89¼	89⅜	89⅜
10,000..	United Railways inc..	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
3,000..	United Railways 4s...	88¼	88¼	88¼
1,000..	United Rys. fdg. 5s..	85½	85½	85½
	STOCKS.			
65..	Baltimore Brick pf...	30	29¾	30
330..	Houston Oil	8½	8⅜	8½
35..	Northern Cent.......	105¼	105¼	105¼
10..	Western Maryland....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
23..	United Railways.....	12½	12½	12½

FEW STOPPANI ASSETS.

Probably Only 15 Per Cent. for Creditors, Counsel Says at Hearing.

Thomas A. Ennis of the suspended brokerage firm of Ennis & Stoppani was on the stand again yesterday afternoon at the hearing before Referee in Bankruptcy Stanley W. Dexter, but, contrary to expectations, he wasn't even bothered with questions.

Ralph Wolf, counsel for the Trustee, Lindsay Russell, announced that he didn't want to make any further examination of the alleged bankrupts until the matter came into the United States District Court.

"With the expenses of administration in bankruptcy I don't think this estate would pay more than 15 per cent," said Mr. Wolf, "and I don't want to go over here anything that I will have to go over later, anyway, in the United States District Court."

Referee Dexter asked then if there were any creditors who wanted to examine Mr. Ennis on matters relating to their personal accounts, and a man, who gave his name as J. McCrone, said that he did.

Mr. McCrone asked of Ennis: "Did you have knowledge on April 8, 1909, that you were to fail?"

"I haven't any knowledge yet I am to fail," replied Ennis.

His examiner, after asking a few more questions which brought out nothing new, said he wanted certain books produced. The referee directed that they be produced at the next hearing on Aug. 5.

SPOKANE GAS CO. SOLD.

Bought from Halsey & Co. by Doherty & Co., Who Will Reorganize It.

The Union Gas Company of Spokane, Wash., which owns 99 per cent. of the Spokane Falls Gas Light Company and furnishes that city with light and fuel, has been purchased by Henry L. Doherty & Co. from N. W. Halsey & Co. and their associates, who have long been identified with the property.

The new owners will take title on Monday and immediately reorganize, so as to make possible the financing of expensive improvements. The capital is at present $1,250,000 common stock, $300,000 preferred, and $550,000 bonds. The improvements contemplated to keep pace with the increasing demands for gas in Spokane will require an expenditure of about $500,000 within the next eighteen months. The new company is to be called the Spokane Gas and Fuel Company, but details of its capitalization have not yet been made public.

Free Legal Advice for Taxpayers.

The Taxpayers' Protective Union of New York announced yesterday that it had appointed a Law Committee, whose services might be had by members without charge for legal advice in any matter wherein the City of New York or any of its departments or officials is believed to be oppressive or neglectful of the individual or general rights of the taxpayer. The offices of the Law Committee are at 1,451 Broadway.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Daily Consular and Trade Reports for to-morrow notes the following opportunities abroad:

Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

3,706—RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.—An American Consul in a European country reports that tenders for rifles and ammunition will be called for by the Government of the country in which he is stationed. Belts and cartridge boxes (leather) will also be bought. The time limit is set at Sept. 14, 1909. This is a large order in which American firms should have a share. Full particulars may be had by interested houses upon application to the Bureau of Manufactures.

3,707—ALMOND HULLING MACHINE.—A business man in an Asiatic country has inquired of the American Consul for the address of some firm in the United States making a machine to hull almonds. Full particulars as to price, power, &c., are desired. The machine is wanted to remove the outer hull of the almond, leaving the nut intact.

3,708—MACHINERY REPRESENTATIVE.—In a report from Belgium an American Consular officer gives the name of a business man who has expressed a desire to represent American manufacturers of machinery or of other industrial articles. This party is willing to travel in France, Germany, and England, and speaks the language of each of these countries. References will be furnished.

3,709—CARTRIDGE-MAKING MACHINERY.—A Government of Europe is in the market for twenty to thirty sets of machinery for making cartridges for rifle calibre 7mm., Mauser model, 1890, each set to have an output of 70,000 to 100,000 cartridges per working day of ten hours. An American Consul furnishes the address of the proper authorities with whom to negotiate.

3,710—SHIRTS.—A merchant in the West Indies informs the American Consul that he would like to be placed in communication with a manufacturer of shirts. He wants full particulars relative to doing a direct business.

3,711—GAS APPLIANCES.—Manufacturers of gas cooking ranges, gas stoves, and all varieties of gas heating or illuminating apparatus are invited to communicate with a company named by an American Consular officer in Italy. This company controls the gas lighting of a city and also handles the above lines. At present it purchases no goods from the United States, but is desirous of doing so if terms are suitable. The English language may be used in correspondence.

3,712—RICE FOR BREWERIES.—In response to an inquiry from the United States for rice suitable for brewery purposes an American Consular officer forwards samples of three grades of broken rice that might be used in this way. Names of exporters and current quotations are supplied also. The samples may be had by interested firms upon application to the Bureau of Manufactures.

3,713—BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.—An American Consul in Asia sends a report on bridge building in his district. It seems that ferries have heretofore been the only means of passage over a large river, but the increase of trade with the interior makes it necessary to build at least three bridges. The authorities have now appropriated the revenue from these ferries for bridge construction, and though the work is not an immediate one, the Consul suggests that catalogues and such matter relating to bridge building be sent to the address given in his report.

3,714—DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING PLANT.—A Canadian company has secured an important concession from the Mayor of a large port and awaits the sanction of a popular vote, which will complete the transaction, that it may begin work. The project is to construct, equip, and operate a dry dock capable of accommodating large boats, and also to construct a shipbuilding plant capable of building such boats. The company agrees to begin work by Sept. 1, 1911, and to employ as many as 300 men for 300 days in the year, whereas the city will pay a bonus of $25,000 a year for the first ten years of the operation of the plant. An American Consular officer gives the address of those concerned.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The official closing quotation for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.03	Julia	.04
Alpha Con.........	.07	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Kentucky Con	.04
Belcher	.58	L. Wash. Con......	.02
Best & Belcher....	.34	Mexican	.91
Bullion	.16	Occidental Con....	.15
Caledonia	.15	Ophir	1.20
Challenge Con.....	.18	Overman	.23
Chollar	.16	Potosi	.30
Confidence	.70	Savage	.36
Con. Cal. & Va....	.71	Sag Belcher	.05
Con. Imperial.....	.02	Sierra Nevada.....	.34
Crown Point.......	.44	Union Con.........	.43
Gould & Curry.....	.14	Utah Con..........	.03
Hale & Norcross...	.25	Yellow Jacket.....	.80

drafts, sight, 4@5c; telegraph, 6@7½c.

Silver bars, 50@51c; Mexican dollars, 49@51c;

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Con. M...	6.92
Belmont	.85	Great Bend........	.06
Jim Butler........	.09	Jumbo Extension...	.15
McNamara	.23	Kendall	.08
Midway	.20	Lone Star.........	.02
Montana	.77	Red Hills.........	.05
North Star........	.03	Sandstorm	.09
Ohip	.01	St. Ives..........	.06
Tonopah Extension.	.48	Silver Pick.......	.11
West End..........	.23	BULLFROG.	
GOLDFIELD.		Bullfrog Mining....	.01
Adams	.01	Bullfrog Nat. Bank	.01
Atlanta	.09	Goldbar	.01
Bluebell	.03	Homestake Kng....	.01
Combination	.62	Montgomery Mt....	.03
Cracker Jack......	.01	Original Bullfrog..	.01
Daisy	.23	Tramp Cons........	.03
Diamondfield	.03		

FINANCIAL NOTES.

N. W. Harris & Co. are the purchasers of the $5,000,000 4 per cent. one-year notes with which the Consolidated Gas Company intends to retire the same amount of 5 per cent. notes which mature on Aug. 10.

The $1,500,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the General Chemical Company, recently issued and listed on the Stock Exchange, was sold to Speyer & Co., who have already resold it to investors.

The Montana, Wyoming & Southern Railroad Company filed articles of incorporation yesterday in Hudson County, N. J. The capital is fixed at $5,500,000, divided into $100 shares. The incorporators are Frank S. Gannon, William H. Siebert, William C. Langley, Charles W. Fernald, and James J. Molloy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Lieut. Col. D. J. Rumbaugh, First Field Artillery, proceed to Governors Island, New York, and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, Aug. 4, for duty pertaining to manoeuvres in Massachusetts Aug. 14 to 21.

Major E. P. O'Hern, Ordnance, to Washington, D. C., to inspect First Battery, Field Artillery, National Guard of the District of Columbia.

Major K. Morton, Ordnance, will make not to exceed three visits during August, September, and October to the works of the Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company, Worcester, Mass., on business pertaining to inspection of material being manufactured for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. D. W. Arnold, Quartermaster, will make such visits as may be necessary to the new port of Miike, located in Chikugo Province, Japan, to make arrangements for coaling and provisioning United States transports that may be ordered to that port during the fiscal year 1910.

Capt. F. A. Grant, Quartermaster, in addition to other duties at Newport News, Va., will perform the duties of Subsistence Superintendent of the Army Transport Service at that place.

The following named officers are detailed to take the course of instruction at the Mounted Service School and will report on Sept. 25 to the commandant of the school at Fort Riley, Kan.: First Lieut. G. R. Somerville, Third Cavalry; Capt. A. N. McClure, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieut. J. G. Quekemeyer, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. N. K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieut. L. Brown, Jr., Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieut. H. H. Browihurst, Fifteenth Cavalry; First Lieut. D. C. Cubbison, First Field Artillery; First Lieut. C. G. Mortimer, Third Field Artillery; Second Lieut. J. W. Downer, Third Field Artillery; Capt. A. B. Warfield, Fifth Field Artillery; Capt. R. W. Briggs, Sixth Field Artillery; First Lieut. R. E. De R. Hoyle, Sixth Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. C. P. Mills, Fourteenth Cavalry, transferred to Eleventh Cavalry, effective Nov. 30. He will report to the commanding officer, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., upon expiration of graduating leave.

Major S. D. Sturgis, General Staff, relieved from duty in Washington and proceed to St. Paul, Minn., as Chief of Staff, Department of Dakota.

The following named officers will proceed to Governors Island, New York, and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, Aug. 5, for duty pertaining to manoeuvres to be held in Massachusetts Aug. 14 to 21: Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss, General Staff; Majors E. Swift, General Staff; G. Carleton, Fourth Cavalry; H. D. Todd, Jr., General Staff; Capts. F. E. Lacey, Jr., First Infantry; S. Conner, General Staff; W. D. Connor, Corps of Engineers; S. A. Cheney, General Staff.

First Lieut. H. C. Woolley, Medical Reserve Corps, relieved from duty at Fort Davis, Alaska, and proceed to his home and report arrival by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army. He is relieved from further active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. E. C. Hanford, assigned to Seventy-fifth Company and will report Sept. 1 to the commanding officer, Fort Lawton, Washington, for temporary duty not exceeding five days, when he will proceed to join his company at Fort Morgan, Ala.

Second Lieut. W. C. Koenig, assigned to 147th Company, and will report Sept. 1 to the commanding officer, Fort Howard, Md., for temporary duty not to exceed five days, when he will proceed to join his company at Presidio at San Francisco.

Second Lieut. H. W. Stephenson, assigned to Sixtieth Company, and will report Sept. 1 to the commanding officer, Fort Jay, N. Y., for temporary duty not to exceed five days, when he will proceed to join his company at Presidio of San Francisco.

Second Lieut. U. M. Diller, Twelfth Infantry, relieved from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., and join his company.

Capt. K. Walker, Quartermaster, proceed to Mumpher, Neb., on business pertaining to purchase and inspection of public animals and other matter relating to the Quartermaster's Department.

Second Lieut. A. W. Smith, Third Cavalry, proceed to Presidio of San Francisco and report to the commanding officer of the General Hospital for observation and treatment.

The promotion of First Lieuts. W. P. Platt and E. M. Shinkle, Coast Artillery Corps, detailed Captains in the Ordnance Department, to Captains Coast Artillery Corps, is announced.

Assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps recently promoted: W. R. Bettison, from First Lieutenant to Captain; R. R. Welshimer, from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant 135th Company; W. W. Hicks, from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant 129th Company; E. B. Walker, from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant 146th Company, as attached; K. F. Baldwin, from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant 167th Company; C. K. Wing, Jr., from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant, Forty-seventh Company.

Major R. P. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty pertaining to manoeuvres to be held in Massachusetts, Aug. 14 to 21.

Boards of officers of the Medical Corps are appointed to meet Sept. 12 at places designated to conduct examinations of applicants for appointment as First Lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps: At Fort Adams, R. I., Major R. J. Gibson and Capt W. L. Little; at Ancon, Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, Major C. F. Mason and Capt. R. E. Noble; at Fort Andrews, Mass., Capt. C. J. Bartlett; at Atlanta, Ga., Col. B. D. Taylor; at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Capt. G. H. R. Gosman; at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Capt. L. J. Owen; at Fort Bliss, Texas, Major C. J. Manly; at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Capt. S. M. De Loffre; at Fort Crook, Neb., Major J. T. Clarke; at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Lieut. Col. A. H. Appel and Capt. W. P. Banta; at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Major T. S. Bratton; at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Major W. P. Kendall and Capt. J. D. Heysinger; at Fort George Wright, Washington, Major E. A. Dean; at Jackson Barracks, La., Major F. M. C. Usher; at Fort Jay, N. Y., Major E. E. Persons; at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Capt. J. I. Mabee; at Fort Lawton, Washington, First Lieut. A. D. Davis; at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Major L. T. Hess and First Lieut. C. G. Snow; at Fort Lincoln, N. D., Capt. F. A. Dale; at Fort Logan, Col., Major T. U. Raymond; at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Major R. N. Winn; at Fort McHenry, Md., Capt. C. R. Snyder; at Fort Meade, S. D., Capt. R. B. Miller; at Fort Monroe, Va., Capt. J. H. Allen and Capt. G. P. Peed; at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Major A. W. Morse and First Lieut. F. S. Wright; at Fort Moultrie, S. C., Major F. C. Baker; at Fort Ontario, N. Y., Capt. R. M. Culler; at Fort Porter, N. Y., Capt. W. R. Davis; at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Lieut. Col. H. I. Raymond and Capt. J. L. Shepherd; at General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Major P. M. Ashburn and Capt C. L. Foster; at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Lieut. Col. E. C. Carter and Capt. G. McD. Vanpoole; at Fort Sill, Okla., Major D. F. Duval; at Fort Slocum, N. Y., Capts. C. E. Keorper and P. C. Field; at Fort Snelling, Minn., Major W. B. Banister and Capt. H. S. Handsell; at Fort Thomas, Ky., Capt. W. M. Roberts; at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Major T. L. Rhoades and Capt. H. F. Pipes; at Fort Wayne, Mich., Major F. M. Hartsock; at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., Capt. R. H. Pierson; at Fort Williams, Me., Capt. E. W. Miller; at Fort Wingate, N. M., Capt. C. C. Whitcomb.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt and Capt. C. M. Wesson, Ordnance Department, detailed as observers at field artillery camp established at Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wis.

Major C. Lynch, Medical Corps, relieved from duty as a member of the board, appointed July 7.

Major P. M. Ashburn, Medical Corps, relieved from operation of orders July 15.

Leaves: Second Lieut. C. L. Wyman, Seventeenth Infantry, ten days, upon relief at Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Capt. E. N. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, leave extended eight days; Second Lieut. G. R. Byrd, Seventeenth Infantry; ten days, upon completion of duties at Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Capt. C. H. Connor, Medical Corps, four months, upon relief from duty in Philippine's division; First Lieut. G. P. Tyner, Second Cavalry, one month, effective Aug. 6; Capt. E. W. Miller, Medical Corps, seven days; Lieut. Col. C. H. Clark, Ordnance Department, two months; First Lieut. J. S. Fair, Ninth Cavalry, three months.

The Navy.

Lieut. J. H. Tomb, to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Ensign R. V. Hanson, home and leave one month.

Medical Inspector O. Diehl, to duty as Fleet Surgeon Third Squadron, Pacific fleet, on board the Charleston.

Civil Engineer F. O. Maxon, to naval station, Key West, Fla.

Civil Engineer D. W. C. Webb, to Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Hannibal at Hampton Roads, Villalobos at Shanghai, Sterling at Newport News, Nanshan, Charleston, Cleveland, Denver, and Chattanooga at Chefoo.

Sailed—Olympia, Chicago, Hartford, Tonopah, from Newport for Boston; Marietta, from Guantanamo for Portsmouth, N. H.

PROPOSALS.

CONTRACT 50.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply in Room 910, 299 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 17, 1909, for CONTRACT 50 for the construction of three field office buildings and two horse-sheds and moving one horse-shed in the Croton division of the Catskill aqueduct in the towns of Yorktown and Newcastle, Westchester County, New York. At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and pamphlets of contract drawings can be obtained at Room 1510 at the above address by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

JOHN A. BENSEL, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
CHARLES A. SHAW,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
J. WALDO SMITH, Chief Engineer.
THOMAS HASSETT, Secretary.

U. S. Engineer Office, Room 710 Army Building, New York, N. Y., July 29, 1909.—Sealed proposals for dredging and rock removal in Bronx River, N. Y., will be received at this office until 12 M., August 28, 1909, and then publicly opened. Information on application. W. M. Black, Col., Engrs.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on the business situation throughout the country as reported by its correspondents, Dun's Review says:

Crop reports are favorable, especially for corn and Spring wheat, with Winter wheat nearly harvested. The dry goods trade is broadening. Reports from the principal trade centres are uniformly encouraging, in spite of the fact that this is midsummer, and merchants are still anxious for the final word concerning the crops and the tariff. Bank clearings outside New York are 18.1 per cent. larger than last year and 5.2 per cent. better than in 1906.

Railroad earnings for the three weeks of July were 5.2 per cent. above 1908, and only 3.6 per cent. under 1907. Gold production, always a stimulator of enterprise, was the heaviest on record in the first half of the year, and over 60 per cent. of it went into bank vaults to become the basis of credit.

July failures have made the smallest month's total of liabilities since early in 1907. Nearly every development is, therefore, that of improvement. This varies in degree, being at some points rapid and at others slow, but, nevertheless, the tendency is persistently away from past depression. Confidence, it is true, increases faster than present trade activity, and prospects of coming agricultural and industrial prosperity are more pronounced than immediate business, but this confidence appears to have an immense uplifting power.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Business at the Metal Exchange yesterday was dull. Copper and lead continued steady and unchanged. Spelter was firm and higher. Tin was firm and 5 points up for the bid price and 15 points higher for the asking quotation.

On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday, copper, for both spot and future deliveries, receded 2s 6d from the closing prices of Thursday. The market finished easy, final prices ruling at, spot, £58 7s 6d; futures, £59 5s.

Pig tin closed firm, with spot deliveries up 7s 6d, to £133 5s, and future deliveries 5s higher, to £134 10s. Spanish pig lead was firm, at a gain of 2s 6d, to £12 12s 6d. Cleveland warrants were steady and up 1½d, to 49s 3d. The Metal Exchange here will be closed until Tuesday.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lake	13.25	13.50	13.25	13.50
Electrolytic	12.75	13.00	12.75	13.00
Castings	12.62½	12.87½	12.62½	12.87½
Spelter	5.45	5.50	5.37½	5.42½
Lead	4.27½	4.32½	4.27½	4.32½
Tin	29.20	29.45	29.15	29.30

DON'T INDORSE MORGAN PLAN.

Some Creditors Fail to Consent to C., H. & D. R. R. Reorganization.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 30.—According to information given by Gov. Judson Harmon, the plan of J. P. Morgan for the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company and its merger with the Baltimore & Ohio Road is not being indorsed by some of the creditors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.

Gov. Harmon, who is a receiver of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road, today gave out a statement. He says:

"In view of the misapprehension which seems to prevail, and in reply to the many inquiries I get, the facts about the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway should be stated.

"The court order recently made merely authorizes the receiver to turn over possession of the property on certain conditions, but this cannot be done until the plan of reorganization which is proposed receives the consent of secured and other creditors, as well as that of the stockholders. The latter will act at the meeting to be held Aug. 10, but their consent will be ineffective without the consent of creditors. These, I am advised, have largely been given, but not to the extent necessary to make the plan operative.

"The cash requirements are too great to be met except under the plan submitted. Whether there is to be a reorganization or a foreclosure depends on the giving or withholding of these consents within a short time.

"I ought, perhaps, to say that I have no interest whatever in the property or in the plan. My only wish is to have all for whom I have been trustee protected, so far as the situation permits, and to be myself relieved of further duties."

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 223 failures in the United States during the week, against 239 for the previous week and 275, 142, 170, and 178 for the corresponding weeks of 1908 to 1905. The Middle States had 73, New England 29, Southern 42, Western 44, Northwestern 11, Far West 23, and Territories 1. Canada had 34, against 24 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
LONDON
18 Bishopsgate St. Within.
PARIS
41 Boulevard Haussmann
Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Cable Transfers.
Travelers' Letters of Credit
Payable Throughout the World
Administrator Guardian

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
16, 18, 20 and 22 William St., New York City.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN AUGUST ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1ST, 1909, AS FOLLOWS:

Arkansaw Water Company
Alliance Water Works Company
Beloit Water Works Company
Birmingham Water Works Company
Clinton Water Works Company
Cornell Steamboat Company
Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad Co.
Citizens' Gas Company of Kankakee
Commonwealth Water and Light Company of New Jersey
El Reno Water Company
Freeport Water Company
Fleischmann Realty & Construction Co., Reg. Int.
Gloversville & Broadalbin Railroad Company
Kalispell Water & Electric Company
Kokomo Water Works Company
Larchmont Yacht Club
Leadville Water Company
Manitowoc Water Works Company
Monongahela Valley Water Company
Montgomery Street Railway Company
People's Street Ry. Co., Luzerne County, Scranton, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., Series E
Pyle, James & Sons
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Company
Seymour Water Company
Stevens Point Water Company
Union Club
Vandalia Railroad Company
Victory Manufacturing Company
Waterford Water Works Company
AUGUST 10th, 1909.
Consolidated Gas Company
DIVIDENDS.
AUGUST 2d, 1909.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company
AUGUST 16th, 1909.
The Pullman Company
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. Common Stock
Twin City Rapid Transit Company on Common Stock
Vandalia Railroad Company

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Baltimore, Md., July 8, 1909.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1909, a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid September 1, 1909, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1909.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1909, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1909.

The Transfer Books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
42 Broadway, New York, July 29th, 1909.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE has been declared a dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Preferred stock, and a dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Common stock of this Company to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock on the 11th day of August next, payable September 1st at the office of the Company, in the City of New York.

ROSWELL MILLER,
Chairman of the Board.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, New York, July 27, 1909.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, Lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after August 16th, 1909, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31st, 1909.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

109TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND, ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. in cash, payable September 1st, 1909, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business, Monday, August 2d, 1909.

D. R. BURBANK, Assistant Secretary.
New York, July 21st, 1909.

Fortieth Dividend.
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK

New York, July 27th, 1909.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3%, free of tax, payable August 2d, 1909, to stockholders of record July 28th, 1909.

LOUIS V. ENNIS, Cashier.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds, 1957, Coupon No. 5, due August 1, 1909,
will be paid at maturity at the office of
HARVEY FISK & SONS, 62 Cedar St., New York.
F. W. WALZ, Asst. Treasurer.

HUDSON COMPANIES
Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Coupon Notes, 1910, Coupon No. 3, due August 1, 1909,
will be paid at maturity at the office of
HARVEY FISK & SONS, 62 Cedar St., New York.
WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Treasurer.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.

Coupons due August 1, 1909, from TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY Gold Bonds of 1917, Series A and B, will be paid after that date, upon presentation at the office of the company, Room No. 2,002, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Treasurer.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, August 4th, 1909
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY.
475 shs. United Breweries Co. of Chicago Prefd.
80 shs. Central National Bank of Topeka, Kansas, (no bids less than 110 p. c. will be received.)
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Joseph Guth Company.
$5,000 Chanute Cement & Clay Product Co. of Akron, Ohio, 6 p. c. Interim Bds.
500 shs. Brazilian Dredging Co.
11 shs. Edwards & Co. 8 p. c. Prefd.
100 shs. Union Typewriter Co. 1st Prefd.
$12,000 Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. Co., Memphis Div., 1st 4s, 1951.
$6,000 Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Genl. Mtge. Guar. 4½s, Series "A," 1942.
$2,000 Bond & Mortgage made by Caroline M. Smith and others, dated August 28th, 1905, at 5 p. c. on property, 321 Cottage Place, Town of Union, Hudson Co., N. J., and assigned.
50 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
100 shs. Henry R. Worthington Prefd.
5,000 shs. Brandon Gold Mining Co. of Colo.
178 shs. New York Net & Twine Co.
54 shs. Cook & Bernheimer common.
20 shs. Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Luna Park Co.
265 shs. International Banking Corp'n Stock.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Co
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following seventeen bonds have been designated by lot for redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 7th, 1910, viz.:

Nos. 597, 703, 831, 1334, 1452, 1507, 1523, 2076, 2250, 2308, 2435, 2711, 2739, 2808, 2881, 3637, 4051.

The above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 7th, 1910, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY
Trustee
By GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 15, 1909.

MANAGER.—NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE REQUIRES MANAGER FOR BOND DEPARTMENT, AS WELL AS TWO OR THREE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN. ANSWER, STATING QUALIFICATIONS AND DESIRED COMPENSATION, BONDS, 145 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PENNSYLVANIA CO. GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "B," DUE 1941.

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1, 1897, and a supplemental agreement dated February 1, 1901, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates for sale and delivery as of August 1, 1909, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the sinking fund.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ per cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B," and will be received until 12 noon, Saturday, July 31, 1909.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., July 15, 1909.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To Stockholders of Bankers Trust Company, a Corporation of New York:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the stockholders of Bankers Trust Company, a New York corporation, has been duly called by the Directors of said Corporation, and is hereby so called to be held at the office of said Bankers Trust Company, No. 7 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, at 12 o'clock, noon, on August 3, 1909, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition (as recommended by said Board of Directors) to increase the capital stock of said Bankers Trust Company from $1,000,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $3,000,000, to consist of 30,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, by the issue of 20,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, and to offer such additional shares to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on August 14, 1909, at the price of $300 per share.

The transfer books of said Bankers Trust Company will be closed for the purpose of said meeting at the close of business on July 22, 1909, and will be reopened at the beginning of business on August 4, 1909.

Dated July 16, 1909.

BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Vice President.
F. N. B. CLOSE, Secretary.

Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Liebig Malt Extract Co. will be held at the offices of Rose & Putzel, No. 128 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, August 2, at 2 P. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year.

GEO. F. SMYTH, Secretary.

Quarterly meeting of the American Institute Thursday, Aug. 5th, 1909, at 19 West 44th St., 8 P. M. R. A. B. Dayton, Secretary.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

More Land for Interborough's Van Cortlandt Park Terminal—Harlem Apartment Houses Sold—Government Buys in Mount Vernon.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has bought from the Dash estate about eighty lots in the blocks bounded by 240th and 242d Streets, Spuyten Duyvil Road and Corlear Avenue. J. Clarence Davies was the broker in the deal. With this land, the price for which is said to have been about $200,000, the Interborough controls about five blocks of ground near the Van Cortlandt Park terminal of the Subway. Several months ago the company took title to a large tract along the west side of Broadway, from 238th to 242d Street. On the property terminal and storage yards will be established providing facilities which, it is believed, will greatly improve the Subway service to the northerly end of Washington Heights and Kingsbridge.

Apartments Sold on 149th Street.

Freidus & Steinberg have sold for Abram Bachrach 248 to 254 West 149th Street, two six-story apartment houses, on plot 80 by 99.11; also, for Mrs. Mary A. Smith, 306 West 129th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Slawson & Hobbs and Victor M. Earle were the brokers in the sale of the Barnard Court apartment house at 15 Claremont Avenue for the Michael E. Paterno Construction Company to Louis Ottman.

$1,750,000 Loan by Mutual Life.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has loaned $1,750,000 to the Pocono Building Company on its property at the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

Deal for Washington Square Corner.

Pepe & Brother have sold for Minnie C. Owens to Z. T. Piercy 40 Washington Square South, southeast corner of Macdougal Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 79.

The same brokers have leased for J. B. Cavagmaro and A. M. Pisarra one-half of the store at 100 and 102 West Houston Street to Bagnoli & Scatema for five years; also, for Leonard Weill, 131 West Third Street, to Frankenstein Brothers; also, for Mrs. Josephine Brokaw, 17 St. Luke's Place, and, for Eugene Gerbereux, 131 West Fourth Street, for three years.

Riverside Drive Foreclosure.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Virginia Potter, Casimir C. Patrick, and others to foreclose a mortgage of $50,000 on the property at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 113th Street, 52.7 by 85.3 and irregular. The mortgage was made on March 15, 1907.

Tenants for Broadway Corner.

Maguire & Co. have leased to the Duffy Carney Company the store and basement in the building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-fourth Street for a term of years at an annual rental of about $9,000.

M. & L. Hess have leased for the Hudson Realty Company to Salkey & Blumberg 10,000 square feet of space in the building, 160 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-first Street; also, for the Crown Embroidery Works to Kahn, Weiss & Feig, the eleventh loft in 38 to 44 West Twenty-sixth Street, and in conjunction with F. & G. Pflomm, the store and basement in 32 West Twenty-first Street, to S. Watstein.

Court Appoints Receivers.

Justice Bischoff has appointed Jerome A. Kohn receiver of the rents of 231 East 103d Street, pending a suit brought by the State Bank against Barbara Tischler and others to foreclose a second mortgage of $10,000.

Cornelius J. Kiely has been appointed receiver of the rents of 2,308 and 2,310 Seventh Avenue, pending a suit brought by Adolph Seelig against Joel Marks and others to foreclose two mortgages of $20,000. Prior mortgages on the property amount to $80,000.

To Build on Crotona Parkway.

Architect Harry T. Howell is preparing plans for a six-story elevator apartment house to be erected at the southeast corner of Tremont Avenue and Crotona Parkway for the Rosa Realty Company at a cost of $150,000. The structure will occupy a plot 109.9 by 116.10.

John A. Clarke has sold for Thomas J. Keane to A. Pronsky 344 Beekman Avenue, a five-story apartment house on plot 40 by 105; also, for Louis Seidman to a client the plot of four lots on Third Avenue, running through to Lincoln Avenue, adjoining the proposed Bronx Board of Trade Building.

William Peters & Co. have sold to a Mr. Helm 711 Van Nest Avenue, a two-family house, 16.8 by 100.

New Post Office for Mount Vernon.

The Anderson Realty Company has sold for the Westchester Lighting Company, the estate of Caroline G. Thebaud and Marshall K. Clement to the United States Government a plot, 170 by 100, running through from Union Avenue to South First Avenue, Mount Vernon. The property adjoins the Westchester Lighting Company's office and plant, and is opposite the New Haven Railroad Station. The Government will erect on the site a handsome building, about 100 feet square, to be used as a Post Office.

Purchase in Broadway-Flushing.

The Realty Syndicate sold for the Tilford Park Company, a block of thirty-one lots on Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, near Crocheron Avenue, Broadway-Flushing, to the Suburban Operating Company. The new owners will erect on the property several dwellings, probably of concrete.

The Dunton Lodge Realty Company has sold plots on Van Wyck Avenue, Dunton Lodge, L. I., to Thomas Farrell and J. J. Shiel.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 2,308 to 2,312, s w corner of 136th St, 99.11x100, three five-story flats and stores; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Aug. 17.

97th St, 327, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Otto J. Bueb and others, $14,500.

By James L. Wells Company.

93d St, 206, s s, 84 ft e of West End Av, 16x84.5, five-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the defendants, Central Trust Co., $22,600.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

1st Av, 1,895, s w corner of 98th St, 25x99.6, five-story loft and store building; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Aug. 6.

By Hugh D. Smyth.

112th St, 160, s s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, four-story synagogue; adjourned to Aug. 6.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Scofield St, s s, 260 ft w of William St, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 22x28; James H. Rice, City Island, owner; S. H. Booth & Sons, architects; cost, $3,000.

St. John's College Ground, 1,380 ft n of Pelham Av, for a one-story brick clubhouse, 25x65; Manhattan Railway Co., owner; George H. Pegram, architect; cost, $8,000.

Webster Av, w s, 158 ft s of 175th St, for a one-story brick abattoir, 20x42; W. A. Cameron of 1,901 Bathgate Av, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $500.

Van Nest Av, s s, 133 ft s of Van Buren St, for a one-story frame store, 18.8x27.4; Carlo Totero, Van Nest Av, owner; N. W. Del Gaudio, architect; cost, $1,500.

190th St, s e corner of Devoe Terrace, for four two-story dwellings; McLerson & Champoll, premises, owners; C. S. Clark, architects; cost, $23,000.

Bryant Av, n e corner of 176th St, for a three-story frame hotel, 25x117.3; Daniel Dillon, 173d St and Gleason Av, owner; H. Nordheim, architect; cost, $15,000.

Park Av, e s, 150 ft s of 182d St, for two four-story brick tenements, 25x100.7; William Guggolz of 2,720 Creston Av, owner and architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

56th St, 151 East, to a five-story brick tenement; L. G. Reed of 31 Nassau St, owner; H. Edwards-Ficken, architect; cost, $8,000.

45th St, 309 East, to a five-story tenement; Jacob Eldt estate of 875 2d Av, owner; A. T. Nast, architect; cost, $5,000.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

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4½%-5%.
Costs 1% and disbursements.
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[illegible] amount of money for mortgages [illegible] reasonable charges. Rob[illegible] New York. 'Phone Bryant 238.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

AVENUE C, 124, 19x70; Frank Kleinsinger to Michael Kleinsinger, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

BAXTER ST, 38 and 40, 35x90; M. C. Celillo to Warren Bigelow, (mtg $39,000,) $1.

BROADWAY, n e s, 25.5 ft s of 65th St, 28.11x72.4x25x86.10; John H. Snell to Clarence Martin, (mtg $63,500,) $100.

BROOME ST, n s, 75 ft e of Crosby St, 25.4x106.2; John F. Fox to Sandel Cohen of Brooklyn, N. Y., (mtg $70,000,) $1.

BRYANT ST, e s, 315 ft s of 172d St, 20x100; Elviel Realty Co. to Morris Steinfeld, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

CAMBRELING AV, n w corner of Bayard St, 50x57.6; Alexander Brough, referee, to Zeltner Brewing Co., $4,000.

COLLEGE AV, 1,388, 16.8x100; Honora Hudson to Charles V. Culver, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

FAILE ST, e s, 300 ft s of Spofford Av, 125x100; Hunt's Point Estates to Spofford Estates, $100.

FRANKLIN AV, 1,206, e s, 30.6x106; Nathalie R. Buser to Frank Kublschta, (mtg $17,500,) $100.

FRONT ST, 149 and 151, s e s, at s w s of Maiden Lane, 150 and 152, 39.5x57.7; Edmond R. Smith and another to Carl F. Stifel of South Orange, N. J., $65,000.

HILL AV, e s, 300 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x200; Eliza J. Miller to Ord L. Geer, $1.

KELLY ST, w s, 180.3 ft n of 165th St, 100x100; Charlotte F. Trowbridge to William Nelson, (mtg $5,000,) $11,500.

KING AV, e s, Lots 526 and 527, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; Samuel G. Douglass to Bruce McRae, $100.

LENOX AV, e s, extends from 140th to 141st St, 199.10x225x irregular; Reune Martin to Adrian H. Joline and another, as receivers of Metropolitan Street Railway Co., $1.

LEWIS ST, n e corner of 3d St, 25x100.7; Hirsch Roth to Maydan Realty and Construction Co., (mtg $42,500,) $100.

LEXINGTON AV, 568, 20x80; Jane M. Keenan and another to Kate A. Gorman, $100.

LOT 391, map of Van Nest Park; Louis Jampol to Otto Goldberg, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

LOT 47, Map of 329 lots, part of Schieffelin estate; Joseph Levine to Max Marx, (mtg $595,) $1.

MORRIS AV, 1,989, 20x100; Michael F. Cusack to Mary A. Rudd, (mtg $7,800,) $100.

NORFOLK ST, 167, 29.5x47.6; David Caesser to Samuel Zaesser, $100.

PERRY AV, s s, 119.6 ft s w of 172d St, 100x100; Henry A. Koelble to Perry Avenue Construction Co., $100.

SAMUEL ST, s s, 174 ft w of Prospect St, 122x164; The Estates Settlement Co. to The Brook Construction Co., (mtg $20,000,) $100.

SHERIFF ST, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Chaim J. Feller to Berthold Veit, all title, (mtg $32,900,) $100.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 124, n w s, 25.10x104.3; Charles R. Weeks to Emmelin C. Baxter, $1.

WEST END AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 95th St, 25.2x57.11x25.5x54.2; Richard T. Mackay to Margaret A. Mackay, $1.

3D AV, 2,558 and 2,560, e s, 54.6x125.6; Horace P. Whitney to Annie R. Spratley, (mtg $25,000,) $1.

5TH AV, n w corner of 56th St, 50.5x100; Charles P. Dillon, referee, to George Kemp Real Estate Co., (mtg $315,000,) $430,000.

27TH ST, 315 and 317 West, n s, 40.9x98.9; Alphonse August and others to Morris Weinstein and another, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

36TH ST, 126 West, 16.8x98.9; United States Trust Co., as Trustee, to Dongan Investing Co., $74,000.

36TH ST, 124 West, 25x98.9; United States Trust Co. to Dongan Investing Co., $100.

47TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 25x78.9; Jacob H. Graeber and others to Sigmund Orbach, (mtg $17,250,) $1.

57TH ST, 559 West, 16.8x100.5; Charles L. Burnham to Frederick Van Wyck, (mtg $5,000,) $1.

58TH ST, 130 West, s s, 16.8x100.5; Therese B. Bratten to Joseph H. Abraham and another, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

67TH ST, 224 West, s s, 25x100.5; Herman Shapiro and others to Margaret Free, (mtg $17,000,) $100.

71ST ST, s s, 40 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x75.5; George W. Tubbs to L. Napoleon Levy, $1.

72D ST, 123 West, n s, 20x102.2; Charles A. Miller to Mary E. Weir, $100.

73D ST, 213 East, 25x102.2; M. Jurkovitz to Annie Gilefsky, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

73D ST, 213 East, n s, 25x102.2; Phoenix Ingraham to Moritz Jurkovitz, (mtg $17,000,) $1,000.

73D ST, 213 East, 25x102.2; Marcus Lichtman to M. Jurkovitz, $1.

75TH ST, 327 East, n s, 28.4x102.2; Thomas W. McKnight to John F. Halsted and others, $13,160.

76TH ST, 226 East, s s, 25x102.2; Mary Yadusky to Samuel Goldman, $1.

79TH ST, 44, s e corner of Madison Av, 21x80; J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Co. to Madison Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street Co., (mtg $67,500,) $100.

79TH ST, 46 East, s s, 18x80; Jacob A. Stein to Madison Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street Co., (mtg $27,000,) $100.

82D ST, 26 West, s s, 18x102.2; John H. Staats to Annie Davis, (mtg $17,500,) $100.

87TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of Avenue B, 18x60.2x18x60.1; William H. Togg to Annie F. Togg, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

88TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Charles Berlin and others to Edward Cladel, (mtg $21,000,) $100.

91ST ST, 108 East, s s, 27x100.8; Louis Starr to Esther Schulman of Brooklyn, (mtg $26,000,) $100.

91ST ST, s s, 96 ft e of Park Av, 54x100.8; Christian H. Herter and others to Louis Starr, $100.

94TH ST, 203 and 205 West, 52x100.8x57.2x100.8; Nettie F. Kaemble to Otto J. Bloss of Brooklyn, N. Y., (mtg $95,000,) $1.

95TH ST, 307 East, n s, 37.6x100.8; Bertha Weindrug to Selma Alexander, (mtg $41,000,) $100.

95TH ST, 315 and 317 East, n s, 37.6x100.8; Bertha Weindrug to Selma Alexander, (mtg $42,000,) $100.

118TH ST, 344 East, 25x100.10; Eleanor Tobiesen to Myron Sulzberger, (mtg $27,500,) $100.

121ST ST, 425 East, 17.11x100.11; Thomas D. Richardson to Arthur H. Rasp, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

121ST ST, 425 East, 17.11x100.11; Arthur H. Rasp to Meta Feltner, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

136TH ST, n w s, 504 to 510 West, 150x99.11; Morris Levy to Eleanor Tabiesen, $100.

142D ST, 472 West, s s, 16x99.11; Joseph H. McMahon to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

143D ST, 536 West, s s, 37.6x99.11; Jannole & Werner Construction Co. to Henry Ruschmeyer, (mtg $46,000,) $100.

147TH ST, 618 West, 24.99.11; William Mylius to Coleman Ullman, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

149TH ST, 252 and 254 West, s s, 40x99.11; Abram Bachrach and others to Mary A. Smith, (mtg $43,500,) $1.

156TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 39.6x99.11; The Feda Realty Co. to Herbert Shapiro, $1.

170TH ST, s s, 147.11 ft e of Franklin Av, 47x110.8; John F. Fayen to Carolyn W. Crandall, (mtg $48,000,) $100.

186TH ST, 460 East, s s, 20x100; Bernhard Bloch to Charles Pinzka, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

232D ST, s w s, 205 ft w of 7th St, 25x114.5; Monnitquot Real Estate Co. to David G. Wild of Brooklyn, $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Joseph H., and another to Eugene H. Paul; 58th St, 130 West, due, &c., as per bond....$23,000

AKBERG, Charles N., to John McConaughy; 26th St, n s, 142.9 ft w of Lexington Av, 14.6x98.9, due, &c., as per bond....$14,000

ALEXANDER, Sadie O., to Alfred Olenick; 104th St, 369 East, 2 years, 6%....$1,500

BIANCHI, Francesco, and others to Bowery Savings Bank; Madison Av, n w corner of 76th St, 85x20, 5 years, 4½%....$5,000

BLEIMAN, Regina, to Samuel B. Wallenstein; Lot 472, map of estate of N. W. Stuyvesant, 3 years, 6%....$4,500

BLEIMAN, Regina, to Caroline Stern; Avenue A, 218, 5 years....$18,000

BOLGER, Paul S., to Edward W. C. Arnold; Lexington Av, 664 and 666, 5 years...$37,000

BOLTE, John C., to Jefferson M. Levy; Lots 59, 63, and 64, Block 22; Lots 14 to 16, Block 5, map of Edenwald, due, &c, as per bond....$1,500

BROOK CONSTRUCTION CO. to Estates Settlement Co.; Samuel St, s s, 174 ft w of Prospect St, 122x164, due, &c., as per bond....$14,000

COLEMAN, Sarah, to Marget Thorn; Old Post Road, w s, 30.5 ft n e of land of Patrick Coleman, 90x—, 3 years, 6%....$1,700

CROFFE, Carmine, to Commercial Finance Co.; Intervale Av, w s, 330.7 ft n of 167th St, 25x—; Home St, w s, 100 ft w of Fox St, 25x—; Intervale Av, e s, 160.8 ft s w of Kelly St, —x—, 1 year, 6%....$4,500

DONGAN INVESTING CO. to United States Trust Co.; 36th St, 124 and 126 West, due Aug. 1, 1914....$145,000

FAHYS, Joseph, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co.; Washington St, s e corner of Warren St, 78.1x88.9, due July 29, 1914, 4½%....$100,000

FIORAVANTI, Germano, to Dennis Hayes; Grand Av, e s, 358.7 ft n of 184th St, 22.1x119.6, due, &c., as per bond....$2,000

FORTY WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET Realty Co. to Greenwich Savings Bank; 22d St, 40 and 42 West, due, &c., as per bond....$115,000

FREE, Margaret, to Herman Shapiro and another; 67th St, 224 West, prior mtg $17,000, due, &c., as per bond....$2,000

FREAR, Carrie L., to Oscar Scherer; 128th St, 215 West, 1 year, 6%....$500

FRIEDMAN, Bernard, to Susanna Overfield; Doon Av, s e corner of Kingsbridge Road, 94.4x100, due, &c., as per bond....$1,500

GALARDI, Maria, to Thomas F. Murray; Lot 23, map of 112 lots of estate of Moses Devoe, 1 year....$2,000

GEHLHARDT, Ferdinand, to Louis Greenbaum; Prospect Av, e s, part of Lot 94, map of East Tremont, 3 years, 6%....$600

GELSKAY REALTY CO. to North American Mortgage Co.; Wadsworth Av, n w corner of 184th St, 179.10x70, 1 year, 6%....$155,000

GILEFSKY, Annie, to Betsey Jurkovitz; 73d St, 213 East, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years, 6%....$8,800

HARRIS, Samuel, and others to Mary J. Smith; Thompson St, 67, 5 years....$28,500

HARRIS, Leopold, to Bowery Savings Bank; 118th St, s s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 45x100.11, 5 years, 4½%....$30,000

HEINE, Sigmund B., to Excelsior Savings Bank; 8th Av, s w corner of 154th St, 37.6x100, 3 years....$50,000

INVESTORS AND TRADERS' REALTY CO. to Henry L. Goodwin and another, trustees; 41st St, 118 West, due Oct. 5, 1909....$5,000

JAEGER, Emma A., to Ellen Fitzgerald; Freeman St, n e s, 100 ft s e of West Farms Road, 84.5x60.11, 3 years, 6%....$3,000

JANTZER, Jacob, to Elizabeth Stroh; Lot 200, Block E, amended map of Mapes estate, due, &c, as per bond....$4,000

JONES, Hugh, to Chelsea Exchange Bank; 36th St, 447 West, due, &c., as per bond..$2,000

KANE, Ellen A., to Laura Boorman; Matilda St, n w s, n e ½ of Lot 74, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 5½%....$2,000

KARP, Michael, to Adolf Mandel; Rivington St, n e corner of Allen St, 22.4x75, prior mtg $39,000, demand, 6%....$3,000

KARP, Louis, to Adolf Mandel; Ludlow St, n w s, 100 ft s w of Houston St, 24x87.10, prior mtg $30,250, demand, 6%....$5,000

KLEINSINGER, Michael, to Frank Kleinsinger; Avenue C, s e corner of 8th St, —x70x19x70, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years, 6%..$2,000

KOELBLE, Henry A., to William S. Patten; Perry Av, s s, 219.6 ft s w of 205th St, 50x100, 1 year....$2,500

KRABO, Marie, to Xantha S. Bartlett; Vyse Av, e s, 242.2 ft s of 180th St, 35x111.10, due, &c., as per bond....$18,000

KRABO, Marie, and another to George H. Diehl; Vyse Av, e s, 207 ft s of 180th St, 35x112.5, 3 years....$18,000

KUBISCHTA, Frank, to Natalie R. Buser; Franklin Av, e s, 112 ft s of 168th St, 30.6x106, prior mtg $13,500, 5 years, 6%....$4,000

LEWIS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to Albert Buchman; Northern Av, n w corner of 181st St, 78x134, due June 30, 1910..$17,500

LIBERTI, Carmino, and another to Empire City Savings Bank; Daly Av, 1,987, 3 years, 5½%....$32,000

LOUDA, Frank, to Frank Cumisky; Fulton Av, 1,175, prior mtg $13,665, due Feb. 1, 1910, 6%....$1,150

McHUGH, Marie, to Title Insurance Co. of New York; Crotona Av, w s, 50.2 ft s of Garden St, 100.4x—, 3 years....$7,000

McRAE, Bruce, to Charles Barr; King Av, e s, Lots 526 and 527, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, 3 years....$3,000

MACMILLAN CO. to Robert S. Clark; 5th Av, 64, due, &c., as per bond....$45,000

MENNELLA, Mariangiola, to William Jay, trustee; 115th St, 431 and 433 East, 5 years....$34,000

MICHAELSON, Katie, and another to Jacob Stein; 132d St, n s, 356 ft w of 5th Av, 2 lots, each 27x99.11, 2 mtgs, each $5,000, 2 prior mtgs, $18,000 each, 3 years, 6%..$6,000

NELSON, William, to Charlotte F. Trowbridge; Kelly St, w s, 180.3 ft n of 165th St, 100x100, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year....$3,500

OTTO, Elizabeth, to Helene Fuld; Brook Av, e s, 118 ft s of 169th St, 3 lots, each 16.8x100, 3 mtgs, each $5,000, due July 1, 1912..$15,000

PALMER REALTY CO. to Louis A. Ehlers; Lexington Av, 1,018, prior mtg $13,000, due, &c., as per bond....$7,000

PERRY AVENUE CONSTRUCTION CO to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Perry Av, s e s, 119.6 ft s w of 205th St, 100x100, due Jan. 29, 1910, 6%....$25,000

PINZKA, Charles, to Bernhard Bloch; 186th St, 464 East, 3 years, 6%....$2,000

POCONO BUILDING CO. to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 4th Av, n e corner of 18th St, 102x—, due, &c., as per bond....$1,750,000

POWELL, Ida M., to Bank for Savings in the City of New York; Sullivan St, 7 to 15, 5 years, 4½%....$110,000

QUARZ, Frederick O., to Alwell Realty Co.; Lot 50, Block 46, map of Section 1, Morris Park, due, &c., as per bond....$4,000

ROGGAN, Nathan, to Scheftel Japhe; East Broadway, 39 and 41, prior mtg $75,000, 5 years, 6%....$10,000

SCHULMAN, Esther, to Louis Starr; 91st St, 108 East, due Jan. 29, 1912, 6%....$4,500

SPOFFORD ESTATES CORPORATION to Hunt's Point Estates; Faile St, e s, 300 ft s of Spofford Av, 125x100, due Jan. 27, 1911, 6%....$38,500

STARR, Louis, to George F. Bleil and others; 91st St, 108 East, 4 years....$26,000

STARR, Louis, to James A. Robinson; 91st St, 110 East, 5 years....$26,000

STEINFELD, Morris, to Lewis V. La Velle; Bryant Av, e s, 315 ft s of 172d St, 20x100, prior mtg $8,000, due Feb. 19, 1912, 6%..$1,500

TESSIER, Edward M., to Samuel A. Archibald; Webb Av, e s, 400 ft n of Park View Place, 123.8x91.11, prior mtg $6,500, due, &c, as per bond....$1,000

THOMAS D. MALCOLM CONSTRUCTION Co. to Adolph Koppel; Stebbins Av, e s, 100 ft n of 170th St, 50x92.4, 2 years, 6%..$5,000

THOMAS D. MALCOLM CONSTRUCTION CO. to Adolph Koppel; Stebbins Av, e s, 150 ft n of 170th St, 50x87.11, 2 years, 6%....$5,000

TOBIESEN, Eleanor, to Morris Levy; 136th St, 504 and 506 West, 2 mtgs, each $7,000, 2 prior mtgs, each $38,000, due July 1, 1912, 6%....$14,000

TOBIESEN, Eleanor, to Ernest G. W. Woerz; 136th St, 504 and 506 West, 2 mtgs, each $38,000, 3 years....$76,000

TOBIESEN, Eleanor, to Solomon C. Guggenhelmer; 146th St, 508 West, 3 years....$38,000

TOBIESEN, Eleanor, to Morris Levy; 146th St, 508 West, prior mtg $38,000, due June 1, 1912, 6%....$7,000

TOBIESEN, Eleanor, to Morris Levy; 136th St, 510 West, prior mtg $38,000, due June 1, 1912, 6%....$7,000

TRABLIME REALTY CO. to Jacob Leitner; Washington Av, w s, 350 ft s of 174th St, 50x130, demand, 6%....$6,000

TUOTI, Giuseppe, and others to Francis K. Pendleton; Morris Av, 561 and 563, 3 years, $19,000

ULLMAN, Coleman, to William Mylius; 147th St, 618 West, 3 years, 6%....$7,500

WEIR, Mary E., to Charles A. Miller; 72d St, 123 West, due, &c., as per bond....$47,000

WEISSMAN, Rachel, to John J. Mahony; 97th St, 106 East, demand, 6%....$1,900

WILLIAM T. KEOGH AMUSEMENT CO. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Westchester Av, s s, at s e s of Bergen Av, 78x—, due Oct. 1, 1914, 6%....$225,000

WILSON, James J., to Madeline E. Claussen; Valentine Av, w s, 90.1 ft n of 197th St, 25x153.7, 2 years, 6%....$2,750

WINGERT, Henry A., to Jules J. Vail; 2d Av, s e corner of 117th St, 25.5x84.10, 5 years..$20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MINFORD PLACE, w s, 300 ft n of 172d St, 100x102; Rosaria Laura against Arthur W. Wall; Arthur W. Wall Construction Co. and John Althouse, owners and contractors, $600.

66TH ST 229 and 231 West; Harry Ginsberg against Emma C. Beard, owner, (renewal,) $127.

TRINITY AV, 971 and 973; Rathe & Scheiberg against Frank Zinga, owner; H. C. Smith, contractor, (renewal,) $116.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 174th St; Moore & Landsiedel against Ekwanok Realty Co. and others, July 1, 1909, $50.

62D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av; S. P. Pearson & Co. against Benito Rivera and others, Dec. 20, 1907, (canceled,) $6,950.

62D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av; T. H. Simonson & Co. against Benito Rivera Co. and others, Dec. 21, 1907, (canceled,) $7,472.

62D ST, 100 ft e of 2d Av; Isaac Moritz against Benito Rivera and others, Dec. 21, 1907, (canceled,) $1,910.

62D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av; White Van Glahn & Co. against Benito Rivera and others, Dec. 21, 1907, (canceled,) $275.

62D ST, n s, 118 ft e of 2d Av; Frank Voigtmann and others against Benito Rivera and others, Dec. 21, 1907, (canceled,) $2,590.

62D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av; Ritchings & Sontar Co. against Benito Rivera and others, Dec. 21, 1907, (canceled,) $350.

62D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av; George Brown Morgan against Benito Rivera and others, Dec. 23, 1907, (canceled,) $2,000.

62D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av; Tuttle Roofing Co. against Benito Rivera and others, Dec. 23, 1907, (canceled,) $1,325.

62D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av; Kyrle S. Evans against Benito Rivera Cigar Co., Dec. 23, 1907, (canceled,) $844.

62D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av; Peter Nelson against Benito Rivera Co., Dec. 23, 1907, (canceled,) $252.

62D ST, n s, 118 ft e of 2d Av; Frank Voightmann and others against Benito Rivera and others, Dec. 23, 1907, (canceled,) $2,590.

62D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av; Joseph Elias against Benito Rivera, Dec. 23, 1907, (canceled,) $425.

62D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av; Peter McKay against Benito Rivera and others, Dec. 23, 1907, (canceled,) $1,000.

62D ST, n s, 118 ft e of 2d Av; Jacob Stockinger against Benito Rivera and others, Dec. 23, 1907, (canceled,) $600.

62D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av; Campbell & Morgan against Benitor Rivera and others, Dec. 23, 1907, (canceled,) $586.

62D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av; Nathan Peck and others against Benito Rivera and others, Dec. 24, 1907, (canceled,) $8,424.

62D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av; William B. Richardson and others against Benito Rivera and others, Jan. 8, 1908, (canceled,) $112.

LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 107.3 ft n of 167th St; Jacob Keller Contracting Co. against Emma M. S. Mestaniz and others, July 21, 1909, (by bond,) $736.

Lis Pendens.

49TH ST, n s, 206.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5; Otto G. Fuchs against Amalie Herrmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. C. Steffen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 84th St, 137.5x79x irregular; William F. Cosgrove and others against William R. Stewart and others, (notice of attachment;) attorney, G. H. Bruce.

117TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 2d Av, 40x58.5; Belle G. Bernheimer, executrix, and others against Benjamin Berger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 113th St, 52.7x98.7x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Virginia Potter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

18TH ST, 530 East; Paul Hellman against Beatrice Berman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. A. Hovell.

3D AV, s e corner of 146th St, 28x72x25x84.7; George T. Mand against George F. Murphy and others, (action to recover possession of 1-5 part;) attorney, F. J. Kuerzi.

MADISON ST, 351; Rutherford Realty Co. against Fannie Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

2D AV, 2,485; Bernard Solarz against Lena Jacobs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. A. Silberberg.

183D ST, s s, 94.7 ft w of Washington Av, 50x90; Anna M. Wolfrum against George L. Collins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Knoeppel.

121ST ST, s s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 25x —; Henry Reynard against Mary Grolig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. P. Fallon, Jr.

QUIMBY AV, n s, 180 ft w of Olmstead Av, 25x108; Thomas B. Bowne & Son Co. against Emma Uhl and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Davis.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Call Loans Yield
London............1½%
New York........1¾%
You can obtain better security and 4½% on the
Guaranteed Mortgages
of the
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $6,000,000
59 Liberty St., Manhattan.
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J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO
Managers of Estates
Brokers, Appraisers,
53 WEST 33D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
J. Romaine Brown. A. P. W. Kinnan.

Nothing is Cleaner and Brighter than
WHITEWASHING
well done. F. J. FLECK & CO.,
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Beautiful Two-Family Houses.
Heated with hot water, four bathrooms, trimmed in hardwood, and wired for electricity; price $16,000. Apartments to let. "Forster Property Builders," Inc. Office 17 State St., N. Y., and n. w. cor. 261st St. and Broadway, N. Y. How to get there: Take Broadway express in the Subway to 242d St. Then take Broadway trolley car to 261st St. and B'way.

7th Av. corner, opposite Pennsylvania station; suitable hotel; sale, lease. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Washington Heights.

Sacrifice; fine 2-family house and stone stable, Washington Heights, 169th; $10,500; ground worth more; little cash. White, 316 West 42d.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY.

EASY TO REACH.
MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATES.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Bungalow & Residential Plots
AT PRIVATE SALE.

NO ASSESSMENTS.
Sewers, sidewalks, macadam streets, curbs, water and lighting mains—all there. Terms liberal. Good transportation.
PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.
EASY TO REACH. — Trains every 10 minutes. Trolleys every 2 minutes. Running time 35 minutes. B. R. T. trains from City Hall (Brooklyn Bridge) to Brighton Beach. A short, pleasant walk on the boardwalk to the property.
Offices on property, between the Manhattan Beach Hotel and bathing pavilion, also at Manhattan Beach entrance of Sheepshead Bay Bridge. Also 31 Nassau St., New York.
Joseph P. Day
Sales Agent.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Geo R. Read & Co
REAL ESTATE
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 3 East 33th St.

Horace S. Ely & Co
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET. WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

$1,000.00 a year is 6% on $16,666.00!
$1,200.00 a year is 6% on $20,000.00!
$1,500.00 a year is 6% on $25,000.00!
Is any Apartment worth it?
Why not invest your rent in a real home at
PARK HILL
On-the-Hudson
"THE SUBURB BEAUTIFUL"
and thereby turn Expense into a Saving?
The new Booklet of Facts about Park Hill will tell you how. Write, or telephone, for it NOW.
American Real Estate Company
Founded 1888 Assets Over Ten Million Dollars
554 Night and Day Bank Building. Telephone 3586—38th St.
Sales Office directly opposite Park Hill Station. Representative there every day.

No Installments
to purchasers are offered on our property at Pinecrest-on-the-Hudson—thirty-six minutes from Grand Central Station, where a plot may be purchased outright for
$500 Cash
No Installments
mean that this property is and will remain a highly restricted residential section for the best people who do not desire to settle in an installment neighborhood.
No Installments
mean purchasers are restricted to build only one house on a sixty foot plot, building twenty feet back from the sidewalk line and at least five feet from side lines, and ordinarily no house to cost less than $5,000.
SURROUNDINGS.—The roads are modernized with macadam drives and cement sidewalks. The parkway is planted with flowering shrubs. Every plot has a commanding view of the Palisades and the Hudson River. The property abounds with large shade and fruit trees.
CONVENIENCES. — Gas, electricity, water, sewer connections and telephone facilities are furnished purchasers.
Go to Pinecrest
via the New York Central, getting off at Hastings. The "Pinecrest Property" carriage will meet you on the 1:19 or 2:06 train from Grand Central Station at Hastings and take you all over the property,
or Go to Pinecrest
by the trolley for 5 cents from the end of the (Van Cortlandt Park) subway.
Go to Pinecrest
to-day or send for prices, photos and terms,
METROPOLIS EXTENSION CO.,
56 Liberty St., New York.
Telephone 4705 Cortlandt.

Before you buy real estate anywhere you should see River View Manor at Hastings-on-Hudson—the most beautiful, best improved, and cheapest property in Westchester.
HASTINGS HOMES COMPANY, 47 West 42d St.

Colonial Ridge
PORT CHESTER, NEW YORK
The ideal location for a home, with wide streets and every modern convenience; trees and beautiful views and surroundings; the advantages of a city of 15,000 persons; all trains operated by electricity; 42 minutes from Grand Central; express station.
Plots 3 to 7 City lots in size.
Send for price list and booklet, and let us show you the best site for a home.
Attractive prices. Easy terms.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
537 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FORECLOSURE SALE
of two new (8 and 9 room, all conveniences) houses at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., at 2 and 3 P. M. SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1909.
EASY TERMS.
Particulars, B. C. MEIGHAN, Att'y,
38 Park Row, N. Y.

Going abroad; must sacrifice beautiful estate on Hudson; 50 acres, lawns, elevation, views, modern 10-room house, artistically decorated; improvements; parquetry; outbuildings; price, $25,000. Eldreco, 45 West 34th St.

At Tarrytown.—Fully furnished 12-room house, near station; two acres, on bank Hudson; low rent or for sale at a bargain; immediate possession. Emberson, 101 West 42d St.

Attractive building lot at Larchmont, 150x135; price, $8,500; part mortgage; balance cash. Address Land, 22 East 48th St.

Mount Vernon.

WHERE? WHY NOT MOUNT VERNON?
A number of new houses in course of construction. Closest inspection invited. Beautiful, restricted section. No assessments. Eight to eleven rooms, every modern improvement; 1st mortgage, $5,000, 5 years, 5%; $1,500 cash required, balance on 2d mortgage; no payments required. Prices, $8,000 to $10,000. Can't be duplicated anywhere at the price. Several already sold from plans.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
near New Haven Station, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

A neat, cozy new home, all improvements; hardwood trim; good-sized lot; six minutes to depot; no further assessments; possession any time; $5,100, $800 cash, balance like rent, easy monthly payments, which pay all charges and some on principal. If your wife sees this house you will buy it. Charles H. Bard, 19 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle, N. Y.
Fine new 10-room house; reception hall, den, 2 baths, 3 toilets, water, gas, electricity; piped for vacuum cleaning; restricted section; large plot; 4 minutes from station; price low; terms reasonable.
Joseph Mulvey, Contractor, 234 Huguenot St.

New Rochelle.—New ten-room house; hot water heat, electricity, stable; lot 99x100; $8,000; houses, $35 up. Downey, 232 Huguenot St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.
Mt. Hope section, two corners, plot 250x95, at $2 per square foot; close to Jerome Av. Subway extension crosstown line, connecting Subway at West 181st St. with Subway at East 180th St. M. Lewis, Owner, 4,190 Park Av., near Tremont Av.

GRANT AV. DWELLINGS
Near 163d St.; only one left; three-story, two-family brick and limestone house; excellent location, about eight minutes' walk west from 161st St., 3d Av. "L" station. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises.

ONE FAMILY BRICK HOUSES.
All latest improvements; open for inspection daily.
Briggs Av. north of 194th St., Fordham.
WM. H. WRIGHT & SON, OWNERS.

Large Two-Family Brick
dwellings; detached; every improvement. Telephone or call on builder, Perry, 3,226 Hull Av., Bronx.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

INVESTORS AND SPECULATORS!
Two new fireproof, 6-story tenements; each 33 families, 4 stores, 3 basements; rent, $7,000 each. What have you to offer in exchange? 10 minutes' walk to Williamsburg Bridge.
GREEN & BAILEY,
1534 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BELLE HARBOR
LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.
To the Public:
The West Rockaway Land Company Heretofore Announced
First: THAT IT WOULD HOLD NO SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS YEAR.
Second: THAT IT HAD ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.
Third: THAT IT WOULD ADVANCE PRICES AFTER AUGUST 1, 1909.
Fourth: THAT CONTRACTS SIGNED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WOULD ENJJOY THE MINIMUM PRICES PUT ON THE LOTS.
THE WEST ROCKAWAY LAND COMPANY NOW ANNOUNCES
That all prices will be advanced Five per cent. (5%) after August 1, 1909, and another Five per cent. (5%) on September 1, 1909.
Secure your building site NOW
BELLE HARBOR
(on the Rockaway Coast,)
is within 35 minutes from Manhattan. It is desirably located between the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay, and has magnificent beaches extending along its entire water front. Its development may well be called high class, having an excellent SEWERAGE SYSTEM macadamized boulevards from 70 to 100 feet in width, cement sidewalks from 5 to 8 feet in width and absolutely pure water supply. Gas, electric light, and telephone service have been installed throughout the property.
BELLE HARBOR attracts not only those who desire to spend the Summer months amidst delightful surroundings, but because of its great accessibility and its many other attractive features, attracts those who desire to live there throughout the entire year. Two large churches have been built at Belle Harbor and excellent schools are within easy reach of its residents. Unlimited opportunity is afforded for yachting, rowing, fishing, surf and still water bathing, and all outdoor recreation. In a word, Belle Harbor possesses all city conveniences, yet is "down by the sea."
PROPERTY AT BELLE HARBOR CANNOT BE ASSESSED FOR FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS.
Prices $550 per Lot and Upward
TITLES GUARANTEED WITHOUT COST TO PURCHASER.
For printed price list, maps, and further particulars apply to
WALTER SCHULZE, General Manager,
1170 Broadway, New York City,
or at the Office of the Company, at Rockaway Park and Belle Harbor.

BUY FOR A BIG RISE
SPRINGFIELD, NEW YORK CITY
Lots $375 Each Easy Terms
These lots have cement sidewalks, graded streets and are 1,500 feet from electric station. High, dry, level and restricted.
You've been reading, seeing, hearing real estate for a long time. It will be a long time before you'll see another chance like this to make money. Think it over for the next 24 hours and decide to come on our free excursion to-morrow, and you can talk it over with us. We will be glad to see you, hear you and show you.
34 Minutes from Wall St. NOW
25 MINUTES BY CHRISTMAS.
We will give you a ride through the Borough of Queens FREE BY SIGHT-SEEING AUTOMOBILE TO-MORROW.
Automobile leaves L. I. City, L. I. R. R. Depot 1:50 P. M. SHARP. Come and bring your friends.
EXCURSION BY TRAIN from L. I. City, L. I. R. R. Depot, and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, L. I. R. R. Depot, 1:20 and 2:40 P. M. Free tickets from men stationed at both depots wearing white badges of
W. C. REEVES & CO., 124 EAST 23d ST., NEW YORK CITY
U AUTO AUTO WITH US TO-MORROW. If you cannot come, telephone, write or call on us for maps and full particulars.

If You Live in a Flat
YOUR RENT
has cost you from $2,500 to $5,000 during the past five years. Your accommodations were cramped, poorly lighted and poorly ventilated.
We are able to show you how, with a small effort on your part, you will be able to live rent free during the next 5 years in an 8 or 10 room detached house in a fine residential part, with sewers and paved streets. Convenient to schools, churches, stores, &c., and only 15 minutes by train or 35 minutes by trolley from the business heart of the city.
Get full information about this unusual proposition at once.
Kissena Park Corporation,
Phone 4813—Madison. 1123 BROADWAY
WM. F. HENCKEN, President.
JOHN W. PARIS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LEONARD MOODY REAL ESTATE CO. REAL HOMES
NO CASH DOWN
1% Monthly
covers all expenses and BUYS one of our
1 or 2 FAMILY HOUSES
Flatbush, Bay Ridge and Homecrest,
5 cent Fare Zones.
$3,500 to $8,000.
ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
Apply 187 MONTAGUE ST., B'klyn.

Houses That Sell Fast
32 more 1-family houses, on Sterling St., near Rogers Av., Brooklyn, nearly ready. Price, $6,750. Nearly half sold already. Very easy terms. 5c. fares.
Realty Associates
176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Biggest bargain ever offered in Brooklyn; 4-story brownstone single flat store property in Gates Av., near Tompkins; price $9,000. Charles Galewski, Elizabeth House, Arverne, Long Island.

REAL ESTATE.

JOHNSTON & HENDERSON,
Timber and Agricultural Lands,
Room 605, 115 Broadway.
Texas lands. N. Carolina timber tracts. Stumpage 25,000 acres long leaf Yellow Pine. Louisiana coal and timber land, Kentucky coal land, Pennsylvania, Canadian, Mexican, and Cuban lands.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A three-story and basement brownstone dwelling to let, 168 East 62d St., near Lexington Av.; 12 rooms and bath; possession at once; rent low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Second floor, detached house, 6 light, airy rooms; conveniences; near station; $20 monthly. Apply 1,421 57th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

Nine-room house in suburbs, half hour from New York. E 25 Times, Times Square.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

COUNTRY HOME
FOR SALE—Large house, 10 rooms, high ceilings, good outbuildings; fruit; 5 minutes depot; price reasonable.
W. O. POLHEMUS,
Nyack, N. Y.

BEECHHURST ON THE SOUND.
SALT WATER BATHING.
Large and small improved modern residences for rent or on easy terms to suit purchasers; within twenty-five minutes by rail; shore privileges and beautiful yacht club; see this highly restricted property and be convinced of its desirability. For appointment address Wier, D 150 Times, Times Square.

LET YOUR RENT PAY
for a home in Queens, N. Y. City, (L. I.,) built to your order; 7 rooms, bath; all city improvements; plot 40x100; artistic, well-built houses; small amount cash; 28 minutes from B'way, electric, Subway, and trolley service; schools, churches, &c.; all city conveniences. Call, write, or 'phone 8257 Cortlandt. J. MEADE BRIGGS, 200 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Have beautiful plot, 40x100, in finest restricted residential section of Long Island; third rail station on property; Wall St. 30 minutes away; big building boom now on; must sell; easy terms; ideal home site. Address La Baree, 503 West 124th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A beautiful home, directly on the water front of Long Island's north shore, for rent or sale; just completed; all improvements; finished in hard woods; situated in restricted colony, with picturesque surroundings; only 35 minutes from Herald Square. Keith, 60 Liberty St., New York.

I have two lots in a hustling town on Long Island, within commuting distance; near boating, bathing, and fishing; will sacrifice for $60 on very liberal terms. Address Ronkonkoma, 163 Times Downtown.

Semi-Bungalow for Sale.—7 rooms and bath; easy payments; all improvements; close to water; gas, electric light, water; 5 minutes to R. R. station. Problem Solved, Box 160 Times, Times Square.

For Sale—Two lots at East Rockaway; very desirable; close to R. R. station; gas, electric light, water, boating, bathing, and fishing; easy payments. Profit Sharer, Box 225 Times, Times Square.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM
Only 30 Miles Out
Horse, one cow, 50 chickens, carriages, wagon, harness, valuable farming machinery and some hay, corn and straw will be included with this splendidly located 8-acre farm; only 2 miles from station, 30 miles from New York City; near neighbors, schools, stores; ½ mile from electric cars; land slightly rolling, all tillable, rich soil; variety fruit; 2-story 7-room house, wide piazzas, beautifully shaded lawn, delightful view of Watchung Mountains and Valley; only $3,600, half cash. See Page 115, Strout's Farm Buyers' Guide, just out; copy free. E. A. Strout, Dept. 1093, 47 W. 34th St., cor. B'way, N. Y.

An exceptional opportunity to secure one of the show places in Orange, N. J., 5 minutes to D., L. & W.; beautiful 2½-story house, 14 rooms; every improvement; property 104x235; located in the most exclusive section; magnificent Italian sunken garden, conservatory, and garage; running brook on property; price very low for this class of place.
SCHERER-OWEN CO.,
760 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Elegant corner residence, 12 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; an ideal location for doctor; large, up-to-date barn; lot 67x160; five minutes from Forest Hill station, three blocks from trolley; a bargain to quick buyer; owner is leaving the city.
SCHERER-OWEN CO.,
760 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Sacrifice on account of leaving town, new 11-room house, hot water heat, every modern improvement, on corner plot, 125x200, in good location; fine lawn, shrubs, &c.; cost over $8,000; will sell to immediate purchaser for $7,250; $2,250 cash, balance at 5%. Apply C. Gordon, Ridgewood, N. J.

Farm and country home, six acres, delightfully situated; magnificent view; convenient; house 10 rooms, bath; every variety fruit; beautiful shade trees, barn, chicken house; moderate price. Quackenbush, Ridgewood.

Inspect the magnificent, modern residence on the Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb; steam plant, gas, electric light, parquet floors, etc.; liberal terms. Inquire 203 East 48th.

Farms, every description, everywhere; Matawan, 5 acres, 6 rooms, $2,000; 10 acres, 8 rooms, $3,000; catalogue mailed. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

Modern house, ten rooms, bath, 3 acres lawn, shade, fruit; steam heat; ten minutes station; cheap. Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Farms, bungalow locations, country residences, acreage, numerous extraordinary bargains; catalogue. Kennedy, 108 Fulton St.

N. J. Real Estate, all kinds. Mayo & Co., 788 Broad St., Newark. Est. 1894.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FREE EXCURSION SUNDAY AUG. 1st.

HILTONIA

LOCATED AT NEWARK, N. J.

WITH THE OPENING OF THE HUDSON TUNNELS CAME

THE SUBURB BEAUTIFUL **HILTONIA** 1300 IMPROVED LOTS

A SUBURBAN HOME WITH CITY CONVENIENCES.

FREE EXCURSION SUNDAY AUG. 1st.

THE RESPONSE OF NEW YORK HOME SEEKERS AND INVESTORS TO OUR ANNOUNCEMENT last week resulted in the sale of a large number of lots, which confirms the statement in our adv. of July 19th that HILTONIA IS ONE OF THE GREATEST SUBURBAN REALTY DEVELOPMENTS OF MODERN TIMES. Go in any direction you will within the same distance from NEW YORK'S CITY HALL and you'll find lots selling for 5 to 10 TIMES HILTONIA'S PRICES. THERE STILL REMAIN MANY CHOICE PLOTS—which bought at present prices will be worth FIVE TIMES AS MUCH in a very short time. WE GUARANTEE YOU A POSITIVE AND SURE PROFIT and will put this IN BLACK AND WHITE. CAN WE DO MORE?

HILTONIA'S CONVENIENCES.

Hiltonia has a 250 foot elevation; it's 25 minutes' trolley ride from the business center of NEWARK, with 5-CENT Car Fare from any part of Newark; HILTONIA has Concrete Sidewalks, Curbing, Shade Trees, Macadam Avenues, City Water, Gas, Electric Lights, etc.; Schools, Churches, Stores, Post Office, Railroad Station, etc., close by, WITH THE SPRINGFIELD AVENUE TROLLEY PASSING THE ENTIRE PROPERTY.

WE WILL FURNISH YOU MONEY TO BUILD A HOME AND WE WILL GUARANTEE YOU A TENANT if you will build a house on one of our $350 lots, that will bring you as great a rental as if built on any $2,500 LOT LOCATED IN THE HEART OF NEWARK.

DON'T DELAY. MAKE UP YOUR MIND TO COME OUT TO OUR PROPERTY AT ONCE.

FREE EXCURSION TO HILTONIA SUNDAY.

Take new Hudson Tunnel train to Pennsylvania station, Jersey City, where our representatives, wearing red HILTONIA badges, will meet you at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow, Sunday, August 1st, at Hudson Tunnel upstairs elevator exits in Pennsylvania station, Jersey City, furnishing you with FREE ROUND TRIP tickets. Or take any train or trolley to Newark, transfer to Springfield Av. car marked Maplewood and tell the conductor to let you off at our office. YOUR EXPENSES WILL BE REFUNDED to you at our office on the grounds, whether you purchase or not. Agents on the grounds every day and Sunday.

$10 SECURES ANY LOT. PRICES BEGIN AT $200 Monthly Payments $5

FEIBLEMAN & CO., OWNERS & OPERATORS.

738 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Write for Beautiful Illustrated Booklet.

$10 SECURES ANY LOT. PRICES BEGIN AT $200 Monthly Payments $5

Lehigh Valley "Park View" Station On Property

Weequahic Park Tract

Newark, N. J.

Directly Opposite Weequahic Park

COME, SEE IT

This tract is only fifteen minutes from Broad and Market streets.

"Mt. Prospect" and "Main Line" trolleys pass the property. "Clifton" line now runs to within 100 feet of property at Hawthorne Ave. and Bergen St., with the prospect of being extended through the tract very soon. "Broad" line within 3 minutes walk.

THESE LOTS ARE ALMOST AS ACCESSIBLE FROM NEW YORK AS FROM THE CENTRE OF NEWARK

Lehigh Valley "Park View" passenger station within 150 ft. of the property. The Lehigh Valley Railroad operates its line into New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and ferries and will use P. R. R. North River tunnels upon completion of same. This means 20 minutes to New York without change of cars.

TITLE GUARANTEED **MONTHLY PAYMENTS**

MAPS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

FRANK J. BOCK 800 Broad St., Newark

Or Office on Property, Elizabeth and Meeker Avs.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Allenhurst

BROADWAY

Southeast Cor. 100th St.

The best planned, most carefully constructed and elaborately finished apartment house on the West Side; 12 stories high. Filtered Water, Service Elevator, Mail Chute, Laundry on Roof.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths;

Rents $1,200 to $2,000

Every Room an Outside Room.

RESIDENT MANAGER

ON PREMISES OR

Allenel Construction Co.

135 BROADWAY.

Stanley Court

West End Av. and 106th St.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

One Apartment to rent from October 1; 10 rooms and three baths; rent, $2,580. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Inverness,

200-210 W. 57TH ST.

Handsome, large, light corner apartments of seven and eight large rooms and bath, electric lights, elevator, and steam heat; possession at once; rents $1,500 to $2,300. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Life Building Apartments

21 WEST 31ST STREET.

For rent, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st or immediate possession, apartments of Parlor, two Bedrooms, and two Bathrooms; also one smaller suite. Apply William Harvey, Supt.

Washington and Jefferson.

318-328 West 51st Street.

Beautiful modern apartment, four, five, and six large, light rooms, bath, electricity, elevator, &c. Superintendent, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights

SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.

134th St., 511 West.—Apartments 4, 5, 6 rooms; new house, with all improvements; telephone service and electric light; rent $23 to $38. Agent 215 West 111th St. EVERETT M. SEIXAS & CO.

124th Street, No. 509 West, "Poincianna."—5, 6 rooms; elevator; telephones; all night; $40-$50.

141st Street, No. 144 West, (Near Lenox,) "Marseille."—4, 5, 6 rooms; telephones; $22-$34.

143d Street, No. 619 West.—Riverside Drive View; 5, 6 rooms; private telephones; $33-$42.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished

LIFE BUILDING

21 WEST 31ST STREET.

For rent, handsomely furnished apartment, Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, by the month or year. Apply William Harvey, Supt.

Furnished apartments, Washington Heights, New York University; 5 rooms and bath; light and airy; $40. M. Hewitt, 1,590 Amsterdam Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

To Rent—A large, light office, on the first floor, in the Hebrew Free Loan Building, 108 2d Av., five windows, big skylight; suitable for photographer, architect, dentist, lawyer, dressmaker, real estate, &c.

The Times Building

Times Square

"The business hub is now at Times Square," said a prominent merchant recently. So is the general impression. Three hundred thousand people pass The Times Building daily, and over one million people a month take the Subway from The Times Square Station in The Times Building basement.

To locate here is to save time in more ways than one.

For desirable large and small offices, singly or en suite, consult the Rental Agent, Room 406, or telephone 1000 Bryant.

FOR SALE.

$1.75 STOCK AWNINGS

3 ft. wide, 5 ft. long. Galvanized frames and fittings; complete and ready to hang. Choice of patterns. We are the only makers of this style stock awning in the city. Call or write for particulars. It will pay you. Bronx Window Shade & Awning Co., 871 Brook Av., N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES

Rented $3 month; $100 machines $15 to $50 six months, rental allowed to apply if purchased. Typewriter Sales Co., 5 Cortlandt St. Telephone 1983 Cortlandt.

BUDD & CO., 71 Spring St., Near Subway, High-grade Office Furniture, desks, tables, chairs, partitions; also several sound-proof telephone booths and stock quotation boards at reasonable prices. Tel. 5483 Spg

OFFICE PARTITIONS.

Highest grade of workmanship; lowest price. Save money by getting our price before you buy. David Kramer, 43 Broad St. 'Phone connec'n.

SAFES New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

MIRRORS BARGAINS. All kinds, framed, unframed. PLATE GLASS TOPS to cover desks, furniture, etc. Nathan Lyons, 129-131 West 31st St. Tel. 7190 Mad. Sq.

Objects of Art and Antiques.

Venetian family just arrived desires to sell an antique repeating gold watch, some very rare coins, and other religious articles. 20 Leroy St.

Odd pieces antique, cabinet, folding desk, tables; other articles; no dealers. 118 W. 81.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WISE PIANO CO. have largest stock of Steinways, Chickerings, Sohmers, Webers, etc., $75 up; easy terms. 17 E. 125th St. Open evenings.

Upright pianos, $60, $75, $115, $125, $135, $150. New pianos, $175; $5 per month. Wissner, 96 5th Av., cor. 15th St.

New York make piano this week only $60. Lifetime bargain. Wissner, 96 5th Av., cor. 15th St.

Steinway upright and baby grand piano for sale cheap. 35 West 14th St.

INFORMATION.

Information invited concerning names and addresses of firms at least one hundred years old. Address Information, Box X Times, Times Square.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN

ON SUNDAYS superb steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00 Children, 50 cents.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS

Splendid steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music, Refreshments. Tickets, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. These excursions under management of FALL RIVER LINE. Tickets at Piers only on day of excursions.

EXCURSIONS

HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT.

Lake Hopatcong, $1.00

Every Sunday.

Leave W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9:00 A. M.

Next Friday, August 6th,

Leave W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.

Mauch Chunk, $1.50

To-morrow.

Leave W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.

VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

SUNDAY EXCURSION

UP THE HUDSON

TO WEST POINT

STR. SEA GATE

Leaves Battery Landing......9:00 A. M.

" West 129th St..........10:00 A. M.

Giving excursionists 2½ hours to view West Point Grounds.

Returning arrives 129th St....8:00 P. M.

Music. Refreshments. Tickets 75 cents.

UP THE SOUND

Best Sunday Excursion

OUT OF NEW YORK

BRIDGEPORT 75c Round Trip.

AND RETURN

Every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., from Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, by Elegant Fast Str. EDGEMONT, stopping a short time at City Dock, Bridgeport, Ct. Telephone 2700 Beekman.

SEEING NEW YORK—STEAM YACHT—Free Transportation from Seeing N. Y. Auto Office, Flatiron Bldg., 5th Av. Side—Only starting point, W. 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; 3 hours' trip; fare, $1; the most instructive and enjoyable trip in world. Tel. 4944 Gram.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND

LANDING AT DREAMLAND

Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.

TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE):

Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9.00, 9.45, 10.30, 11.15 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.00, 4.50, 7.45 P. M.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9.00, 9.45, 10.30, 11.15 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.15, 2.00, 2.45, 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.10 P. M.

Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.

Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10.40, *11.25 A. M., 12.10, *12.55, *1.40, 2.55, 3.40, *4.25, 5 25, 6.10, 7.10, *7.55, *8.40, *9.25, *10.10, 10.40 P. M.

Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.

Round Trip Tickets, 40 Cents.

Round Trip Tickets, 129th St., 50 Cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave 129th St., N. R., 7:00 A. M.; 22d St., N. R., 7:40 A. M.; Pier (new) No. 1 N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and Tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Lv. Yonkers, 8.30 A. M.

Lv. Foot 129th St., N. R., 9.30 A. M., *12.30 P. M.

Lv. 22d St., N. R., 10.15 A. M., *2.00 P. M.

Lv. Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 10.40 A. M., 2.30 P. M.

Lv. Rockaway Beach, 12.30 P. M., 5.30 P. M.

Trip marked * transfers to Str. "Grand Republic" at Pier 1, N. R.

Round Trip Tickets, 50c., Children, 25c., include admission to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamer Rosedale leaves 129th St. at 9.00; West 22d St., 9.45; Battery, 10.15 and 2.00.

Leaving Seaside Landing, Rockaway, 12.00, 5.30 P. M.

Round Trip Tickets 50c.

Sunday Excursion

UP THE Hudson

To West Point & Newburgh

Str. Homer Ramsdell

AND

Wm. F. Romer

Leave foot FRANKLIN ST., 9:00 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

Returning, leave NEWBURGH, 6:00 P. M.; WEST POINT, 7:00 P. M.

Round Trip, 90 Cents

DINNER SERVED ON BOARD, 50c.

TROLLEY CONNECTS with Steamers at Newburgh for ORANGE LAKE PARK, 35 minutes' ride from dock to this beautiful Summer resort and amusement park. Music, boating, and all modern attractions.

Excursion tickets from New York to Orange Lake Park, $1.10. Tickets sold on Steamers.

TRIPS FOR HOT DAYS

Take Str. CITY OF WORCESTER

50c. AFTERNOONS 50c.

UP THE HUDSON and return, 6-hour sail. Lve. E. 24th St., 2 P. M.; Battery Landing 2:30 P. M.

50c. EVENINGS 50c.

UP THE SOUND and return, 5-hour sail. Lve. W. 131st St. 6:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 8 P. M.; E. 24th St. 8:20 P. M. Return, land E. 24th St. only.

BRIDGEPORT EXCURSION SUNDAY

PALACE Str. City of Worcester.

75c ROUND TRIP FARE **75c**

Landing Port Jefferson, L. I.

Lve. Pier 29, E. R., foot Market St., 10 A. M.; Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 10:30 A. M.

Music. Dancing. Refreshments.

Dining service management Harlem Casino.

For Staterooms or Information 'Phone Orch. 606.

SIGHT SEEING STEAMER ZEPHYR.

Around Manhattan Island. Lvs. Daily and Sunday. Battery, 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; E. 24th St. 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Lecturer. Fare $1.00.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS

Up the Picturesque Hudson to

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," and "Albany." Brooklyn, Fulton St (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40 and 9:40; W. 42d St., 9:00 and 10:00; W. 129th St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M. Returning on either down boat due 42d St. 5:30 or 8:40 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO

WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45; W. 42d St. 2:00; W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 5 P. M., where close connection for New York is made with Day Line steamer "ALBANY." Excursion fare $1.00. Also choice when buying ticket of return by any West Shore or N. Y. Cent. train or Cent. Hud. Str., $1.10, giving ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, etc. Orchestra on board.

This Excursion Made Daily, except Sunday.

UP THE HUDSON

EVERY SUNDAY

To Highland Falls—West Point.

Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Screw, Steel Steamer

"MONTAUK"

Lve. L. I. City, L. I. R. R. Dock..9:30 A. M.

" 24th St., E. R., N. Y..........9:45 A. M.

" James Slip, (ft. New Chambers St., E. R.).....................10:00 A. M.

" Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq., N. Y.)...............10:20 A. M.

" 131st Street, N. R., N. Y....10:45 A. M.

Ret. due N. Y., 7:00; L. I. City, 8:00 P. M.

Round Trip, 75c.

Music and refreshments.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

EVERY SUNDAY. $1.50

Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:48 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."

Lve. Block Island, ret. via Sag Harbor, 4 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Friday of each week, at 120 B'way, 263 Fifth Ave., and Long Island R. R. station, foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., and at Long Island City and Brooklyn stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Music and refreshments on steamer.

EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

UP THE SOUND

TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD

Str. "Nantasket" lvs. Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.) Saturdays at 1:00; 31st St., E. R., 1:20 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9:25 P. M. On Sundays lvs. Pier 8, E. R., 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:50 A. M. Only a limited number will be taken from 31st St. on Aug. 1st, as a second boat will not be run on that date. Ret. lve. Glenwood 5:30 P. M.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON Long Island Sound

NORWICH LINE: On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10.00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10.45 A. M. for New London, connecting there for Stonington, Fishers Island, Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, &c. For New Haven and Bridgeport Line Service see regular advertisement. Folder on request.

City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

BELLEWOOD $1

Mountain Excursion Resort. Every Sunday.

Leave W. 23d St......................8:55 A. M.

Cortlandt & Desbrosses Sts........9:00 A. M.

Pennsylvania Ferries.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Leave N. Y., E. 34th St. Sta., (via Long Island R. R.,) week days, (4.10, Hammel only,) 6.30, 8.20, 9.10, 10.30, 11.20 A. M., 12.50, *1.20, 1.50, *2.20, 2.50, 3.49, 4.30, 5.30, 6.40, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 P. M.

Leave Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Sta.,) 6.00, 6.50, 7.10, 7.34, 8.14, 9.20, 10.00, 10.42, 11.15 A. M., 12.10, *12.50, 1.06, *1.40, 1.56, *2.15, 2.29, *2.57, 3.17, *3.57, 4.27, 4.48, 5.07, 5.27, 5.47, 6.07, 6.33, 7.05, 7.50, 8.21, 9.45, 10.40, 11.20, 12.10 P. M.—*Saturdays only.

Central Hudson Line

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, & Kingston. From Pier 24 N. R., Foot Franklin St., weekdays (except Saturday) 4 P. M.

Saturdays 1 P. M. West 129th St., 1:30 P. M.

For WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and intermediate landings, weekdays (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.

Saturdays 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS 9 A. M., Pier 24 N. R. 9:30 A. M., West 129th St.

If you are in the market for a second-hand car you will find it listed in the Automobile Exchange columns of next Sunday's New York Times.—Adv.

COOL VACATIONS AFFORDING PLEASURE AND REST

DELIGHTFUL SHORT SEA TRIPS TO OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, D. C., or BALTIMORE

VIA

OLD DOMINION LINE

The only direct line to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk without change.

Steamers are all equipped with the United Wireless Telegraph System.

Round Trip Tickets, including meals and stateroom berth on Old Dominion Steamer.

Old Point Comfort or Norfolk **$14** Richmond, Washington or Baltimore **$15**

STEAMERS SAIL EVERY WEEKDAY AT 3 P. M.

Tickets and stateroom reservations, Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., N. Y. Tel. 3900 Franklin.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager. J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent.

General Offices, 84 Beach St., N. Y.

FALL RIVER LINE

(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)

The restaurant service aboard Fall River Line steamers—

Is as perfect as sixty-odd years' experience can make it.

Fall River Line Steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:30 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like.

Fare to Boston....**$3.65**

Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information.

City Ticket Office—171 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "HENDRICK HUDSON," "ROBERT FULTON," "ALBANY," and "MARY POWELL," of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Lve. Read Down. Arr. Read Up.

A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Daily, ex. Sun.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8:00	.....	†	B'klyn Annex	†	6:20	.....
8:40	9:40	1:45	Desbrosses St.	11:45	6:00	.....
9:00	10:00	2:00	West 42d St.	11:20	5:30	8:40
9:20	10:20	2:20	West 129th St.	11:00	5:10	8:10
9:45	10:50	.....	Yonkers	.....	4:30	7:35
.....	.....	4:50	Highl'd Falls	8:40	.....	.....
11:50	1:00	5:00	West Point	8:35	2:50	5:45
.....	*1:25	5:25	Cornwall	8:15	.....	*5:20
12:25	1:45	5:45	Newburgh	8:00	2:15	5:05
.....	.....	6:15	New Hamb'g	7:30	.....	.....
.....	.....	6:30	Milton	7:15	.....	.....
1:15	2:35	6:45	Po'keepsie	7:00	1:20	4:10
2:10	.....	.....	Kingston Pt.	.....	12:25	.....
.....	.....	7:45	Kingston	6:00	.....	.....
3:25	.....	.....	Catskill	.....	11:00	.....
3:40	.....	.....	Hudson	.....	10:40	.....
6:10	.....	.....	Albany	.....	8:30	.....
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.

*Connecting at Cornwall with O. & W. Ry.

Special trains to Catskill Mt. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-half and one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on any down Day boat. Meals served at all hours. Music.

STR. MARY POWELL See columns above.†

Perfect Afternoon Outing. Leave Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., connecting at West Point with

STR. ALBANY, due West 42d St. 8:40 P. M. Orchestra on each steamer.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

UP THE HUDSON BY SEARCHLIGHT.

PEOPLES LINE TO ALBANY

Steamers C. W. Morse or Adirondack leave New York, weekdays and Sundays, Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M.

CITIZENS LINE TO TROY

Magnificent new steamers Trojan or Rensselaer leave New York, weekdays and Sundays, Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th St., at 6 P. M., and Yonkers, 7 P. M.

Splendid accommodations. Best service. Direct connection at Albany or Troy with trains for points North, East or West. Tickets and staterooms secured at piers and principal ticket offices in Greater N. Y. Horses, carriages and automobiles carried at reasonable rates.

Express Freight Service. Quick Delivery.

TO BOSTON Direct All-the-Way-by-Water Route. Metropolitan Line. Luxurious Express Turbine.

Steel Steamships **YALE & HARVARD**

Leave Pier 45, N. R., near ft. Christopher St., New York. Week Days and Sundays 5 P. M., due Boston 8 A. M. next day. Same schedule returning. Staterooms and through tickets to all points East at Pier and principal Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices in Greater N. Y. Folders at all Hotels and Ticket Offices or address Metropolitan Line, Pier 45 N. R., New York.

JOY LINE $2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.

Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40

Every week day, 5 P.M., from Pier 19, East River.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

For Catskill Mountains, all points, Hudson, Coxsackie. Leave, week days, ft. Christopher Street, 6 P. M.; ft. W. 129th St., 7 P. M. Also Sat. "Special" 1 P. M., ft. Christopher Street; 1:20 P. M., ft. W. 129th St.

Summer resort directory free. Address Pier 43, N. R.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.

Str. "Shinnecock" leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tues. & Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sats., 1:00 P. M. Str. "Montauk" Mon., Wed. & Fri. for Sag Harbor and intermediate landings, 5:30 PM. Runs through to Block Island on Fri.

HARTFORD LINE.

From New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS.

"Every Other Hour on the Even Hour."

TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

Direct Connections in New Union Station, Washington, with All Lines South.

Leave New York Daily.	23d St.	Lib'y St.
WASHINGTON, Sleepers,	11:50 pm	1:30 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	7:50 am	8:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	9:50 am	10:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
WASHINGTON, Parlor,	1:50 pm	2:00 pm
(Parlor Car New York to Richmond, Va.)		
"ROYAL LTD." Diner, Parlor,	3:50 pm	4:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Diner Parlor,	5:50 pm	6:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Parlor,	6:50 pm	7:00 pm
Through daily trains to the West.		
CHICAGO, PITTSBURG,	7:50 am	8:00 am
CHICAGO, COLUMBUS,	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND,	3:50 pm	4:00 pm
"PITTSBURG LIMITED,"	6:50 pm	7:00 pm
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	11:50 pm	1:30 am
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	9:50 am	10:00 am
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	5:50 pm	6:00 pm

Offices: 245, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 225 5th Av., New York; 55 Av. B, 77 Ridge St., 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.

After 6 P. M. Sleeping Car reservation and full information regarding trains, &c., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, B. & O. 23d St. Terminal. 'Phone 6550 Chelsea.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

When you come to New York City stop at the

HOTEL ROLAND

Handy to everything. Street cars to everywhere.

MODERN HOTEL.

NICE ROOMS WITH BATH FOR PER DAY $1.00 $1.50 $2.50

59th St., Madison and Park Avs.

Block from Plaza entrance to Park.

ROLAND D. JONES, Prop.

You must live somewhere, why not at

HOTEL FREDERICK?

WEST 56TH ST.,

Between Seventh Av. and Broadway, finest location in the city, only 3 blocks from Central Park; a fine location. Rooms and private bath, $1.00 per day. Parlor, bedroom, and private bath for one or two persons, $2.00 per day. Greatest value in New York for the money. Elevator service day and night. Telephone in every room. Rooms are large, with extra large closets.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

All Modern Safety Devices, (Wireless, &c.)

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG.

KAISERIN AUG. VICTORIA, 25,000 tons.

Leaving N. Y. Aug. 7, 10 A. M.

Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant. Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator.

*Cleveland..July 31, 9 AM | *P. Lincoln.Aug. 18

*P. Grant....Aug. 4, 1 PM | *Cincin'ti.Aug. 21

†Kaiserin A.V.Au.7, 10 AM | Bluecher...Aug. 25

Penn'vania.Aug. 11, 3 PM | †Amerika..Aug. 28

†Ritz-Carlton a la carte Restaurant. *New.

ITALY Naples and Genoa, via Gibraltar. *Calls Azores.

S. S. HAMBURG, *Aug. 14, 3 P. M.; Sept. 30.

S. S. MOLTKE, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.; Oct. 21.

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"CINCINNATI" CRUISE to the ORIENT

20th Annual Cruise.

LEAVES N. Y. JAN. 29, 1910.

80 DAYS - $325 UP.

AN IDEAL TRIP UNDER MOST PERFECT CONDITIONS.

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45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE From Pier 15 N. R. at 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

Philadelphia...Aug. 7 | New York....Aug. 21

St. Paul.......Aug. 14 | St. Louis....Aug. 28

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

Minnetonka..July 31, 9 AM | Min'haha.Aug. 14

Minnewaska.Aug. 7, 10 AM | Min'apolis.Aug. 21

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R. at 11 A. M.

New York—Dover—Antwerp

Zeeland.......July 31 | Lapland (new).Aug. 14

Kroonland.....Aug. 7 | Vaderland....Aug. 21

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.

Queenstown—Holyhead—Liverpool.

Celtic.July 31, 9:30 AM | Baltic.Aug. 14, 9:30 AM

Cedric..Aug. 7, 10 AM | Arabic.Aug. 21, 10 AM

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

Oceanic.Aug. 4, 9:30 AM | Adriatic.Au. 18, 9:30 AM

Teutonic.Au11, 9:30 AM | Majestic.Au. 25, 9:30 AM

NEW YORK & BOSTON TO ITALY.

Via Azores and Gibraltar.

Cretic.Aug. 4, 12 noon | Romanic.Sept. 15, 11AM

PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 BROADWAY.

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Large, Fast and Luxurious Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Steamships, Equipped with Wireless and Submarine Signals.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN

Express Sailings Tuesdays at 10 A. M.

Kronprinz Wm.Aug. 3 | P. Fried. Wilh..Aug. 17

Cecilie.........Aug. 10 | Kaiser W. D. Gr.Aug. 24

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN

Twin-screw Sailings Thursdays at 10 A. M.

Washington....Aug. 5 | Fried. D. Grosse.Aug. 26

Bremen.........Aug. 12 | Kurfuerst......Sept. 2

George Washington—Sails Aug. 5—27,000 tons

Newest and Largest German Ship afloat.

Every innovation known to the shipbuilder's art.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA

Mediterranean Sailings Saturdays at 11 A. M.

Berlin (new)..Aug. 14 | K. Albert.....Sept. 11

P. Irene.......Aug. 28 | Berlin (new).Sept. 25

Independent Around the World Tours.

Travelers' Checks good all over the world.

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5 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CUNARD LINES

From Piers 51-52-56 North River.

QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL

LONDON—PARIS

Caronia....July 31, 10 AM | Carmania...Aug. 14, 10 AM

Mauretania.Aug. 4, 10 AM | Lusitania...Aug. 18, 10 AM

Campania..Aug. 11, 10 AM | Mauretania.Aug. 25, 10 AM

Mauretania, Lusitania — Largest and Fastest Steamships afloat—sail WEDNESDAYS

Caronia, Carmania — These Luxurious steamships now on the Liverpool service, sailing SATURDAYS — Fortnightly—will cruise to EGYPT Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 19, Mch. 5.

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE TO FIUME, VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, TRIESTE.

Pannonia..Aug. 19, noon; Oct. 7 | Carmania.....Nov. 6

*Carpathia.Sept. 2, noon; Oct. 21 | Caronia......Nov. 27

*Also calls at Genoa.

Travelers' Checks issued—Good everywhere.

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 21-24 State St., Opposite the Battery.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

California.July 31, 9AM | Furnessia.Aug. 14, noon

Columbia..Aug. 7, noon | Caledonia.Au. 21, 11AM

FIRST CABIN, $67.50 TO $125.

SECOND CABIN, $42.50 TO $50.

THIRD CLASS, $27.50 AND $28.75.

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HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISES AROUND THE WORLD

By S. S. Cleveland, 18,000 tons, brand new, Oct. 16, '09, from N. Y., and Feb. 5, '10, from 'Frisco, $650 and up.

12th Annual Orient Cruise, Feb. 5, '10, $400 up, by Lloyd S. S. "Grosser Kurfuerst," 73 days, including 24 days Egypt and Palestine.

FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New York

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM VIA BOULOGNE

Noordam....Aug. 3, 9 AM | Ryndam..Aug. 17

Rotterdam.Aug. 10, 10 AM | N.Am'dam.Au. 24

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

FABRE LINE

THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO MARSEILLES, VIA NAPLES

Venezia..Aug. 7, Sept. 22 | Roma..Aug. 27, Oct. 13

Madonna.Aug. 14, Sep 29 | Germania.Sept. 4, Oct. 23

J. TER KUILE, G. P. A., 33 B'way, N. Y.

SEA TO MAINE

The Most Charming Short Sea Trip on the Atlantic Coast.

Special Excursions $7.00

Ten-day, non-transferable excursion tickets from New York to Portland, Maine, and return for Seven Dollars.

Sailings from New York, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 10:00 A. M., Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 4:00 P. M., from Pier 20, East River, New York. Tuesday, Wednesday & Saturday steamers

Stop at Martha's Vineyard.

MAINE S. S. CO., 290 Broadway, N. Y.

$65

Special Summer Tour to

JAMAICA

12 days round trip.

SS. Thames, August 7, Atrato, Aug. 21.

Bookings to Colon, Colombian and Pacific Ports

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

SANDERSON & SON, 22 State Street, N. Y.

BRAZIL

and All Argentine Ports

by the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

Sailing from New York 5th and 20th each month.

16 DAYS TO RIO JANEIRO

23 DAYS TO BUENOS AYRES

For rates, etc. apply local ticket Agents, or

BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents

301 Produce Exchange, New York.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.

To Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla.

From Pier 36 N. R. (Spring St.) at 1 P. M.

Iroquois.....July 31 | Huron.....Aug. 4

Apache.......Aug. 2 | Mohawk....Aug. 6

Pier 36 N. R. and 290 B'way, N. Y.

Shipping and Mails

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:54 | Sun sets..7:18 | Moon sets..3:05

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:20	6:38	12:14	12:54
Governors Island	6:24	6:52	12:48	1:06
Hell Gate	8:14	8:19	2:28	2:56

Arrived—Friday, July 30.

SS Mauretania, Liverpool, July 25.
SS Athinai, Patras, July 12.
SS Perugia, Palermo, July 16.
SS Dordogne, Sagua de Tanamo, July 24.
SS Minnesota, Port Antonio, July 24.
SS Prinz Eithel Friedrich.
SS Kathinka, Baracoa, July 24.
SS Chelston, Bluefields, June 15.
SS Cythiana, Para, July 5.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, July 24.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, July 24.
SS Julia Luckenbach, San Juan, July 22.
SS Monterey, Havana, July 27.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, July 29.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, July 29.
SS El Paso, New Orleans, July 25.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, July 27.
Cable—SS Cambria, London, July 16.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cleveland, Hamburg	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Caronia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Florizel, Newfoundland	7:30 AM.	11:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
Prinz Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	———	9:00 A.M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	———	11:00 A.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	———	9:30 A.M.
California, Glasgow	———	9:00 A.M.
Concho, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
San Juan, Ponce	———	12:00 M.
City of Col'bus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Coppename, Demerara	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kronp. Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Goyaz, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	———	9:00 A.M.
Europa, Naples	———	———
City of Savannah, Sav.	———	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Raglan Castle	Hamburg	July 18
Erika	Seville	July 17
Lituania	Libau	July 15
Kaiserin Aug. Vict.	Hamburg	July 22
La Savoie	Havre	July 24
Philadelphia	Southampton	July 24
Paul Paix	Hull	July 17
Tweedale	Shields	July 18
Lampasas	Mobile	July 24
Ocmulgee	Galveston	July 24
Hamilton	Norfolk	July 30

DUE TO-MORROW.

Minnewaska	London	July 24
Columbia	Glasgow	July 24
Cedric	Queenstown	July 25
Cerea	Lisbon	July 19
Buffalo	Rotterdam	July 18
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 29
Huron	Jacksonville	July 29

DUE MONDAY.

Kroonland	Antwerp	July 24
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	July 24
Martha Washington	Palermo	July 21
Venezia	Naples	July 20
Den of Ruthven	Shields	July 20
Carolina	San Juan	July 28
Saramacca	Barbados	July 26
Proteus	New Orleans	July 28
El Valle	Galveston	July 28

Reported by Wireless.

SS Columbia, incoming from Glasgow, was reported by Marconi wireless 950 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8:55 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Sunday morning.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 145 miles southwest of Brow Head at 9:45 A. M. yesterday; due at Plymouth about 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Savoie, incoming from Havre, was reported by Marconi wireless 193 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this morning.

SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, incoming from Hamburg, was reported by Marconi wireless 273 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this morning.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Potsdam, at Boulogne, July 30.
SS Bretagne, at Havre, July 30.
SS Prinzess Irene, at Genoa, July 30.
SS Baron Cawdor, at Sydney, N. S. W., July 30.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, July 30.
SS Genesee, at London, July 30.

Sailed.

SS St. Patrick, from Singapore, July 29.
SS Indradevi, from Liverpool, July 30.
SS Inverclyde, from Gibraltar, July 26.

Passed.

SS New York, (tank,) New York for Rotterdam, passed The Lizard.

SS Guyane, New York for Havre, passed The Lizard.

SS Russia, New York for Rotterdam, passed The Lizard.

Pacific Steamships.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.	
Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco) U. S. transport	July 31	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco—Korea	July 31	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via San Francisco)—Mariposa	Aug. 1	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Alameda	Aug. 2	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Tacoma)—Teucer	Aug. 6	6:30 P.M.
Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Marama	Aug. 8	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco) — Nippon Maru	Aug. 12	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Tango Maru	Aug. 12	6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, China, and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, June 29; Shanghai, July 3; Melbourne, July 5; Sydney, July 6; Auckland, July 7; Yokohama, July 11, and Honolulu, July 21, reached San Francisco per SS Korea and were dispatched east at 9 P. M. July 27. Due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Aug. 1.

Mails originally forwarded on the SS Marama were transferred at Honolulu.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Reports from the West Indies show the development of a tropical storm south of Jamaisa, apparently moving northwestwardly.

Warm weather continued in the East,, South, and West, with maximum temperatures in the afternoon of 90 degrees or higher. The temperature is somewhat lower in the lake region.

There will be no material change in the next two days from the present temperature conditions over the country.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light to moderate west winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Windsalong the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast, light variable; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and slightly cooler Saturday. Sunday fair; light, variable winds.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday, not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1908.	1909.		1908.	1909.
3 A. M.	72	76	4 P. M.	82	90
6 A. M.	70	75	6 P. M.	80	81
9 A. M.	74	8[illegible]	9 P. M.	74	82
12 M.	80	90	12 P. M.	73	80

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 84; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 78; at 8 P. M. it was 82. Maximum temperature, 92 degrees at 3:55 P. M.; minimum, 75 degrees at 5 A. M.

Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

POLICEMAN OWNS UP HE SHOT HIMSELF

Harrer's Pistol Went Off by Accident When He Fell While Chasing a Gang.

FEARED HE'D BE LAUGHED AT

So He Invented a Tale of Attack by a "Red Onion"—Breaks Down When Questioned in Hospital.

Young William H. Harrer, now two years a policeman and connected with the lower Fulton Street Station in Brooklyn, broke down early last night in the Brooklyn Hospital and told Deputy Commissioner Booram and Borough Inspector Holohan that the wound he had received in the leg early yesterday morning was not given him by a thug, but was accidentally inflicted by himself.

The detailed story he had told earlier about the shooting by thugs he had invented, he said, because he feared the jeers of his fellow-policemen, who would criticise him for pulling his pistol when merely watching some men he suspected.

The true and revised story of how Policeman Harrer got the pistol wound in the right leg, which is not serious, is like this: Yesterday morning at 1 o'clock he was down around Hudson Avenue and Plymouth Street, on the water front, a tough neighborhood. There is a gang down there whose members go by the name of the "Red Onions." They are reputed to be even worse than their name. They prey upon sailors and marines returning late to the Brooklyn Navy Yard after a disintegrating night.

A week ago Harrer arrested Thomas Sowowitz, an alleged Red Onion, who had on him a slung shot, for which he was held for the Grand Jury. Then Harrer was told that the Red Onions were after him.

So yesterday morning when he saw three tough-looking citizens standing at Hudson Avenue and Plymouth Street he told them to move on. Two of them did so, but the third was slow about it, and Harrer started after him. He had already pulled his pistol, and when he started running after the laggard Red Onion he fell and the pistol exploded, the bullet hitting him in the leg.

Thoughts of the "joshing" he would get from his fellow-policemen flashed through his head, and he lay on the sidewalk groaning. Presently Policeman Burgen came along, and Harrer was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

In the hospital Harrer began to weave stories that wound explain the wound and yet not expose him to the ridicule of his brother policemen. He ahd seen the three men at the corner, the romance ran, and had told them to move on. They had walked away sullenly, he close behind them, when one of them turned and fired at Harrer point blank. Although wounded, the romance continued, he had pursued the fleeing thugs, firing his own pistol at them.

Well, this story angered the Brooklyn policemen, who set out to punish some of the Red Onions. John Rohde of 55 Hudson Avenue was arrested on suspicion. Early last night he was taken to the hospital for identification by Harrer. He was accompanied by Deputy Commissioner Booram and Borough Inspector Holohan.

Harrer could not identify Rohde. Pressed to tell the truth, he finally broke down and told the unvarnished story as set out herein before.

TELL OF BIG GAME HUNTS.

Two Americans Arrive After Adventures in Africa and India.

Two young Americans who have been hunting big game in the wilds of India and Africa returned yesterday on the Cunard liner Mauretania bringing trophies of the chase. W. G. Sewell of Boston returns after an expedition which lasted three years. Mr. Sewell went to Boston, but before starting he talked of his experiences.

"Africa—that part where Roosevelt has been hunting—is a sportsman's paradise. There is very little danger," he said.

Mr. Sewell said he met King Menelik in the course of his trip, and found him intelligent and courteous. Mr. Sewell declared the only illness he experienced on his expedition was from insect bites and poor food.

The hunter said that he killed seventeen elephants and the sale of the ivory paid the expenses of his long trip. Among the trophies which he is having shipped here are antelope, bison, lion, hartebeestes, hides and heads.

The other hunter on the Mauretania was David Dows of this city, who has been hunting game in India. He shot antelopes in Cashmere among the Himalayas about 11,000 feet above the sea. He and E. C. Keer, a companion, with three guides and five servants, spent more than a week afoot in the mountains. Among the trophies he brought back were the heads of twenty-five mountain sheep and goats and the antlers of many antelope.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Board Holds That Diamonds Imported by H. Silberfeld Are Undervalued.

Henry Silberfeld, a jeweler, at 1,395 Broadway, was unsuccessful yesterday in the attempt to secure the reversal of an appraisement of diamonds made by George W. Wanmaker, Appraiser of the Port. Mr. Silberfeld imported the diamonds, but upon their entry the Appraiser was dissatisfied with the prices at which the gems were invoiced, and advances were imposed bringing the goods up to the figure regarded by the Appraiser as representing foreign market value.

Duty was then assessed on the increased valuation, and to this action, the importer took exception. General Appraiser Chamberlain, who reviews the local Appraiser's action, is unable to support Silberfeld's contention that the invoiced prices are correct. The General Appraiser supports the advances made by Wanmaker, but with some exceptions, however. Some of the precious stones entered as costing 175f. per carat in Antwerp are held by Mr. Chamberlain to be worth 200f. a carat. Ninety diamonds invoiced as having a foreign value of 300f. per carat are allowed to come in at the entered prices.

Inspect New Pennsylvania Terminal.

Public Service Commissioners William McCarroll and John E. Eustis, accompanied by Henry B. Seaman, chief engineer to the commission, made a trip of inspection through the new Pennsylvania station at Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday, and the tunnel tubes, at the invitation of Vice-President Samuel Rea. The Commissioners congratulated President Rea upon the rapid progress being made toward completion.

Youth Drowns in the Sound.

Arthur Wright, 17 years old, whose [illegible] said that he lived at Seventh [illegible] and Thirty-ninth Street, went [illegible] swimming yesterday afternoon at [illegible] Lookout, near Freeport, L. I., with [illegible] members of the Adelphi Club of New York City. Young Wright was [illegible] and carried out [illegible] for help, but [illegible] was able to get to [illegible] recovered at 6:30

RICHARD PREUSSER, BROKER.

Man Who Killed Gambler McDonald Opens Up Here—Bucketshop Activity.

Richard E. Preusser, who shot and killed Myles McDonald, the Harlem gambler, in the Ten Eyck Hotel, in Albany, five years ago and was released after serving only two months in the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane, was named in reports circulated yesterday as one of the leading spirits in the operation of a chain of bucketshops alleged to be planned throughout this State and Canada.

Preusser has offices with Leo Mayer, a former bookmaker, on the third floor of 47 Broadway. Mayer, Preusser's partner, said yesterday that the two had been doing business there for about a week, lending money on securities, but in no way carrying on a stock brokerage business. He denied any bucketshop connection and declared that the police had visited their offices yesterday morning, but had been unable to find any evidence of irregular transactions.

On the same floor and almost adjoining the offices of Preusser & Mayer are those of E. S. Boggs & Co. "of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of Philadelphia," an Exchange which was mentioned in the report yesterday as a cloak for the chain of bucketshop correspondents throughout the State, who, it was alleged, evade the law against bucketshops by showing membership in this Exchange, they in return secretly consenting to loan their names to the Exchange to back the alleged bucketshop purchases and sales.

It was reported that these correspondents do business on 2 and 3 per cent. margins and without interest charges. The Consolidated Stock Exchange of Philadelphia, which was for a time closed up by the police of that city, is incorporated in Pennsylvania and has a charter to trade in stocks, bonds, and commodities.

E. C. Boggs, when seen yesterday, denied that his firm or its correspondents throughout the State did business on a bucketshop basis. He did not know, he said, from what source his firm got the stock quotations it furnished to its correspondents. His bookkeeper, however, declared that they got the quotations from the "Consolidated Stock Exchange of Philadelphia." The bookkeeper added that Preusser was in no way connected with the firm, and that he knew nothing about the man. But Mr. Boggs said Preusser was his brother-in-law.

"He is not exactly connected with the firm," he said, "but in a way he is."

According to officials of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of this city a remarkable increase has recently been noted in the number of bucketshop brokerage firms. The offenders, it is said, are hard to get at under the law, owing to the fact that they comply with the regulation requiring them to do business on a recognized Exchange and to furnish their customers with the names of the parties at the other end of the transactions. This Exchange itself, however, it is alleged, is but a mock concern, and the names tagged to the other end of the transactions are merely furnished by secret consent by its various correspondents or members.

TAFT MISSES TURK'S SWORD.

No Duty Paid on It, So It Cannot Be Presented to Him.

Haji Abdullah and Rasoul Mehemet, from whom Customs Inspectors some months ago seized $3,000 worth of art goods on the charge of attempting to smuggle, though subjects of the Sultan, now claim the protection of the Russian Government. They deny any intention of avoiding the payment of duty, and assert that they removed the articles openly from the steamer on which they arrived and were not questioned by any official.

They took them to a house in East Fourteenth Street, where they were seized. They will be ordered to pay a penalty, and the art objects will be returned to them on their agreement to take them out of the United States. Among them is a gold-hilted sword, which Abdullah declares they brought over as a present for President Taft. This, too, will have to be taken out of the country.

DRIVEN AWAY BY BLACK HAND.

Contractor Ruge Quit Home Town for Two Years and Will Go Away Again.

Friendship for the Rev. William Jay Peck, pastor of the Union Congregational Church of Corona, L. I., is said to have been partly responsible for a series of Black Hand letters received by James E. Ruge, a contractor and builder of Corona, L. I., and this week, after an absence of quite two years, Mr. Ruge has returned to Corona and started to dispose of valuable property which he owns in that section.

A report that he left Corona and spent two years traveling from State to State to escape the pursuing Black Hand is denied by him, but there is a strong belief that one of his reasons for leaving his business and going away was to escape the notoriety and anxiety which followed the receipt of the letters. These came to him while he acted as bodyguard of the clergyman who had been attacked by a man who had a grievance against him. They continued in such quantity and came to him in such a mysterious manner that he became much wrought up, and finally left town when a letter was received threatening to blow up his house.

SUAREZ ESTATE $1,511,784.

Testator Who Died in France Had Much Property Here.

An appraisal of the estate in this city of Benigno Santos Suarez, who died in France on Feb. 8 last, was filed with the Surrogate here yesterday. The report shows the gross personal estate to be $930,784, with real estate valued at $581,784, making the total gross real and personal $1,511,784. Deductions of $55,015 for administration expenses, leaves the net estate $1,456,169.

Among the personalty holdings was $15,752 in cash with Iselin & Co.; General Electric bonds, $27,535; Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds, $47,000; General Electric stock, $12,200; American Express Company stock, $12,200, and New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, $88,725.

Letters testamentary were issued to Henry De Forest Weeks of this city and Pedro R. de Florez of Paris. Under his will Mr. Weeks gets $2,500, and $4,000 goes to the Archbishop of New York for charitable purposes. The bulk of the estate goes to his wife, Ysabel F. de Santos Suarez, and his sons, Lawrence and Francis.

The Volunteers Buy a Children's Home

The Volunteers of America, of which Ballington Booth is head, concluded a transaction yesterday by which they bought from I. J. Auerbach of 14 East Twenty-third Street the country estate of E. Oppenheimer at Valley Cottage, Rockland County, N. Y. It was said last night at the Volunteers' offices, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, that they intend to convert it into a children's home.

Mrs. Mackay to Entertain School.

Mrs. Katherine Mackay, wife of Clarence H. Mackay, will devote to-day to entertaining the parents, children, and teachers of the Sunday school connected with Trinity Episcopal Church of Roslyn, L. I. Her beautiful home, Harbor Hill, situated upon the highest of Roslyn's hills, is to be thrown open to the children. There will be music, games, prizes, and refreshments.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Local showers Saturday and Sunday.

Louisiana—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday, probably showers in southeast portion.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday. Moderate southerly winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Arkansas, Iowa, and Missouri—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; continued warm.

Indiana and Illinois—Local showers Saturday; Sunday probably fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Michigan and Wisconsin—Local showers Saturday. Sunday partly cloudy; light to moderate variable winds.

Minnesota—Local showers Saturday; Sunday fair; light to moderate variable winds.

TOTE YOUR OWN GARBAGE.

Mr. Kelly, Contractor, Bears Hard on Aristocratic Riverdale.

Visitors who may hereafter have to encounter an array of ash barrels and garbage cans at the portal of the beautiful estate of George W. Perkins up in Riverdale on the Hudson, or of Darwin P. Kingsley or Miss Giulia Morosini in the same district must not blame the servants of Mr. Perkins or Mr. Kingsley or Miss Morosini, nor yet Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards, whose department is charged with the duty of emptying these disagreeable necessities of city life. They can't help it. The things have to be there.

A Street Cleaning Inspector made the rounds in Riverdale and Kingsbridge, of which district Riverdale is a part, yesterday, visiting particularly the houses which stand in their own grounds away from the main roads. He bore a printed notice the purport of which was that James I. Kelly, contractor for the removal of household refuse, "respectfully requested" that the same be hereafter deposited in the street as in other parts of the city, as his carts could no longer be allowed to drive in to collect. It came out in the course of explanations that Mr. Kelly, the contractor, "had it on" aristocratic Riverdale. That section, even though its household buildings may be a mile or so from the gateway, must cart its own garbage and ashes to the road or keep 'em.

Mr. Kelly's removal contract, it seems, was made under the régime of the last Street Cleaning Commissioner, Crowell. It took no account of the special conditions in Riverdale, and Mr. Kelly evidently neglected to mention to Mr. Crowell that there were special conditions up there, with the result that the contract followed the rule of such contracts in other parts of the city where the houses abut on the sidewalks. Now Mr. Kelly insists on the letter of his contract.

He was a suave Inspector who carried the news around Riverdale yesterday, and he broke it gently, but he had his troubles. A TIMES reporter encountered him wiping the perspiration from his brow after a call on one formidable dowager, regent over a large estate in the temporary absence of its head.

"Gee," he remarked, "I thought she'd have had my head off."

"'I'll write to the Commissioner,' said she. 'I've followed his career and I think he means to do right.'

"'But the Commissioner can't help it, ma'am,' I told her. And he can't. And she can't."

Two plans were under consideration in Riverdale last night to meet this emergency. There might be installed a sort of electric zone system along the Riverdale road, similar to the block signal system on a railway, by which the approaching garbage cart closing a circuit would sound a buzzer in the distant kitchen signifying its approach; whereupon the under-gardeners or coachmen might tote the filled barrels down the long approach to the main road, hustling them back as soon as empty. If this were too elaborate, a watch tower with a watchman on each estate might serve the same purpose. Failing this, the only plan seemed to be to obtain permission of the city to erect ornamental garbage can pagodas beside the lodge gates, the delightful exterior of which would conceal the dreadful things within.

Pending decision of these alternatives the Riverdale branch of the In Bad Club, at a special meeting unanimously elected two new members. They were Contractor James I. Kelly and Foster Crowell, former Street Cleaning Commissioner.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

DAVID DIAMOND.—David Diamond, formerly a peddler, now a laborer at Monticello, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,009 for jewelry, clothing, and cloaks, and no assets.

BARNETT RYSKIND.—Barnett Ryskind, clerk at 128 Bleecker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,442 and three claims for unknown amounts, and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Ryskind & Levin, manufacturers of trousers, formerly at 130 Bleecker Street, who dissolved on Dec. 19, 1903. He filed a petition in bankruptcy once before, on Aug. 15, 1907, but it was closed up without a discharge.

THE PHILIP HAKE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Philip Hake Manufacturing Company, stationery, at 134 Essex Street, by Frederick C. Leubuscher, attorney for these creditors: Sudhaus Paper Box Works, $2,519; Lawrence Paper Box Company, $170, and Modern Paper Box Company, $204. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, made preferential payments and transfers of property, and admitted in writing inability to pay its debts. The business is an old one, having been established in 1879 by Philip Hake, and was incorporated Dec. 22, 1890, with a capital stock of $100,000, with Philip Hake as President and Treasurer. He died in March last and his son, August R. Hake, succeeded him. William J. Buttling, formerly Sheriff of Kings County, has been Secretary of the company since 1898. Judge Hough appointed William Henkel, Jr., receiver and authorized him to continue the business ten days. It was stated that the company has unused stock on hand of $10,000 and unfilled orders for $9,000.

GIOVANNI SAVARESE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Giovanni Savarese, Italian banker, grocer, and wine dealer, at 536 Ninth Avenue, by these creditors: Lachman & Jacobi, $806; Italian-Swiss Company, $397, and California Wine Association, $638. It was alleged that he is insolvent and made preferential payments. Judge Hough appointed A. M. Yuzzolino receiver on application of Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for the petitioning creditors. In June last a settlement of his affairs was arranged with his creditors at 65 cents, payable in notes, the business to be trusteed and supervised by a representative of the Italian Consul, and the first note fell due yesterday. It appears that on July 9 a corporation was formed called the United Italian Grocery Company, and a few days ago the sign of this company was put over the door of Savarese's place. Savarese cannot be found. Judge Hough, on application of Stern, Singer & Barr, granted an order restraining the company and the son-in-law, who is in charge, from disposing of the business pending a hearing in court. The liabilities are estimated at $25,000 and assets about $15,000.

THE LEEDS & CATLIN COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Leeds & Catlin Company, phonographs and records of 53 East Eleventh Street, with a factory at Middletown, Conn., show liabilities of $937,072, of which $629,944 are secured, and nominal assets of $2,005,172, consisting of factory property, $375,000, mortgaged to secure an issue of bonds of $500,000; machinery, $823,053; stock, $55,000; accounts, $31,516; notes, $13,805; office furniture, $2,383; patents and copyrights, $710,000, and cash in banks, $14,415, of which $11,000 is a deposit for a surety company in the suit brought against the company by the Victor Talking Machine Company for infringement of patents, and $3,020 belongs to the Independent Steel and Wire Company of Pittsburg. Among the creditors are the estate of John Byrne, $409,290, of which $341,000 is secured; Henry Dexter, $81,000, partly secured; New York County National Bank, $76,000, secured; Commercial Trust Company, $9,500, secured; Metropolitan Bank, $10,000, secured; Importers and Traders' Bank, $7,000, secured; I. C. Yowger, $12,500, secured; Independent Steel and Wire Company, Pittsburg, $47,690, and the James O'Neill Company, Chicago, $35,000.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts of more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Archibald, Randolph E., et al.—M. J. Shults et al., $330.
Abramson, Louis, et al.—J. Brean, $1,287.
Brown, David S., Jr.—Harcourt Realty Co., $521.
Borghard, Frederick, Jr.—Lachman & Jacobi, Inc., $378.
Busch, Max—F. De Montabello et al., $189.
Biddle, Edwin C., et al.—J. Bean, $1,287.
Cella, Peter—Almone Mfg. Co., $326.
Caplan, Frank, et al.—J. Brean, $1,287.
Dubrin, Israel—J. T. Stanley, $107.
Dugan, Edward C.—M. M. Dugan, $139.
Ericson, Alfred—C. H. Kirk, $201.
Emdin, Jacob, et al—G. A. Stafford & Co., $266.
Fisher, Frederick K.—G. Baumann, $412.
Fidler, Solomon—R. E. Budlong, Jr., $158.
Fine, Samuel L., et al.—L. Markel, $111.
Fine, Samuel L., et al.—D. Galenski, $114.
Grimley, Charles H.—K. J. Moeser, $534.
Greenberg, Samuel—M. Abramovici, $153.
Gerard, Victor F.—C. Ironmonger, $225.
Hand, John—J. W. Shelpert, $114.
Healey, Michael—H. C. Myers et al., $180.
Hale, Mary A.—F. Rosenberg, $395.
Hyman, Gertrude H. and Gabriel H.—H. Kaufman, $184.
Hilands, William J.—H. Karger, $282.
Lovacs, Julius—J. F. Thibaut, $105.
Klein, Lena J.—B. Blum, $111.
Kuder, Joseph, et al.—Charles H. Welling Investment Co., costs, $108.
Liberman, Meyer, (not summoned,) and Philip—J. M. Steingold et al., $487.
Le Curto, Carmelo—Twelfth Ward Bank of City of N. Y., $386.
Lautz, Fred—M. N. Thayer, $582.
Markel, Louis, (not summoned,) et al.—D. Galenski, $114.
Moretzky, Sigmund—Funk & Wagnalls Co., $105.
Mitchell, Laura M.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co, costs, $108.
Michel, Albert—K. Maquitre, $272.
Parke, William H.—N. Y. Importation Co., $119.
Palevitz, Davis, et al.—P. Stein, $198.
Pearlman, Solomon S., et al.—G. A. Stafford & Co., $266.
Rosenfeld, Samuel, et al.—P. Stein, $198.
Reid, Patrick and Peter—Malcolm Brewing Co., $220.
Rumore, John—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of N. Y., $401.
Sutherland, Alexander D.—J. J. Feeley et al., $417.
Sutherland, Alexander D.—J. J. Feeley et al., $515.
Shuffro, Joseph, (not summoned,) et al.—L. Makel, $111.
Schreiber, Isaac, (not summoned,) et al.—L. Markel, $111.
Schreiber, Isaac—D. Galenski, $114.
Shuffro, Joseph, (not summoned,) et al—D. Galenski, $114.
Sherry, Edward J., et al—M. J. Schultz et al., $330.
Schmer, Hugo, et al—Charles H. Welling Investment Co, costs, $108.
Smith, Charles E.—Ramsdell Inverted Gas Lamp Co., $124.
Tappan, J. Sewell—E. C. Wasson, $388.
Towne, Charles A.—J. B. Owens, $330.
Tyndull, Laura B. M.—Judkins & McCormick Co., $202.
Underhill, Charles W.—D. W. C. Flanagan et al., $412.
Wilson, Edward I.—Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co., $103.
Weiss, Lewis, (not summoned,) et al.—D. Galenski, $114.
Weiss, Lewis, (not summoned,) et al.—L. Markel, $111.
Weinstein, Louis, (not summoned,) et al.—D. Galenski, $114.
Weinstein, Louis, (not summoned,) et al.—L. Markel, $111.
Warner, Frederick H.—S. L. Reiss, $108.
Zisola, Mary—S. Gordon, $3,183.
Independent Wine Corp.—Lachman & Jacobi, Inc., $130.
Queensborough Development Co.—City of N. Y., $1,802.
Kaaterskill Realty Co.—City of N. Y., costs, $168.
American Bonding Co. et al.—M. J. Schultz et al., $330.
Rockaway Auto Garage Co.—J. T. Stanley, $106.
Sunswick Co.—Nason Mfg Co., $161.
United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co.—N. Y. Hippodrome, costs, $214.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Brown, Lynn D.—Reigrod, May 12, 1909, $332.
Freedman, David—Manhattan Leasing Co., Dec. 8, 1908, $299.
Fox Theatrical Enterprise—S. Kraus, July 14, 1909, $1,540.
Green, John—A. W. Seaton, April 14, 1909, $835.
Kalcher, Mathew—H. Cohen, April 13, 1909, $1,165.
Lederer, Theodore, et al.—I. Schreiber et al., Nov. 14, 1908, $107.
Klein, Harry, et al.—I. Schreiber et al., Nov. 14, 1908, $107.
Meade & Post Co.—H. Menden, May 21, 1909, $503.
Van Pelt, Corwin B.—A. Miller, March 2, 1909, $279.
Stilwell, Stephen J.—A. M. Yard, May 15, 1899, $246.
Same—Same, May 15, 1899, $276.
Williams, John T.—Portland Co., July 17, 1909, $14,162.
Same—Same, July 17, 1909, $6,029.
McCanlis, Harry—S. Utain, May 12, 1909, (released,) $768.
Gottlieb, Jacob—Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Dec. 9, 1902, (canceled,) $533.
Walsh, John F.—S. J. Hart, April 7, 1904, (canceled,) $150.
Same—D. R. Van Nostrand, March 26, 1904, (canceled,) $464.
Same—W. J. Hoscox, March 23, 1904, (canceled,) $221.
Same—B. Altman, March 21, 1904, (canceled,) $437.
Same—R. H. Zilen, April 25, 1904, (canceled,) $383.
Boehm, Abraham, et al.—Stanley Advertising Agency, July 23, 1909, (canceled,) $2,552.
Coon, Lewis, et al.—Stanley Advertising Agency, July 23, 1909, (canceled,) $2,552.
Madison Avenue Hotel Co. et al.—Stanley Advertising Agency, July 23, 1909, (canceled,) $2,552.
Dias, Manuel E.—M. J. Rottler, July 9, 1909, (vacated,) $1,921.
Green, Joseph, et al.—People, &c., Dec. 24, 1908, (vacated,) $2,000.
Brenner, Benjamin, et al.—People, &c., Dec. 24, 1908, (vacated,) $2,000.

COURT CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—State Bank vs. Barbara Tischler—Jerome A. Kohn. Adolph Seelig vs. Joel Marks (2)—Cornelius K. Kelly. Bernard Mayer vs. Davis Berkman—Benjamin Gruenstein.

CITY COURT—Schmuck, J.—David Shannon Co. vs. James T. Webb—Philip J. Dunn. Harry W. Bell vs. Pietro Castro—Joseph J. Fennelly.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Mandel—Charles Stein. Hind vs. Harvard—John J. Delaney.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; J. H. Snarr, ribbons and veilings; 260 West Broadway; Hotel Seville.

City of Paris Dry Goods Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss M. E. Anderson, cloaks, suits, and waists; 170 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Victoria.

Monmouth Department Store, Shawnee, Okla.; E. Dahlinger, notions; 811 Broadway.

Salem Dry Goods Company, Winston, N. C.; J. W. Fries, dry goods; Hotel Seville.

O'Dwyer & Ahern Company, Texarkana, Ark.; R. J. O'Dwyer, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss V. Bennett, cloaks and suits; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Apple, I., Fort Smith, Ark., hats; Hotel Imperial.

Dula, W. H., Charlotte, N. C., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bradford Wiese Company, Rockford, Ill.; C. V. Wiese, general merchandise; Hotel Grand.

White, J. B., & Co., Augusta, Ga.; W. S. Butler, cloaks; Mrs. L. B. Hudson, waists; 214 Church Street; Hotel Grand.

McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Breaker, muslin underwear, infants' wear, and corsets; 821 Broadway; Buyers' Association.

Brager, A., A., Baltimore, Md.; L. L. Brager, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Kaplan, L., Monroe, La., clothing; Hoffman House.

Bunstein & Co., Easton, Penn.; J. H. Bunstein, dry goods; H. A. Latham, cloaks and suits; Hotel Latham.

Rudge & Guenzel Company, Lincoln, Neb.; J. A. Pearse, notions, laces, gloves, and trimmings; W. J. Lastafka, dry goods; Hotel Latham.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. A. Mayer, cloaks and suits; D. V. Meagher, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Flanders.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. W. Stein, millinery; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway; King Edward Hotel.

High, J. W., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. R. McClelland, hosiery; 100 Fifth Avenue; King Edward Hotel.

Eiseman Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; B. J. Eiseman, clothing; The Breslin.

Strauss, Herman, & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. F. Symme, furnishing goods; Hotel Longacre.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, waists and manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street.

Steppacher, William, & Brother, Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, piece goods; The Hermitage.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. L. Monlove, cloaks and suits; 346 Broadway; Hotel York.

Sullivan Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; J. H. Sullivan, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Wonder Department Store, Spokane, Wash.; J. Osborne, carpets, 320 Church Street; Hotel Brostel.

Scott-Griggs Company, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Hollander, millinery, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Broztel.

Obendorfer, William, Munsey, Ind.; ladies' ready to wear; Hotel Wellington.

Humphreys, H. M., Lexington, Ky.; dress goods and silks; Hotel Flanders.

Sanger, E. W., Shelby, Ohio; New York Store, 10 East Ninth Street.

Brothers, Ada C., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; 347 Fifth Avenue.

Holland Dry Goods and Clothing Company, Jackson, Tenn.; Charles M. Gates, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Latham.

Lazarus, Joseph, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph Lazarus, millinery; 30 East Ninth Street.

Rouse, H. B., Lexington, Ky.; ladies' ready to wear; Hotel Grand.

Smith, B. B., & Co., Lexington, Ky.; B. B Smith, ladies ready to wear; New Grand Hotel.

Kory, Samuel, Columbus, Ohio; clothing and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Furmanx & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charlotte Gartner, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Berwald Brothers, Dallas, Texas; N. Berwald, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Haudley Hat & Glove Company, Dallas, Texas.; P. Malloney, hats and gloves; Hotel Collingwood.

Zenner, D., & Co., Athens, Ohio; P. W. Craig, department store; Hotel Hermitage.

Heineman & Jacobs, Chandler, Oklahoma; J. Heineman, department store; Hotel Seymour.

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Other Features of the Sunday Times:

The prolongation of human life, the political situation in Russia, the personality of Count Tolstoy, and other questions interestingly discussed by Metchnikoff, the famous biologist and head of the Pasteur Institute.

Thomas A. Edison on aerial navigation as it is to-day and as it promises to be in the future.

Edward H. Harriman studied and analyzed in a new and interesting fashion.

A further report from James Creelman on his investigations into the Turkish Revolution and the massacres of Christians in Asia Minor.

"Help Wanted—Female." The painful experiences of a woman in search of a place, and the way in which she was victimized.

The Tennyson centenary made the text of brilliant discussions of the great poet by well-known men.

John Milton's immortal defense of the liberty of the press—another in the series of Dr. Eliot's "Best Books."

The cost of living abroad examined with some surprising results.

A page of cartoons by Hy. Mayer; a clever satire by Thomas L. Masson; a description by the "Japanese Schoolboy" of the horrors of life without a newspaper, and many other features of live interest.

The "Giants" in Photograph

The Pictorial Section of The Times to-morrow will contain a page of baseball pictures, full of life and action. There will be pictures of a flight by Bleriot, the aviator who crossed the English Channel; of scenes during the recent invocation of the relics of St. Anne; photographs of society people at Newport; interiors of the new home of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at Pocantico Hills; a series of pictures from the Adirondacks, and many other photographs worth seeing.

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L. Felsenheld, 20 E. 17. (also Raincoats,)
Oceanus Manufacturing Co., 18 W. 18th St.
BRAIDS.
Novelty Braid Mills, 25 East 20th St.
BUTTONS.
Atlas Button Works, 13 Crosby, near Grand.
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
W. Bloom & Son, 123-125 Bleecker St.
CORSETS.
American Lady Corset Co., 44 East 14th St.
C|B a la Spirite Corsets, 45 East 17th St.
La Reine Corsets, Birdsey-Somers Co., 3 W. 19th.
Princess Corset Co., 406 Broadway.
COSTUMES AND DRESSES.
David Harris, 122 Fifth Avenue.
I. D. Levy & Bro., 56 W. 22d St., nr. 6th Av.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
CUSTOMS BROKERS AND FORWARDERS.
Chas. Friedenberg, 17-19 State St. Est. 1890.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND ROBES.
Royal Embroidery Works, 79 Fifth Av.
EMBROIDERIES.
Stein, Doblin & Co., 583-5-7 Broadway.
Zahner & Schiess Co., 515-17 Broadway.
FLANNELETTE GOWNS, PETTICOATS, &c.
Bergoffen & Philip, 128 E. 7th St., Ave. A.
M. & G. Sperling, 336 Canal, (also Aprons.)
FURS.
A. Arnstam & Co., 97 Fifth Av., cor. 17th.
Freundlich Bros., 13-15 West 28th St.
JEWELRY.
S. F. Myers Co., 47-49 Maiden Lane.
Jewelry Boxes and Window Novelties.
Wolfsheim & Sachs, 35 Maiden Lane.
KIMONOS AND NEGLIGEES.
Samuel Franklin & Co., 56 East 11th St.
KNIT GOODS, (Underwear.)
American Hosiery Co. 108-110 Franklin St.
Buster Brown's Hosiery Mill, 369 B'way.
LADIES' SWEATERS AND AUTO COATS.
The "Luxe" Fashion Knit Works, 13 W. 17.
LEATHER Novelties, Trav. Bags, Belts, &c.
John Davenport & Co., 760 Broadway.
Deitsch Bros., 14 East 17th St.
Grossman Leather Co., Inc., 78 Fifth Ave.
Samstag & Hilder Bros., 557-59 Broadway.
LINOLEUMS AND CORK CARPETS.
Scott & West Company, 133 Fifth Av.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Bachrach Co., 15 West 24th St.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way
Charles W. Lyford & Son, 141 Fifth Avenue.
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th St.
NECKWEAR AND BELTS—Women's.
Amer. Renaissance Novelty Co., 78 Grand St.
Boehm & Levine, 561 B'way, (also Ruchings.)
James R. Keiser, 10-16 West 20th St.
Mayer & Crowley, 5 East 17th St.
RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Av.
Klein Bros., 441 B'way. (Best Values.)
Oceanus Manufacturing Co., 18 W. 18th St.
RIBBONS.
Manhattan Ribbon Co., 96-98 Prince St.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
The Julius King Optical Co., 12 Maiden Lane.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.
STATIONERY.
A. L. Salomon & Co., 345-347 B'way.
SUSPENDERS AND BELTS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Av.
VEILINGS AND NETS.
Louis Hamburger & Co., 91-93 Fifth Ave.
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Baths, elevator, fine table. Write for special rates, booklet, menu and souvenir pencil.
21st season. Capacity 350. A. E. MARION.

HOTEL THEDFORD North Asbury Park, N. J.
Rebuilt. Suites with bath. H. Duffield, Owner.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

The MONTCLAIR
ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Information at
America's Hotel Bureau, 1122 B'way, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Lake Hopatcong.

MT. ARLINGTON HOTEL,
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Overlooking lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; large, shady grounds; only hotel having stables and sheds for automobiles; booklet. W. JOHN MacDONALD, P. O., Mount Arlington, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—Seabright.

THE OCTAGON 75 min. N. Y. via Sandy Hook Boats.
Built directly on beach, Casino over Ocean; perfect roads; superb bathing, riding, and tennis. Telephone 40 Seabright.

NEW JERSEY—Sea Girt.

THE BREAKERS
Right on ocean; newly renovated; every convenience for comfort; college girl waitresses. Send for booklet.

The TREMONT Right on the beach Delightful country surroundings. Special season rates.
S. HINKSON WOODWARD, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Elberon.

ELBERON HOTEL and Cottages.
ELBERON, N. J.
'Phone 321—West End.

NEW JERSEY—Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

Hotel Charles 7th Av., North Asbury. Full view of ocean. 'Phone 308. H. Charles, Mgr.

Hotel Frederick, 1 blk. ocean; strictly kosher; Amer.-Hung. cuisine Rashlin & Schaeinen.

MICHIGAN.

MT. CLEMENS, favorite Health Resort. Its Mineral Baths cure Rheumatism. Write for Ill. Booklet to F. R. Eastman, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A MAGAZINE requires a well-educated young woman as a stenographer. E 7 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer for importing house; must be thoroughly competent. Klingenberg Brothers, 41 East 21st St.

CAREFUL laundress to take wash home for couple living in hotel; immediate reply, please. E 34 Times, Times Square.

GIRLS WANTED experienced in pasting and sewing on paper dresses; call mornings before 10 o'clock. Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Streets.

GOOD-PAYING positions for competent stenographers; no charge for service. Call at once at Remington Typewriter Co., 325 Broadway.

MODELS.
Models, tall, stylish young ladies, 36 bust, to try on suits in showroom of ladies' suit house; salary $25. Apply all week to Gitler & Murray, 45 West 25th St.

MODEL.—A stylish young lady for cloak and suit house; bust 36. Apply at once. L. & C. Stern, 515 Broadway.

MODEL, 36 size, for showroom; good pay. Parisian Mfg. Co., 130 West 17th St.

OPERATORS.—Wanted, competent female billing operators on Remington and Elliott-Fisher machines. Apply at Remington Typewriter Co., 325 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, at least year experience; must take and transcribe notes accurately; some office duties. Clark Hutchinson Co., 125 Duane St.

WANTED—In the office of a large manufacturing concern, a young lady as posting clerk in ledger division; must have good education, write a legible hand, and be accurate at figures. Address, stating references, &c., Madison, P. O. Box 645, New York City.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced Edison business phonograph operator; hours 9 to 6; salary $18 per week; references required; no beginners; permanent position. Address X. W. G., 197, care of New York Times Downtown.

WANTED—Competent stenographers for high-class permanent and temporary positions. Apply at once, the Oliver Typewriter Company, No. 310 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Wanted, for extra work, man with newspaper experience preferred. Address Box D 151 Times, Times Square.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Acquainted with wholesale dry goods houses, jobbers, and manufacturers; on commission; good opportunity for the right man; state experience. B. G., Box C 79 Times, Times Square.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—A bright young man as assistant bookkeeper; salary to start on, $10 per week. Answer in own handwriting, F 19 Times, Times Square.

GOOD-PAYING positions for competent stenographers; no charge for service. Call at once at Remington Typewriter Co., 325 Broadway.

MANAGER.—NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE REQUIRES MANAGER FOR BOND DEPARTMENT, AS WELL AS TWO OR THREE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN. ANSWER, STATING QUALIFICATIONS AND DESIRED COMPENSATION, BONDS, 145 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY.—Polite boy wanted; permanent position; wages $5. Apply with references, Box D 160 Times, Times Square.

OPERATORS.—Wanted, competent male billing operators on Remington and Elliott-Fisher machines. Apply at Remington Typewriter Co., 325 Broadway.

ORNAMENTAL IRON DRAUGHTSMAN at once; A1 man; none other need apply; bring samples of work. Hudson Structural Steel Co., 136th St., Southern Boulevard.

SALESMEN, acquainted with large department stores and jobbing trade, for New York City and vicinity to handle specialty line of men's neckwear, straight commission basis only. Address L. K. C., Box 82 Northside News.

SALESMAN.—An experienced salesman to sell cutlery, needles, &c., Middle West; must have good references; state experience and salary wanted. C 199 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell the manufacturing trade in New York City; one familiar with lace preferred; splendid opportunity for right man. E 18 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN. — Popular priced boys' clothing house wants salesman with established trade in city and vicinity; also salesmen to carry side line. Box E 9 Times, Times Square.

STOCK SALESMEN.
WE HAVE A FEW FIRST-CLASS OPENINGS FOR HIGH-CLASS, EXPERIENCED MEN; WE WANT THOSE ONLY WHO HAVE MADE GOOD AND CAN SHOW US; IF YOU HAVE SOLD BONDS, STOCK, REAL ESTATE, OR INSURANCE YOU CAN SELL OUR PROPOSITION EASILY; IT IS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS; FIRST-CLASS LEADS AND INTRODUCTIONS FURNISHED DIRECT FROM HOME OFFICE; LIBERAL CONTRACTS TO PRODUCERS; STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA OPEN; GET IN TOUCH IMMEDIATELY; SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF YOUR RECORD; COMMUNICATIONS TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY IF DESIRED. CORPORATION FUNDING AND FINANCE COMPANY, COLONIAL TRUST BUILDING, READING, PA.

TRAVELING SALESMAN of corsets, notions, and underwear; sell our goods as side line; good commission. Wright Formette Co., 134 West 14th St.

Wanted—A married, steady, sober young or middle-aged man to take hold of a Connecticut farm on a small salary and co-operative basis and develop it under competent direction into a profitable poultry and apple farm. Address E. H. Waite, Glen Cove, L. I.

HELP WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

A.—A.—STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants furnished at short notice without charge. 'Phone 5712—Barclay, Lamb's Exchange, 229 Broadway.

A.—STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions, write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, secretaries, male, female, furnished free. 4,470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th.

SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS.—Jupp's bureau recommends efficient employes only; prompt, free; references investigated; expert facsimile duplicating. 87 Nassau St. Tel. 4221 Cortlandt.

WANTED—Tinsmiths and solderers on tinsmith work on chocolate molds. Apply Eppelsheimer & Co., 34-44 Hubert St.

WANTED—Advertising solicitors. Apply Rooms 126-7 Knickerbocker Building, 1,402 Broadway.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 50th. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat, rapid, accurate, painstaking, and reliable; desires permanent position; $7. Miss Elsie, C 193 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Several years' experience; competent, reliable, painstaking; highest references furnished. Miss D., C 192 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' practical experience machinery, electrical; capable, reliable; references. American, 139 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; well educated; good foundation for expert; moderate. Josephine, 117 Times Downtown.

WANTED—I want a position for my stenographer, with whose services I am dispensing because of changed arrangements; she is faithful, trustworthy, intelligent, and a good stenographer; minimum salary, $10, if good chances for advancement. Tel. Cort.—6080. C. Clarence Swift, 220 Broadway.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, supervised; weekly and monthly arrangement; $5 monthly upward. Accountant, Room 511, 320 Broadway. Telephone 3539—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up weekly or monthly; audited, systematized; moderate. Accountant, R 24, 206 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER. — First-class; double entry, trial balances; English, French, Italian correspondent; 12 years' experience; highest references; bond. C 179 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Skilled, licensed German-American of excellent family desires to accept position in private family. Chauffeur, care of William Fahlbusch, 1,392 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COLLEGE graduate, 25; office work; experienced; recommended; start moderate. E 26 Times, Times Square.

COLLEGE graduate wants side line to work during spare time. Box 198 Times, 80 Broadway.

CREDIT MAN.—Experienced retail clothing and installment credit man; furnish good references. E. 24 Times, Times Square.

DETECTIVE desires situation; expert at shadowing, investigation; confidential. Bean, 392 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, and correspondent, receiving $30 weekly, will work, forenoons or afternoons only, for $18, (5 hours per day.) E. Bruce, 121 West 28th St.

MANAGER.—American, age 30, married, desires position in country as manager of estate or place where future can be assured; has knowledge of law, secretarial work, possesses executive ability and broad business training. C 181 Times Downtown.

TINSMAN and sheet iron worker, solderer; experienced; inside work; reference. Wendlang, 2,164 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires an opportunity in the sales department of machinery or mill supply house; scientific education and some business experience. C 140 Times Downtown.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

20TH ST., 356 WEST.—Large or small airy room; Summer prices; breakfast and dinner if desired; Tel. 4554 Chelsea; references.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Parlor suite, bath; double, single rooms; superior board; Summer rates; reference.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; other large and small rooms; running water; board optional; near Central Park; references.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; board; suitable terms; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable suites; private bath; single room; electric lights; Southerners accommodated.

80TH ST., 150-152 WEST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; parlor dining room; table guests.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent service; table guests; Subway, "L"; Summer rates; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well kept house; Summer rates; table board; references.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large airy rooms; private bath; single rooms; table good; Summer rates.

83D, 127 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $7.00; table board, $4.00; 7 dinners, $2.50; references.

91ST, 48 WEST. (Central Park.)—Desirable, large, small rooms; baths; convenience; table guests accommodated.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; good table and service; telephone; table guests.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; good board; telephone; references exchanged.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; beautiful, cool rooms; running water; excellent table; lovely home; near Drive.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Rooms, with board; table boarders; Southerners' home; references. Telephone 7442 Riverside.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private bath; also doctor's or dentist's offices; references.

102D ST., 243 WEST., Near West End Av.—Large front room, lavatory; also suite, private bath; thoroughly up to date; boarding house atmosphere eliminated; Summer rate given; Subway; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Desirable vacancies; private baths; refined, homelike surroundings; parlor dining room; references.

149TH ST., 542 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway; highly located, coolest, most beautiful and healthiest spot in New York; The Audubon; first-class rooms and board; select surroundings; accommodations A1; large porch and garden, reception parlor, library, billiard room, telephone; rates $7-$10 one, $12-$16 two.

WEST END AV., 879, corner 103d.—Finest location N. Y.; block from Riverside Park, Drive and Subway express and surface cars; beautifully furnished rooms; private baths; telephones; superior table.

East Side.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references exchanged.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hallrooms, with board; table board; references.

MADISON AV., (COR. 61ST ST.,) 673, 694, 696.—Large airy rooms with or without excellent board; parlor dining room; reasonable. American.

MADISON AV., 17.—Single and double rooms; facing park; table guests accommodated.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights.—Large, cool rooms, overlooking Wall St.; Subway; three minutes Broadway; accessible seashore; house high class; table choicest products N. Y. markets; Summer rates.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100, Brooklyn.—15 minutes to Manhattan; large, cool rooms; river view; private baths; first-class table.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient; homelike; on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 23c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

CAPITAL WANTED
A mechanic or business man with $15,000 or $20,000 to take an interest in a mechanical manufacturing company having orders for $875,000 of its products; must come recommended. For particulars, write Gasoline Traction Co., Box 911, Fort Worth, Texas.

APARTMENT HOTEL
for lease; high-class two and three room and bath apartment hotel, overlooking Central Park, for a term of 21 years or less; excellent opportunity for the right party. For further particulars, inquire Real Estate Office, 71-73 West 109th St.

Avoid Loss.—We safeguard your interests and protect your money through expert examinations; before investing in business consult us; business investments anywhere negotiated; terms reasonable. Commercial Investigation Company, Fifth Ave. Building, (23d St.)

$1,000 furniture; boarding house; established ten years; good neighborhood; modern, attractive house; permanent, refined clientele; no vacancies; just investigate; very quick business. Opportunity, Box E 32 Times, Times Square.

Small manufacturing industries wanted at Raymond, Ga.; new town; railroad four directions; inducements and co-operation; write fully. G. J. Thomas.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

High-Class Country Board.

Those in search of desirable Country Boarding Houses for August will find of interest the list of Country Board advertisements in to-morrow's issue of The New York Times. The very best class of Country Boarding Houses advertise their vacancies in The New York Times.

You'll probably find what you want in the list to-morrow, or, better still, make doubly sure and insert a little advertisement yourself under the heading of "Country Board Wanted." Two lines will cost but forty cents, three lines sixty cents. Go to any Advertising Agent or telephone 1000 Bryant.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Elegant suite, second floor; single rooms; private baths; breakfast.

5TH AV., 46.—Corner house; cool, well furnished, large, small rooms; home comforts; telephone.

7TH AV., CORNER 142D ST.—Beautiful, large, light room; reasonable; elevator; electric light; 'phone; convenient elevated or Subway. E 36 Times, Times Square.

20TH ST., 326 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; running water.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH ST., 217 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; parlor suite, especially desirable doctor, dentist; first-class service.

45TH ST., 232 WEST.—Large, cheerful rooms; private bath or otherwise; comfortable hall rooms.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, private baths; electric light; breakfast optional; Summer prices.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; exceptionally pleasant, modern, and exclusive; reasonable, permanent rates.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; daintily furnished; electric lights, telephone; hot and cold water in every room; private baths; exceptional attendance; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 42 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; singly or en suite; private bath; attendance unexcelled; breakfast if desired; telephone; references exchanged.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent service; breakfast optional; telephone; Subway, "L"; Summer prices.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Cool, handsomely furnished rooms; refined house and neighborhood; Summer prices; telephone.

80TH, 110 WEST.—Large front room on second floor in private house; reasonable; telephone.

81ST, 200. WEST.—Desirable rooms, telephone; two flights; hall service; gentleman. Apartment E, Deal.

82D ST., 37 WEST.—Delightfully cool, comfortably furnished rooms; every convenience; telephone; references; private house.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; also back parlor; suitable physician; running water.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Large room, running water; first-class house; gentlemen; convenient "L," Subway.

83D ST., 129 WEST.—Single rooms, suite; part or whole; high class apartment; housekeeping; references.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished, second floor; quiet, refined surroundings; telephone.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, small outside rooms; running hot, cold water; moderate. Anderson.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, bath adjoining; private family; convenient to "L" and Subway; gentlemen.

88TH ST., 570 WEST END AV.—Private house; few cool, handsomely furnished rooms; bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7996 Riverside.

88TH ST., 182 WEST.—Front parlor and bedroom; airy, well furnished; all conveniences; reasonable. McCourt.

90TH ST., 119 WEST.—Neatly furnished, medium room; running water; one flight; reasonable. Mack.

95TH ST., 330 WEST.—Desirable rooms, conveniences; private family; references. Apartment 11.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; elevator; telephone; convenient location; strictly private family; board optional. Hutchins.

97TH ST., 139 WEST.—Two large, airy, connecting rooms; running water, bath; all conveniences; reference.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Comfortable outside room; private French family; gentlemen preferred; references; Subway. Benayad.

115TH ST., 606 WEST.—Outside rooms, single, en suite; block Subway, Riverside. Montgomery.

129TH ST., 164 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; near "L" and Subway; telephone; conveniences.

145TH ST, 508 WEST.—New, cool, comfortable; bath; Subway; Riverside Drive; $2.50 up; reference. Fisher.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,590.—Business woman will share pleasant five-room apartment with another business woman or married couple; opposite New York University; Subway or elevated; telephone. Deats.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 112TH ST.—Accommodations for a gentleman in a refined home; all modern improvements; two blocks from Subway; breakfasts if desired; references. Box E 1 Times, Times Square.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, corner 127th.—Windermere Court—Exceptionally fine furnished rooms, bath, kitchen, elevator, telephone; reduced $3 weekly, upward; also suites four, five rooms, beautifully furnished, including silver, linen; Summer rates; $10 weekly upward.

TO LET—By a French lady, single, independent, neat, furnished room, board; employed people. 235 West 20th St.

East Side.

44TH-45TH STS., (348 Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished room, private bath; single room, running water; breakfast optional; Summer rates; transients taken; telephone.

49TH ST., 38 EAST.—Very desirable room for gentleman; also small room; moderate rental; references.

60TH ST., 57 EAST.—Large and small rooms in private house; beautifully furnished; telephone; reasonable.

83D ST., 155 EAST.—Furnished parlor floor, private house, suitable for physician or couple; reasonable.

89TH ST., 101 EAST.—Large outside room; running water; private entrance; bath. Forster, private.

116TH ST., 123 EAST, "The Leland."—Nicely furnished, cool rooms; private baths; $3 up.

IRVING PLACE, 53, (Nicholas Fish Mansion.)—Attractive to those appreciating quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast (served in room.)

MADISON AV., 79.—Furnished rooms, en suite and single, with and without baths.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 89, Brooklyn.—Light, clean, well-furnished rooms, very desirable; single, large or connecting; 15 minutes' Subway ride to 14th St.

GOLD ST., 419, Brooklyn.—Nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping, $2.50 and $3.00; hall rooms, $1.25; near Subway.

HEIGHTS, 139 Henry St.—High-class, desirable rooms; running water; reasonable; convenient Subway, bridge.

CLINTON ST., 248.—Fifteen minutes from Wall St.; cool rooms; gentlemen; quiet neighborhood; moderate.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

German young lady desires room between 80th and 100th Sts. and Amsterdam Av. C 14 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. a line 1 time; 30 times consecutively or three times a week $5.00 a line.

Staten Island.

ROSEBANK HOTEL, Rosebank, S. I.—Large, airy, well-furnished rooms; excellent table; shady grounds; spacious piazzas; bathing; 35 minutes from Battery. Murphy.

New York.

Family without children can accommodate Summer boarders; modern improvements; 32 miles from city; one mile from depot; high elevation; fine surroundings; German cooking; $7 to $10 per week. F. Schultze, Spring Valley, N. Y.

Large room; excellent board; private family; near beach and station. Bensonhurst, 115 Bay 29th St.

Long Island.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.
GRACY COTTAGE,
2 Gaston Av., few rooms, with board, in a high-class house.

A private family will board a few adults; good table; fine location; reasonable. Mrs. F. Lester, 197 Bay 28th St., Bensonhurst, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Large parlor to let; right on beach; free bathing. 64 Eldert Av.

New Jersey.

WATCHUNG MOUNTAINS.
SELECT MOUNTAIN CAMP for boys, near Plainfield; ages 10 to 15; $5 per week; ball, swimming, fishing, ocean excursions, picnics, ponies, dancing; floored tents; first-class table. Write for reference. J. E. Williams, 251 5th Av.

A FEW DESIRABLE boarders wanted; house directly on beach; bathing, sailing, &c.; large rooms and porches and first-class board; commuting distance from New York; 45 minutes; reasonable; references required. Address D 88 Times, Times Square.

The Lorraine, Upper Montclair.—Large rooms, single or connecting; excellent table; terms moderate.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. a line 1 time; 30 times consecutively or three times a week $5.00 a line.

Wanted, country board within three hours' ride of New York City for lady and 14-year-old nephew; room must be situated on first floor. Address S, Box 50 Times, Times Square.

LOST AND FOUND—CATS, DOGS.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

LOST—July 19, white maltese poodle, 5 years old, shaved except head and tail; $25 reward; no questions asked; return to Charles A. Small, 1,153 Broadway.

LOST—Gray Angora cat; reward; no questions asked. Mme. Brand, 2½ East 47th St.

LOST—Fox terrier, female, name Beauty; reward. Killmer, 17 East 22d St.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

FOUND.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

FOUND—Gentleman's gold watch, at Rockaway; owner identify. C 137 Times Downtown.

FOUND, July 29.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. ON SECOND AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, purse, roll papers, billheads, hat, apron, neckties, &c., package lining, pair trousers, electric fixture, looking glass. ON THIRD AV. ELEVATED: 2 pairs trousers, books, towel, lamp, roll plans, catalogue, cap, jacket, package globes, sponge, 2 bunches keys, photograph, slipper, child's clothing, collar, package stockings, racquet, umbrella. ON SIXTH AV. ELEVATED: Glasses, pocketbook, cloth bag, 2 umbrellas, books, 3 belts, photographs, package advertising matter, package drugs, towels, 3 pairs gloves, package tobacco, cane, package drugs, can, bottle wine. ON NINTH AV. ELEVATED: Trowel, books, box, package underwear, 2 umbrellas, pair gloves, package socks, jumper, satchel, 2 pieces wood, package bottles, satchel. IN SUBWAY: 3 umbrellas, satchel, pin, pen, books, package addressed magazines, cap, overalls, post cards, package samples, package clothing, 2 boxes cigarettes, pair scissors, bottle liquid, can, screws, pail.

FOUND, July 30.—THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. ON S. S. COMMONWEALTH, FALL RIVER LINE: Rosary, slippers, eyeglasses, hat, overcoat, shoe horn, hatpin, cuffs, cap, shirt, night dress. ON S. S. PROVIDENCE, PROVIDENCE LINE: Comb and brush, glass, nightshirt, night gown, toilet, bag. ON S. S. RICHARD PECK, NEW HAVEN LINE: Key and letter. ON S. S. LOWELL, NORWICH LINE: Veil.

FOUND, July 29—BROOKLYN R. T. CO. Apply 168 Montague St., Brooklyn: Two pairs gloves, pair eyeglasses in case, keys, satchel containing bathing suit, pair shoes, bathing suit, underwear and towel, photos, carriage cover, dry goods, pattern, baby's coat, toweling.

FOUND, July 30—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Straw grip, black bag, four packages, green parasol, black parasol.

FOUND, July 29—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City: Pair gloves, cap, package clothes, book, lady's handbag. July 30—Package containing shirtwaist, package magazines, umbrella, package containing clothing, satchel, hat, checkbook, lady's hat and hatpin, package, umbrella.

FOUND, July 30—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: Four packages, three umbrellas.

FOUND, July 30—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Hoboken, N. J.: ON R. R. TRAINS—Pocket knife, cane, cigar holder, cups, pair cuffs and buttons, nightshirt, two pins, suitcase, pair spectacles, matchbox, lunch, three umbrellas, package, book. ON 23D ST. BOAT—Book. ON DESBROSSES ST. BOAT—Handbag. IN JERSEY CITY STATION—Package, umbrella, straw hat and hatpin.

FOUND, July 30—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, Grand Central Station: Suitcase, eyeglasses, two packages, handbag, jacket, watch, pair gloves, purse.

FOUND, July 29—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J.: Apply Information Desk, Jersey City: IN JERSEY CITY STATION—Three umbrellas, parasol. ON LIBERTY ST. FERRY—Bottle of ink.

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Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

LOST.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

LOST—Ticket to Milton, Vt., in tan leather pocketbook, at Mountain Station or D., L. & W. or New York City. Return H. S. Mudge, 530 West 122d St.

LOST—Watch, monogram "N. L. M."; open face; attached to pearl pin sunburst design; on way from Flatbush; reward. Marane, 117 West 13th St., City.

LOST—July 29, gold heart and chain, monogram "W. F.," on Belt Line car or 37th St. and 10th Av.; suitable reward for return to W. V. Z., 432 West 37th St.

LOST—July 30, between 9 and 27 Pine St., small pearl horseshoe brooch; liberal reward if returned to 27 Pine St., seventh floor.

LOST—Lady's gold watch with fob of gold triangle marked "Yale Lit., K. Bruce"; reward. E 35 Times, Times Square.

LOST—July 29, diamond cluster brooch containing 12 diamonds, one missing; liberal reward; return to Knickerbocker Hotel, 211.

LOST—July 29, an amethyst scarfpin; suitable reward for return to 10 East 70th St., New York. E 29 Times, Times Square.

LOST—On northbound Subway train, July 30, silver engraved plate; reward. Myers & Gordon, Room 1,301, 71 Nassau St.

LOST—At Belmar, N. J., diamond bar pin, 13 stones; liberal reward if returned to Room 1,711, 115 Broadway.

LOST—A silver bag containing a silver purse. Liberal reward if returned to S. L. McNulty, 209 West 97th St.

LOST.—Gold rosary beads, marked "J. C. K., Easter." Fallon, 19 Washington St., New York. $15 reward.

LOST—Bankbook 20,534 on Brevoort Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book 2,295, the Bronx Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Wednesday; a tiger head pin with diamond setting; reward. E 6 Times, Times Sq.

LOST—Two rings in ladies' room, str. Ramsdell; reward. Baum, 53 Leonard St., N. Y.

LOST—Silver bag in Macy's; $15 reward. Return to Miss Finkbein, 962 Grant Av.

WILL "G. L. W." call at steamer City of Worcester, 24th St. and East River, and identify bag found July 9?

$100.00 REWARD will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any swindler who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The New York Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on
THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1909,
Borough of Manhattan.
For constructing the southerly portion of Colonial Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
For full particulars see City Record.
HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.
Dated, July 26, 1909.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT of The City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.
SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on
MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1909.
Borough of Queens.
For furnishing and delivering eighteen hundred (1,800) feet of 2½-inch rubber hose for volunteer companies at Newtown, Borough of Queens.
For full particulars see City Record.
NICHOLAS J. HAYES, Commissioner.
Dated July 27, 1909.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT of The City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.
SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on
MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1909.
Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, and Richmond.
No. 1. For furnishing and delivering general supplies (sponges) for the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, and Richmond.
For full particulars see City Record.
NICHOLAS J. HAYES, Commissioner.
Dated July 27, 1909.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT of The City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.
SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on
TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1909.
Borough of Manhattan.
For furnishing all the labor and materials required for repairs and alterations to quarters of Hook and Ladder Company 18, located at No. 84 Attorney Street.
For full particulars see City Record.
NICHOLAS J. HAYES, Commissioner.
Dated July 28, 1909.

Headquarters of the Fire Department of The City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.
SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 A. M. on
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1909.
Borough of Brooklyn.
For furnishing and delivering hay, straw, oats, bran, and oil meal for companies.
For full particulars see City Record.
NICHOLAS J. HAYES, Fire Commissioner.
Dated July 29, 1909.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS F. BELL, Complainant, against NEW YORK SAFETY STEAM POWER COMPANY, Respondent.

To all creditors of the New York Safety Steam Power Company, a New York corporation.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the bill filed in this cause, the undersigned has been appointed receiver for the above-named company by an order entered in the above-named cause on July 17th, 1909; that the undersigned has duly qualified as such and has entered into and taken possession of the property, assets and accounts, books and papers of the said company located within the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

By the said order the undersigned as receiver is directed to require all creditors of the said company to file their respective claims against said company with the receiver on or before the first day of December, 1909, or they may be excluded from the benefit of these proceedings.

By said order all persons whatsoever are enjoined "from taking or removing from the jurisdiction of this court any of the moneys, properties or choses in action of said company; and the institution of any separate suits within the jurisdiction of this court by any of the creditors of respondent corporation is hereby enjoined."

Notice is therefore hereby given to all creditors of said company of the facts and proceedings aforesaid that they may govern themselves accordingly and file their claims with the undersigned as receiver on or before the first day of December, 1909, or they may be excluded from the benefit of the proceedings in which the undersigned was appointed.

Dated, July 22, 1909.
CHARLES P. HOWLAND,
35 Wall Street, New York City,
Receiver New York Safety Steam Power Company.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—SADIE W. FRAME, Plaintiff, against EMLEN P. FRAME, Defendant.—Summons—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 12, 1909.
HUNT, HILL & BETTS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and Office No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To EMLEN P. FRAME:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles L. Guy, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 17, 1909, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 24th, 1909.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1909.
HUNT, HILL & BETTS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE ROEBUCK WEATHER STRIP AND WIRE SCREEN COMPANY, Bankrupt.

In pursuance of an order made by William Allen, Esq., the referee herein, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction at No. 421 Hamilton Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 31st day of July, 1909, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon on that day, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, the following-described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Hamilton Avenue with the northeasterly side of 14th Street; running thence northwesterly and along the easterly side of Hamilton Avenue 169 feet 7¾ inches; running thence northeasterly and at right angles to Hamilton Avenue to the southwesterly side of 13th Street; running thence southeasterly and along the southwesterly side of 13th Street to a point in the southwesterly side thereof, distant 97 feet 10½ inches northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southwesterly side of 13th Street with the northwesterly side of Second Avenue; running thence southwesterly and at right angles to 13th Street 50 feet; running thence southeasterly and parallel to 13th Street 97 feet 10½ inches to the northwesterly side of Second Avenue; running thence southwesterly and along the northwesterly side of Second Avenue 50 feet; running thence northwesterly and parallel to 13th Street and along the centre line of the block 341 feet 3 inches; running thence southwesterly and at right angles to 14th Street 100 feet to the northeasterly side of 14th Street; running thence northwesterly and along the northeasterly side of 14th Street 125 feet 10 inches; running thence northeasterly and at right angles to 14th Street 100 feet; running thence northwesterly and parallel with 14th Street 48 feet; running thence southwesterly and at right angles to 14th Street 100 feet to the northeasterly side of 14th Street; running thence northwesterly and along the northeasterly side of 14th Street 111 feet 1 inch to the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Hamilton Avenue with the northeasterly side of 14th Street and the point or place of beginning.

The said premises will be sold subject to all taxes, mortgages, together with accrued interest, and other encumbrances now a lien thereon.

I will also sell at the same time and place all the patent rights and outstanding accounts of and all other claims and demands due to the said bankrupt.

For further particulars information may be had at the office of Leonard Bronner, Attorney for the Trustee.

Dated July 19th, 1909.
LINDSAY RUSSELL, Trustee.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Trustee, No. 309 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE ROEBUCK WEATHER STRIP AND WIRE SCREEN COMPANY, Bankrupt.

In pursuance of an order made by William Allen, Esq., the referee herein, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction at No. 421 Hamilton Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 31st day of July 1909, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon on that day, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, the following-described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Hamilton Avenue with the northeasterly side of 14th Street; running thence northwesterly and along the easterly side of Hamilton Avenue 169 feet 7¾ inches; running thence northeasterly and at right angles to Hamilton Avenue to the southwesterly side of 13th Street; running thence southeasterly and along the southwesterly side of 13th Street to a point in the southwesterly side thereof, distant 97 feet 10½ inches northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southwesterly side of 13th Street with the northwesterly side of Second Avenue; running thence southwesterly and at right angles to 13th Street 50 feet; running thence southeasterly and parallel to 13th Street 97 feet 10½ inches to the northwesterly side of Second Avenue; running thence southwesterly and along the northwesterly side of Second Avenue 50 feet; running thence northwesterly and parallel to 13th Street and along the centre line of the block 341 feet 3 inches; running thence southwesterly and at right angles to 14th Street 100 feet to the northeasterly side of 14th Street; running thence northwesterly and along the northeasterly side of 14th Street 125 feet 10 inches; running thence northeasterly and at right angles to 14th Street 100 feet; running thence northwesterly and parallel with 14th Street 48 feet; running thence southwesterly and at right angles to 14th Street 100 feet to the northeasterly side of 14th Street; running thence northwesterly and along the northeasterly side of 14th Street 111 feet 1 inch to the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Hamilton Avenue with the northeasterly side of 14th Street and the point or place of beginning.

The said premises will be sold subject to all taxes, mortgages, together with accrued interest, and other encumbrances now a lien thereon.

I will also sell at the same time and place all the patent rights and outstanding accounts of, and all other claims and demands due to the said bankrupt.

For further prticulars information may be had at the office of Leonard Bronner, Attorney for the Trustee.

Dated July 19th, 1909.
LINDSAY RUSSELL, Trustee.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Trustee, No. 309 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 12,253.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM ROSENBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Rosenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 21st, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 11th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 21st, 1909.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—PETER P. ACRITELLI, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter P. Acritelli, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 1st, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 11th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 30th, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT of The City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.
SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on
TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1909.
Borough of Manhattan.
For furnishing all the labor and materials required for the completion of new annex and additions and alterations to present Fire Headquarters Building, located on East Sixty-eighth Street, on the plot of ground between Lexington and Third Avenues, Manhattan.
For full particulars see City Record.
NICHOLAS J. HAYES, Commissioner.
Dated July 28, 1909.

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.—Memorial Baptist, Washington Square South, Edward Judson, Pastor; Edward B. Simmons, Summer Pastor.—11 A. M., "Jesus By the Seashore"; 8 P. M., "The Bethesdas of To-day."

Central Baptist Church, 42d, West of Broadway, Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—Dr. T. A. K. Gessler will preach Sunday morning and evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street,
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN.
Rev. Peter B. Guernsey, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.—8 P. M.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church,
MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST STREET,
Charles A. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. F. W. Hagar, ass't pastor, preaches.
8 P. M.—Evangelistic Meeting and Service of Song.
All Services in Parish House, Sanders Hall.
Strangers Cordially Invited.

LUTHERAN.—Evang. Luth. Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. W. M. Horn, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.—BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.,
REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor.
Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood, Asst. Pastor, will preach.
Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th Street,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. M. B. Chapman.

Grace Methodist Church,
104th St., West of Columbus Av.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by A. R. Kent, Minister in Charge.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Brick Church,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street,
Ministers: { Rev. WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D., Rev. ROBERT DAVIS.
President Francis Brown, D. D., of Union Seminary, New York, will preach at 11.
Weekday Service, Wednesday, 8 P. M., at the Church of the Covenant, No. 310 East 42d Street.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,
Fifth Avenue and 55th St.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. Charles Brown, M. A.,
of London, Pastor Ferme Park Baptist Church, will preach in the morning and afternoon both on Aug. 1st and Aug. 8th.
Strangers are cordially invited.

Madison Av. Presbyterian Church,
Northeast corner of 73d Street.
Public Worship 10:30 A. M.
Rev. Wm. Raymond Jelliffe will preach.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street,
REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Sermon subject: "Where Dwellest Thou?"
8 P. M.—Sermon subject: "Sharing of Burdens."
Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, preacher.

Old First Church,
Fifth Avenue and 12th Street,
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
Mr. Hadley will preach 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. of 10th St.—At the morning service to-morrow the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., will preach. No evening service. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street.
Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.
Full Choir will be present. Seats free.
PREACHER AUG. 1ST,
The Rev. J. Stuart Holden, D. D.,
Rector of St. Paul's Church,
Portman Square, London.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. John W. Van Zanten
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. John S. Allen, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "Eureka."
Evening: "Grow in Grace."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. E. B. H. Macpherson, M. A., of London will preach at 11 A. M.

34th St. Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Morning service only during the Summer.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.—Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d St., Rev. F. M. Foster, Ph. D., Pastor.—Subject, 8:30, "The New Religion."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Religious Society of Friends.—Religious meetings, 11 A. M., at East 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, Manhattan, and Schermerhorn St., near Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Religious Society of Friends, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 144 East 20th St., New York, 11. J. Lindley Spicer expects to attend.

THEOSOPHY.—Mrs. Annie Besant, world-famous orator, eminent co-Mason, President of Theosophical Society, lectures at Masonic Hall, 23d St. and 6th Av., Wed. evening, August 4th, on "**Reincarnation.**" Admission 50 cents. Also at New Auditorium, 81 Orange St., Newark, August 3d, on "The Power of Thought."

UNITARIAN.—All Souls' Church, 4th Av. and 20th St.—Union Service in charge of Rev. Leon A. Harvey of Brooklyn at 11 A. M. Subject, "Tennyson as an Interpreter of Life." The public cordially invited.

OTHER SERVICES.

At People's Tabernacle, 54 East 102d St.—Sunday, Aug. 1, A. M., 11 o'clock, sermon by Rev. Albert B. King; subject—"The Folly and Sin of the 'New Religion.'"

At Worth Monument, 25th-Broadway, Chaplain Frederick Rotzler.—Object, Building for Homeless. Sunday, 4-8; Wednesday, 8, "What Would Jesus Do?"

Gospel Tabernacle Church, 44th St. and 8th Av.—Sunday, August 1st, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Preaching by Rev. W. F. Meminger.

Tent Evangel, 125th St. and Seventh Av.—Rev. J. Stewart Holden, D. D., and Rev. W. McPherson, & Rev. Millard A. Jenkins, D. D., nightly.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT of The City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.
SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on
MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1909.
Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond.
No. 1. For furnishing and delivering fifteen thousand (15,000) feet of 2½-inch cotton fabric rubber-lined hose.
Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.
No. 2. For furnishing and delivering ten thousand (10,000) feet of 2½-inch cotton fabric rubber-lined hose.
For full particulars see City Record.
NICHOLAS J. HAYES, Commissioner.
Dated July 27, 1909.

Supremacy in School Advertising.

The New York Times publishes more instruction advertising than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

In the six months ended June 30th, 1909, the increase in instruction advertising in The New York Times over the corresponding period of last year was 6,998 lines. In 1908 The New York Times published 80,000 lines of instruction advertising, a greater volume by many thousand lines than that of any other New York morning or evening newspaper.

The greatest number of high-class schools have concentrated upon The New York Times as the best medium to present the advantages of their schools to the largest as well as the most select clientele in the United States.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BONDHOLDERS ASSAIL SUGAR SETTLEMENT

Lawyers, Broker Kissel, and Other Payments Would Take Most of the $750,000, They Say.

WANT THE SUITS PRESSED

Kissel Withdraws Not Guilty Plea, but Pleads the Statute of Limitations and Immunity as a Witness.

As a further step in their fight against the settlement plan accepted by attorneys for Receiver Earle of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company in the suit of that corporation against the Sugar Trust for conspiracy in violation of the Sherman law to put it out of business by means of the $1,250,000 Segal loan, the minority bondholders' committee of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company has issued a report severely criticising the stand taken by Mr. Earle and his lawyers.

The gravamen of the bondholders' objection lies in the belief that Mr. Earle, in his dual capacity as receiver for the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company and the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, has negotiated a settlement the benefit of which, it is alleged, accrues almost wholly to the latter institution, although the suit was brought and financed by the former.

Julien T. Davies, as counsel for the protesting bondholders' committee, in his argument before the Philadelphia court on Thursday, when the settlement plan came up for approval, declared that the $750,000 to be paid in cash by the Sugar Trust to the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company as damages for the conspiracy to close the latter plant would be reduced by $105,000, claimed by Gustav E. Kissel, the Sugar Trust broker in the case, if Mr. Earle had his way.

Under a loan agreement, 1,000 bonds of the Majestic Apartment House Company and 500 of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company bonds were to go as collateral for the $1,250,000 advance, and 26,000 shares of stock went in as a "sweetener." All this collateral was turned over to Kissel, who, as was disclosed by the correspondence of Receiver Earle, with the Department of Justice two years ago, demanded more collateral from time to time, which was put up by Segal or his friend Frank Hipple, then President of the Real Estate Trust Company. When the crash came in the Summer of 1906 Kissel had in his possession all of the 1,225 bonds of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company originally held by the Champion Construction Company and in addition to the other collateral first put up on the loan, 400 bonds of the Standard Iron Mining and Furnace Company, another Segal concern whose securities were held by the Champion Company. Meantime the indebtedness of the Champion Construction Company to the Real Estate Trust Company had increased to $2,112,300, and the total Segal indebtedness in the trust company to over $5,000,000.

Receiver Earle, after his appointment in the trust company, obtained a judgment covering the indebtedness of the Champion Construction Company amounting, with interest, to $2,348,069. He also forced the old Directors of the Real Estate Trust Company to pay in $2,500,000 in cash under an agreement by which they should share in any recovery upon what were termed the "Segal assets," namely, the collateral put up in connection with the Sugar Trust loan, all of which would come into the possession of the Real Estate Trust Company if the Sugar Trust and Kissel were forced to let go their grip. Suit was also started against Kissel in Philadelphia courts to recover the securities, and in New York courts suits were brought against Kissel for $150,000 and $1,300,000, respectively, being based upon the contention that these securities were illegally obtained in connection with the loan deal.

These suits against Kissel are among those which it was agreed to dismiss in connection with the settlement agreed to between the Sugar Trust and Mr. Earle and his attorneys, but despite that fact Mr. Kissel refused to give up the securities he held unless a claim of $105,000 for a part of his "commission" on the making of the Segal loan were paid.

Of the $750,000 to be paid in cash, $105,000 would go to Kissel. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, it is learned, is scheduled to go to the array of legal talent, headed by ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, who prosecuted the suit. Ninety thousand dollars more will have to go to the Real Estate Trust Company to pay off the receiver's certificates of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. That would leave only about $300,000 for the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company as its sole balm for the losses involved in having its plant closed from 1903 down to the present time.

The protesting bondholders say that if the various suits were pressed for settlement a much larger recovery would be obtained, and that Kissel would get nothing.

Mr. Kissel through his counsel, William D. Guthrie, appeared before Judge Hand in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and withdrew the tentative plea of "not guilty" entered in his behalf.

Special pleas were then made in Kissel's interest—one on the statute of limitations, and another of immunity, as he had been a witness at the trial of the suit of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company against the American Sugar Refining Company.

MANY STRAY CATS AND DOGS.

S. P. C. A. Took 13,000 in Twenty Days at Owners' Requests.

General Manager W. K. Horton of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said yesterday that the department of the society devoted to rescuing dogs and cats from the misery of starvation of the street was never so busy as in the month just ended. The increased work, said Mr. Horton, was due in a large measure to the exodus from the city to the country and seaside, which takes place at this season of the year. Skin diseases and other disorders to which cats particularly are subject in warm weather, and the large birth rate of kittens in Summer, are, in part responsible for extra activities.

From July 1 to 20, inclusive, the society's ambulances removed 13,110 dogs and cats, mostly from private houses at the owners' request. The smallest number removed in any one day was 329, on July 8, and the largest, 1,175, July 15; the average was 819.

BARNES GIVES $5,000 BAIL.

He Was Indicted for Grand Larceny on Complaint of Count von Hochberg.

Noah E. Barnes, President of the Cottonwood Creek Copper Company, who pleaded not guilty on Thursday to two indictments charging him, respectively, with grand larceny in misappropriating $30,000 and $2,400 of the funds of the company in October, 1907, appeared yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions and furnished $5,000 bail. The bond was furnished by the Illinois Surety Company.

Barnes was indicted on evidence furnished by Count Hans Frederick von Hochberg, a member of the Pless family of Germany, and formerly an intimate friend of the Crown Prince William.

Miss [illegible] Scheel received permission from Supreme Court Justice Brady yesterday to intervene as a plaintiff in a [illegible] before Referee Warren Leslie in review of the election of Directors of the Cottonwood Creek Copper Company with which Barnes is connected. Miss Scheel is a shareholder.

MISSING HEIR CAME BACK.

He Had Sold His $10,000 Interest for $500, but Won Suit to Recover.

The unusual story of J. Edward Cramsey of Dover, N. J., who has been missing for several years and is now a beneficiary under a will to the extent of a one-fifth interest in a $50,000 estate, came out before Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday. He had sold his interest in the estate for $500, it appeared.

The action was in connection with the estate of Harriet Cramsey, brought by her grandson, J. Edward Cramsey, and against James D. Cramsey, Jr., of New York, individually, and as executor under the will, together with Maria P. Sterling of Montclair, N. J., and Hanna Brown of New Preston, Conn., as executors. The plaintiff was yesterday ordered to show cause why an order should not be made directing the referee to retain out of the plaintiff's share in the estate a sum sufficient to pay Maria P. Sterling her commission as executor. Decision was reserved.

Harriet Cramsey died in 1897, and her four children and husband each got one-fifth of the estate, with the provision that her husband's share at his death should be divided among the children. At their death it was to go to her grandchildren, if any.

The first son to die was Frank, who had married Eleanor R. Farrington against his mother's wishes. A son had been born to them, who is the plaintiff in the present action, and at the death of his father in July, 1902, was taken to parts unknown by his mother, who did not communicate with her husband's relatives. This son was entitled to his father's share in the estate and was sought for by Joseph D. Cramsey. When located the long-missing grandson gave the information that he had parted with his share for $500 to Charles A. Sterling, a son of Maria Sterling, his aunt, and one of the executors under the will. When the young man realized that he had given up his right to over $10,000 for $500 he began action in the Surrogate's Court to have the transfer set aside and won the case.

On the trial of the action Charles A. Sterling testified that the $500 used to get J. Edward Cramsey to relinquish his right to a share of the estate was furnished by Maria Sterling and Hanna Brown, and that they divided his share between them. In the search for the young man Mr. Sterling employed Samuel Brown, a real estate dealer at 43 West 125th Street, who in turn employed a man named Dean.

When Cramsey was located letters passed between the two searchers and the two women in regard to the matter. One read: "A certain party has located the boy, who is alive and well," and went on to say that he was willing to part with his share in the estate for $500, but intimated that the deal should be made quickly or "the cat would get out of the bag and the jig would be up."

After Cramsey won his suit in the Surrogate's Court for the annulment of the transfer he had made, he brought another suit to have the two women removed as executors, but lost the case.

AS TO CHILD ARRESTS.

Supt. Jenkins of the S. P. C. C. Defends It Against Criticisms.

Supt. E. Fellows Jenkins of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children issued a statement yesterday defending the society against recent attacks upon it, and in reply to the presentment made by the Grand Jury on Thursday. He denied that the society ever makes arrests for ball playing or such games and declared that children come into the society's hands only when their parents do not bail them or by direction of the court.

Regarding the arrest of children for peddling, Supt. Jenkins said: "The history of children used for this purpose by their parents has time and again been examined by the society. In many instances it is the introduction of the boy peddler to a life that leads to a criminal career.

"When the law preventing the peddling of newspapers was proposed, the society did not favor it on the ground that there were already on the statute books sufficient laws to cover every case where a newsboy was improperly exposed or used by his parents in an improper manner for such purposes. The society never makes arrests under this law, and it is very seldom that the police do.

"In every case of the arrest of a child," Supt. Jenkins went on, "the parent receives every opportunity to bail it, and has merely to sign a paper promising to produce it in court the next morning."

GREATER PROSPERITY NEAR.

Record Imports of Diamonds and Other Precious Stones the Sign, Dealers Say.

According to computations made yesterday, the importations of diamonds and other precious stones, including pearls, entered at this port during this month will aggregate $5,000,000, or double the entries of any single month in the history of the local customs service.

A prominent importer, speaking of the reason for the increased importations, said:

"Many precious stone merchants now going abroad for their annual visits to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Paris, and London, are convinced that nothing can stay prosperity for America. They feel that the so-called 'prosperity' prior to the panic of 1907 is a mere detail in comparison with conditions to prevail shortly in this country. We anticipate a phenomenal holiday trade as well as good times generally afterward."

CUT SMUGGLER'S SENTENCE.

Clemency Shown White in Return for Revelations to the Government.

George C. White, who pleaded guilty to a charge of smuggling in the Criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, was taken before Judge Ray yesterday to have the question of his sentence reconsidered. White was originally sentenced to serve two years in the Federal prison at Atlanta, but later he gave a great deal of valuable information as to the smuggling of goods into this port to the United States District Attorney's office and the Government was willing that the two-year term should be reduced.

Yesterday morning Assistant United States District Attorney Dorr suggested to Judge Ray that White's sentence should be reduced on the first indictment under which he is held and suspended for two years on the second. Judge Ray sentenced White to a year on Blackwell's Island.

White was indicted with Loren B. Walker, a former Government inspector, and William H. Kilgannon and his wife, Elizabeth Kilgannon. He had been in the dressmaking business with Mrs. Kilgannon.

POLICEMAN'S SWEEPER TRIED.

Commissioner Edwards Pleased—Orders Further Experiments.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards gave a preliminary trial early yesterday to a new mechanical street sweeper, the invention of Policeman Merritt of the Traffic Squad. The trial was held in the streets around the department stables at Avenue A and East Seventeenth Street and proved so satisfactory that Mr. Edwards ordered a further trial of the machine for a week.

"The machine has a great deal of merit," said Commissioner Edwards later to a TIMES reporter. "The idea is an excellent one, and it worked out this morning to perfection. The only trouble was that the streets on which it was used were not as dirty as many in New York.

"I have decided that if the machine can make good on a week's run through the city, tackling all sorts of streets, it will be a good thing to have in the department. I have arranged for the machine to be used every day, and a report will be made to me at the conclusion of the trials."

Want desirable country board? See Page 13

HOTTEST JULY 30 FOR EIGHT YEARS

Two Persons Die and a Score Are Prostrated in a Temperature of 92.

BIG WIND BRINGS COOLNESS

Also Does Some Damage—Three Men Hurt by Falling Tree—Woman Killed Cleaning Windows.

Yesterday was the hottest July 30 in eight years. Two deaths, one in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn, due to heat, were reported to the police, and there was an official record of twenty prostrations.

Mary McCoy of 108 Heywood Street, Brooklyn, a telephone operator in the Spring Street exchange, at 58 West Houston Street, was the Manhattan victim. She was overcome in the street at noon as she left the building, and died in the emergency hospital to which she had been carried.

Earlier in the morning Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards had issued an order directing all the sweepers, drivers, and horses of the department to take an extra hour's nooning, quitting work from noon to 2 P. M. In past heat waves many of the men have been prostrated and several horses killed.

The highest temperature of the day was 92 degrees, at 3:55 P. M. At 8 A. M., when the workday crowd began to flock to Subway and elevated, it was 78 degrees. At 10 A. M. the mercury had reached 85, and at noon it stood at 90. Then, just after 4 o'clock, the sky darkened, a brisk wind blew, and some rain fell, sending down the temperature to 75 degrees. But the storm passed, and at 11 P. M. it was up to 80 degrees again. The average temperature of the day was 84 degrees, as against 76 for this day last year.

The coming of the storm was a magnificent sight. A great bank of black clouds gathered in the southwest and overspread the sky. Lights began to twinkle in the downtown windows, and there was a general rush to shelter. The breeze quickened to a forty-six-mile gait and sent the dust flying in a blinding cloud. But that was the worst of the storm.

The wind blew down a large elm tree on the south side of Thirty-first Street, about 50 feet east of Madison Avenue, upon three men that were passing, probably mortally injuring one man and slightly injuring two others. The seriously injured man is Frank Jambro, a laborer of 413 East Sixty-third Street, who was caught by a branch and thrown into an areaway. He is in the New York Hospital.

The elm was a landmark. It was about seventy feet high. In falling it tore away part of the railing of the house of Mrs. E. G. Griswold, at 23 East Thirty-first Street.

Workmen of the Park Department had a hard time trying to take down the 60 by 40 foot American flag which flies from the new 175-foot flagpole in Battery Park, near the sea wall. Foreman Wade and two of his men got the halliards unfastened just as the squall came.

The flag, twisting and snapping, floated out into the direction of the wind, while the men vainly tugged and pulled below. It took ten men finally to haul the flag down, and they were fifteen minutes at the task. The flag was badly torn.

Henry Gerhardt of 85 Beadel Street, Brooklyn, was struck by lightning soon afterward while standing in the vestibule of his home and sustained burns on the body. Dr. Wetrom of the Williamsburg Hospital treated him and left him at home.

The heat was held responsible for the condition of Mrs. Mary Hock of Blake Avenue, Brooklyn, who went crazy at Glenmore Avenue and Jerome Street, East New York. The woman while walking along the street began to scream and laugh by turns. Three men had all they could do to put her in the ambulance.

Mrs. Anna Gilligan of 274 West 117th Street was overcome by heat while cleaning the windows on the third floor of her house. In falling she grabbed the window sill and hung there screaming for help. Before assistance came she let go and fell on her head. She was instantly killed.

Half starved, James Robinson, a native of South Kensington, England, 50 years old, was overcome by the heat while searching for employment in Long Island City. He is a skilled druggist, but his unfamiliarity with the ways of this country had been a bar to his gaining employment.

He had visited several drug stores in Long Island City, his applications meeting a polite refusal. In Ninth Street, near the Borough Hall, he fell to the sidewalk, and was sent to St. John's Hospital.

According to Weather Forecaster Emory a warm area is passing this way with a low pressure area behind it. There is a promise of slightly cooler weather to-day.

BAILEY PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Owing to Counsel's Absence Goldsboro Conspirator Will Be Rearraigned.

Francis G. Bailey, former President of the Importers' Shipping Company, who was arrested in Vancouver, British Columbia, and brought back here on Thursday to answer a charge of grand larceny preferred against him in May of last year, when he disappeared from here in the steamer Goldsboro with $300,000 in merchandise and gold, was before Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday.

The prisoner at first pleaded not guilty, but will be formally arraigned again, as his counsel, Abraham Levy, was not present in court.

In the matter of bail Assistant District Attorney Appleton asked that $25,000 be named, but $10,000 was finally decided upon by Judge Foster. Bailey was once arrested by Lieut. Beery of the District Attorney's office in Honduras, but managed to escape in the only dory attached to the ship. Beery was dismissed from the department for negligence in allowing his prisoner to escape.

STRIKERS ATTACK POLICE.

Scow Trimmers Lay Bricks Ready to Hurl from Roofs.

The policemen who have been escorting a company of strikebreaking scow trimmers to the dumps at the foot of East 107th Street since July 1, when the strike was declared, met their first real trouble yesterday morning as they passed the strike headquarters, at First Avenue and 107th Street. Sergt. Higgins with ten men was convoying some twenty strikebreakers.

Often the policemen and their convoy had been jeered by the crowd around the First Avenue corner. Yesterday when the party got to the corner the crowd yelled louder than ever, and a brick came hurtling down from the roof upon the back of Policeman Wagner.

The strikebreakers ran back to Third Avenue. The police charged the crowd, beating them with their night sticks, and then went to the roof whence the brick had fallen. They found a chimney had been taken apart and the bricks had been piled near the edge of the building ready for use. Finding no one on the roof, they arrested for disorderly conduct the two most violent of the men on the street, Pasquale Basbalmo and Joseph Ricio of 318 East 101st Street.

The two prisoners were later fined [illegible] each in the Harlem Court by Magistrate O'Connor. Wagner was not injured seriously enough to go to a hospital.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A.M.	Loss.
4:00—1,661 1st Av.; Miss Kemps	$50
7:40—72 W. 102d St.; K. Carroll	Trifling
9:18—1,100 Boston Road; M. Adelson	$25
10:10—221 5th St.; F. Fox	$75
P.M.	
1:45—73 Division St.; unknown	Trifling
2:40—361 4th Av.; J. M. Harrington	[illegible]
3:15—93 Clinton St.; unknown	Trifling
3:40—35 Commerce St.; unknown	Trifling
3:45—300 4th Av.; Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church	[illegible]
[illegible]:30—46 Vestry St.; B. Griffin	[illegible]

MAIDHOFF WOMAN WOULD WED

Asked Court for Permission to Marry Whitney, Whom She Betrayed.

Having astounded the police by successively turning first upon her lawyer, John H. Freese, and then upon her friend, R. H. S. Whitney, and getting both arrested by saying that the forged checks she had passed were given to her by them, Grace Maidhof again took the breath out of the police and Magistrate Steinert yesterday in the West Side Court by suggesting that she and Whitney wanted to be married right there and then. On Thursday night she told of his alleged part in the forgeries, and then laid a trap for his arrest.

Magistrate Steinert demurred at the idea of suspending the consideration of the forgery cases to marry two of the prisoners. On second though they decided to wait a while. The fact that the woman had led him into a trap on Thursday night did not seem to cool Whitney's affection. The thought that a wife may not testify against her husband may have had something to do with his attitude, the police think.

The desire of all the prisoners to talk increases day by day. When first arrested it was hard to get anything out of them. Yesterday they all wanted to address the court. Freese was particularly anxious to talk about the Maidhof woman, whom he defended last Tuesday, and for whom he paid $40 to two complainants against her.

"Why did you pay that $40?" Magistrate Steinert asked him.

"Simply as a lawyer for his client," the lawyer replied.

The young lawyer then launched into the story of his life. He said he had begun by copying legal papers in the Court House at Bangor, Me., in 1893, there attracting the attention of two Chief Justices, who helped him to get to Harvard. He stayed there eight years, he continued, working hard. He took the law course and President Eliot lent him money to pay up some debts he owed when he left college. He had come to New York, was admitted to the bar, and now had 500 clients.

Whitney had confessed, the detectives said, that on Thursday, when paroled, Freese had called up Whitney and told him to get out of the country, even if he had to start in a canoe. Freese said he knew a good many things about his former client which, he said, she had done out West. "McCafferty knows all about her!" he shouted. "Ask him."

The Maidhof woman and Whitney waived examination. They were held on the forgery charges for General Sessions.

Detective Oswald handed to Assistant District Attorney Rice this list of the bad checks passed by the Maidhof woman, one for $15 on the Irving National Exchange Bank, signed "Edward F. Benedict"; checks on the Greenwich National Bank, for $23.75, $25, and $35, signed "Stephen S. Rice," "T. J. Freese, and "Thomas James"; two on the United States Mortgage and Trust Company for $30 and $25, signed by "Loen Josehoff" and "Ralph I. Baker"; two on the Fifth Avenue Bank, which Whitney could not recall, and the $55 check passed at the Holland House.

The three prisoners, in default of bail, were sent to the Tombs.

MORE AID FOR THE ESTREINS.

Women to Help "The Little Mother" Work, and a Doctor and Money, Too.

Mrs. Davison of the 143d Street Branch of the Charity Organization Society called yesterday morning at the apartment of Abraham Estrein, 1,651 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, to see what could be done for his family of eight half-starving children, whose mother has been in the Fordham Hospital for four months.

The first thing she saw was the figure of a little, thin girl standing on a chair over a stove, on which rested a boiler. The child, blurred in steam from the boiler, was Edith, aged 10, the girl who has for four months played the mother to three babies and three younger sisters. She was washing clothes.

Mrs. Davison saw she could do a good deal, with the help of Mrs. Pastor, mother of Rose Pastor Stokes. She had brought three clean frocks, and Mrs. Pastor had brought an ice chest. Mrs. Davison then got Miss Sarah M. Waters to take charge of the children till their mother gets well, and Mrs. Fannie Lippman helped her scrub the floors.

At 10:30 in came a young doctor with an X-ray to look at Edith's ear. He found that a new tooth, growing in wrong, had caused the trouble; he met Mrs. Queen, wife of Barry Queen, the dentist, there. She wanted to pay him, and he refused. So she promised that her husband would fix the tooth gratis.

Later came other women, with fresh fruit and also vegetables; then came a letter to Edith from a kindergarten teacher, who asked to have her name kept secret, as the doctor had done. She said, in part:

> My Dear Little Girl: I have read of your sad case in THE TIMES for two mornings. I should like very much to bring one of the babies to my home for a visit at least till you are better able to care for them. You are a dear, brave little woman, but you have too much care for so young a little mother.

A TIMES reporter found that much of the listlessness had left the children when he took some money there in the afternoon. They had just come back from a good meal at Mrs. Goodman's restaurant, 3,909 Third Avenue—they are to get one free every day—and they had great tales to tell of the luxury of it.

The reporter gave Edith $14, $5 from "A Cuban Gentleman," $5 from "D. D.," who signed his name, but asked to have it withheld; $2 more from "J. D.," and $2 from A. J. Henderson of 444 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn. An anonymous contribution of 49 cents in stamps was forwarded last night.

Mrs. Pastor went to Fordham Hospital to tell the good news to the sick mother. She said it would be better than a tonic.

HURT IN GANG SHOOTING.

Woman Slightly Wounded When Fighters Invade a Restaurant.

There was a lively shooting affair in Second Avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, last night as a result of which the police arrested five men. They believe it was an aftermath of a fight in Tammany Tall, some time ago and that some of the old "Humpty" Jackson gang are on the warpath seeking revenge. One woman was slightly wounded by a bullet. The shooting began in the street near the middle of the block, and with the first shot there was a general scurry for shelter.

Benjamin Dobner, a waiter in Harry Steinman's saloon at 200 Second Avenue, had just served Sadie Schwartz of 232 East Thirteenth Street with a glass of milk when the front doors of the place were thrown open and a man ran through the room, escaping by the rear. Behind him came half a dozen or so young men, who were firing as they ran. Apparently they were pursuing the first man, for one followed him out the back door.

There was a panic in the restaurant, the patrons seeking shelter where they could find it. Before all of the men could get away the police arrived. They arrested Thomas Kelly of 510 East Sixteenth Street, Thomas Ferris of 530 East Sixteenth Street, John Feeney of 126th Street and Lenox Avenue, and Arthur Brawl of 575 West 183d Street.

On the floor of the place, when the smoke cleared away, the police found two revolvers. In the backyard another was found. They were still warm and empty.

Later a young Italian boy, who said he was Dominico Sierraci of 310 East Twelfth Street, was arrested on the roof. All the prisoners were taken to the Fifth Street Police Station, charged with being suspicious persons.

The prisoners denied that they had taken part in the shooting. They said they had run to the place for shelter and were hiding behind a counter when the police came.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL AFIRE.

Much Damage by Water to Old Fourth Avenue Structure.

Just as the brief rainstorm began to send down floods of water yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock smoke poured from the windows of the chapel attached to the old Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Twenty-second Street. The flames, which started among the beams near the roof in the chapel, did not burn a hole large enough to let in any of the rain. The fire was confined to the chapel of the church.

INSURANCE COMPANY HAS HEALTH BUREAU

Provident Life Will Advise Its Policy Holders How to Keep Well and Cure Disease.

EXPECTS MUTUAL PROFIT

Thinks Lives Will Be Prolonged and Insurance Premiums Lowered—Free Medical Examinations.

A health bureau whose work will be to keep policy holders in as perfect physical condition as possible has been established by the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, with Dr. Eugene L. Fisk, the medical director, at its head. The bureau will aim to accomplish two things—the prevention of disease and its discovery in time to cure it.

The idea of the bureau originated with E. E. Rittenhouse, former State Insurance Superintendent of Colorado, who became President of the Provident Life last January, when the reorganization of the society was put into effect. Mr. Rittenhouse explained its purpose yesterday as being a means of fighting diseases of the heart, kidneys, and brain, which have been on a steady increase for thirty years, as well as consumption, which, owing to the vigorous campaign against it, has been growing less formidable.

The bureau will carry out its work by correspondence with its policy holders and by giving medical examinations at stated intervals to those who desire them, free of charge.

In a few days a circular letter will be sent to the policy holders giving general rules for the prevention of illness. In this circular the policy holders will be informed that there are 3,000,000 persons seriously ill in the United States constantly, more than half of whom would be well if they followed out the ordinary requirements for safeguarding health.

The policy holders will be asked to write to the society's health bureau if they are not feeling in the best of health, and the society will advise them what to do.

The society has calculated that, with proper preventive measures and treatment of diseases as they present themselves, there will be a saving in the payment of death claims, and this will enable the society to reduce its premiums.

Mr. Rittenhouse said:

"The day is at hand when every life insurance company will be engaged in this work. Splendid results have followed the efforts to reduce mortality from consumption. The loss of life from this cause has been reduced about 38 per cent. in New York in the past thirty years.

"In the same period the combined death rate from apoplexy and all diseases of the heart and kidneys has increased from 19.2 per 10,000 in population to 36.3 per cent., or about 90 per cent. increase. In Massachusetts the increase has been from 28.6 to 41.4 per 10,000.

"President Roosevelt's Conservation Commission estimated that more than one-third of the deaths in this country are premature.

"If the crusade against consumption has brought about the results attained, why should we not do something to reduce the extraordinary loss of life from the diseases of the kidneys, heart, and brain, a large percentage of which can be prevented or cured if taken in time?

"These diseases are common to middle life and old age, and are, to a great extent, the result of the breaking down of the vital organs, and also to some extent to the 'strenuous life' Americans lead and to intemperate living. The question is whether some effort should not be made to save some of these lives.

"To reduce waste of life—in other words, to prolong life—would bring the mortality rate of all insurance companies to a more natural level, and thus reduce the cost of insurance. So it would be a good thing for life insurance companies, not only from the humane standpoint, but from the financial point of view.

"The plan we have put into effect does not undertake the cure of the disease by our own means. We are not allowed under the law to provide medical treatment, but we can aid the policy holders by educating them along the right lines and giving them medical examinations that will show whether they need a doctor or not. As to our legal right to do this there is no question.

"Of course, there is no effort to influence policy holders who do not wish to take advantage of this. No medical examinations will be made unless the policy holders request it. Not many may take advantage of the society's offer at the start, but they will all soon learn of its value, and in a short time, I hope, the plan will be in full operation.

"One thing the plan will do for the insurance companies, at least, and that is to show them a way to profitably invest their surpluses in new fields. A great profit in lives and money is sure to result."

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Third Avenue,
Cor. 122d Street.

Open till 6 P. M.
1195 Broadway,
Just Below 29th Street.

The *Whole Day* for
HALF OFF
On Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits.
$45 Suits now $22.50
$40 " " $20.00
$35 " " $17.50
Those formerly $30 and less now $15

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All Straw Hats
$3.00 Straws, $1.50
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Talk About Clothing "Bargains"

—you should see the $15 and $17.50 two-piece lightweight Summer suits we are selling at $12.75! And our $20 and $25 two-piece Summer suits at $14.50! It's really like getting the clothes at half the value.

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1439 Broadway, New York | 119-125 Walker St., New York
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We sell more Men's Bathing Suits than any other store.
2 Specials
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Worth 3.00
Sweater Knit Suits, 3.98
worth 6.00
1.50 Negligee Shirts at 79c
newest colors, cuffs attached or separate.
It's a big lot we bought at a cut price.
75c Athletic Underwear at 39c
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JARDIN DE PARIS Coolest Place in N. Y. TABLE SEATS, $1.
ZIEGFELD'S FOLLIES OF 1909
EVA TANGUAY AND HANDSOMEST CHORUS IN THE WORLD.
See the Aeroplane in Full Flight Over the Heads of the Audience.

AERIAL GARDENS Over New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St.
Sm'k'g & Ref'sh'ts. Conc'ts in Promenades
A GENTLEMAN from MISSISSIPPI
With Thos. A. Wise & Douglas Fairbanks

KNICKERBOCKER B'way 38th St. Ev., 8:15, Mat. Sat. 2:15
FIRST MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15.
Galloped Straight to Success ! !
MR. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
THE GAY HUSSARS
A New Military Operetta.

JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15
Jos. M. Weber presents THE CLIMAX

NEW BRIGHTON THEATRE
BEST SHOW IN TOWN.
Lean & Holbrook, Maurice Levi's Star Band, Al. Jolson, Ancilotti's Dog, Annie Abbott, Others.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK. Opp. W. 130th St. (N. Y.) Ferry.
LOFTY SYLVAN PLAYGROUND.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
THE MOTOR GIRL Music by Julian Edwards

Broadway 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
THE MIDNIGHT SONS with BLANCHE RING.

Lew Fields' HERALD SQUARE Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
Jefferson De Angelis in THE BEAUTY SPOT Last 2 Weeks

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Wed. & Sat. Mat.
NEXT MON. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
EUGENE WALTER'S GREAT PLAY. Paid in Full

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL ROOF Every Eve. 8:15.
AND DAILY MATS. (Full Roof Bill.) Downstairs 25c, 50c.
JULIAN ELTINGE, GRACE LA RUE, CONSUL and 7 New Feature Acts.

KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'way & 28th St. Mat. Daily, 25 & 50c.
GUS EDWARDS, The Vampire Dance, School Boys and Girls, Sadie Jansell, Chas. Case, oth.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF. Eves. at 8:15. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre.
GERTRUDE HOFFMANN, ANNETTE KELLERMANN, and Ten other big acts.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. FOTOFONE Operatic Soloists, etc.

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Greater DREAMLAND
EVERYTHING NEW BUT THE OCEAN.

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Coney's Funniest, Grandest and Busiest Place.
Great Swimming Pool Now Open.

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Highest-class concert every afternoon and evening. Salzer-Tilly and others. Restaurant a la carte. Garage.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
Always Cool. 1 Mile Open Beach.
PAIN'S BATTLE IN THE CLOUDS
and GRAND FIREWORKS NIGHTLY

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High-Class Vaudeville 16—BIG ACTS—16

IMPERIAL CHINESE RESTAURANT.
Under New Management. Everything first-class. Chop Suey our specialty. We cater to the best. Bowery and Tilyou's Walk.

FELTMAN'S (CONEY ISLAND) OLD FASHIONED CLAMBAKE, $1.25.
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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1909. 12 PAGES.

THE EASTERN SEA.

By YONE NOGUCHI.

I SAY my farewell to the Western cities;
I will return to the Eastern Sea—
To my isle kissed first ever by the sun—
I will now go to my sweetest home,
And lay there my griefs on a mountain's breast,
And give all my songs to the birds, and sleep long.
A wind may stir the forest, I may awake,
I will whistle my joy of Life up to a cloud:
The life of the cloud will be my life there.

How tall my lover now would be!
She was two inches shorter than I long ago.
When mid the wistarias the moon-lantern is lit,
I and she will steal to measure our heights
By their drooping flowers—drooping, clamlike peace.
Shall she win, I will pay her my kisses seven;
I will take her seven kisses if I win:
So all the same the kisses shall be mine.
Then we will walk by the idols—the saint's and poet's,
And assure them that Life is but Love:
With Love and Chrysanthemum I will remain forever.

—From "The Pilgrimage" (Kamakura, The Valley Press.)

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

FICTION IN AMERICA.

According to H. B. Marriott Watson, American fiction has slipped the bonds of Mr. Howells, has taken on new liberties, opened new vistas; has as much freedom to be light, adventurous, sensational, frivolous, as to be serious and psychological. And all these things have been learned from England, says Mr. Watson, since the aforesaid slipping of the bonds.

DICKENS AND SHAKESPEARE.

The sale the other day of some rare Dickens letters brings forth what might certainly be called a very "timely opinion" from that novelist in regard to the much-vexed question of an appropriate Shakespeare memorial. Thus, in one of these 1864 letters which has just been sold, Dickens writes: "I dread the notion of a statue, moreover, I shiver and tremble at the thought of another graven image in some public place. Lastly, I believe that Shakespeare has left his monument in his works, and is best left without any other." He goes on to suggest that if anything were done let the Government "found scholarships in his name in all the arts."

FLAUBERT THE BIBLIOPHILE.

That Gustave Flaubert was one of the most painstaking of students is evidenced in the exhaustive courses of readings which he is known to have gone through preparatory to writing his novels. Time and laborious research were considered as nothing by him in his eagerness to fill in, with absolute fidelity to truth, the minute details of his literary pictures. With this passion for delving in all waters for his material, one would naturally suppose that the novelist became an indefatigable collector, a view that is corroborated by the following from E. W. Fischer's account in the Neue Revue:

"In the villa at Antibes, which he named after the Carthaginian goddess Tanit, the author of 'Salammbo' collected editions of a sumptuousness not to be surpassed. Only they were for the most part reproductions of his own works, on which he lavished enormous sums so that they might appear in a form worthy of them. The artist Rochegrosse received £1,600 for the illustrations to 'Salammbo,' while the engraving of the same cost not less than £700. Not many of these were put 'en commerce,' but this was not the case with 'Bouvard et Péchuchet,' which was illustrated by Huard, and published by Piazza as to thirty copies at the easy rate of 1,000f."

HENRY JAMES AN IMPRESSIONIST.

In an exhaustive leading article in a current number of The London Times's Literary Supplement, taking the new collected and revised edition of "The Novels of Henry James" as a text, "Mr. James's summary achievement on behalf of the novel" is declared to be his "disengaging from a hundred misconceptions the question of form." It is the "strict fusion of material with form" that is said to be Mr. James's "point of departure." Thus, "Mr. James is in the truest sense of the word an impressionist; each of his later, more characteristic, books is planned to be looked at from a single point of view, the centre sharply in focus, the supporting framework all subsidiary and relative. The principle thus stated may not seem a very new one; even for the English reader it is not unheard of. But no one before Mr. James has deliberately adopted it with all its consequences, much less threaded the intricate question of what the consequences essentially are."

SOME MEREDITH ILL-HUMOR.

Edward Clodd's "Recollections" of Meredith, appearing in The Fortnightly Review, give, with something like Boswellian exactitude, the novelist's opinions, in his own words, of the countless variety of matters that come up in the course of what is pleasantly styled "table talk." Some of these reported "sayings" are not exactly in line with the geniality which is reputed to have been a typical characteristic of Meredith. Thus, the latter is quoted as disposing of his father in this laconic fashion: "My father lived to be seventy-four. He was a muddler and a fool." Of his marriage with his first wife, the daughter of Thomas Love Peacock, he said, "No sun warmed my roof-tree; the marriage was a blunder; she was nine years my senior." Of Dickens he believed very little would survive, "because it has so little correspondence with life. He was the incarnation of cockneydom, a caricaturist who aped the novelist; he should have kept to short stories. If his novels are read at all in the future, people will wonder what we saw in them, save some possible element of fun meaningless to them. The world will never let Mr. Pickwick, who to me is full of the lumber of imbecility, share honors with Don Quixote."

LITERATURE OF BUSINESS.

Whether it is that our literature is growing more practical in its tendencies or that our business affairs are assuming a breadth of meaning that admits a wider, a more literary, interpretation than formerly, it is certain that the recent rapid development of what might be called "business books" is becoming a distinctive feature among present-day publications. A few years ago, comparatively, the possibilities involved in making entertaining, readable books out of such subjects as banking, railroads, life insurance, advertising, department stores, &c., had scarcely dawned upon the publishers. Now, however, there are a number of leading publishing houses which are launching into this new field, and planning for the purpose elaborate series of books that are intended to cover almost every conceivable form of human activity. In regard to the writing of these books it is interesting to learn, from one of the publishers—who has in view some twenty additional titles to his series—that it is the college professor who is turning out the best works of this kind. At first it was the business men themselves who were chosen by the publishers to describe their own activities. The result, however, was found to be too "practical"—the "theoretical" quality of the average college professor was believed to be essential in order to endue these books with the requisite appeal to the general reader.

EMERSON'S JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED.

That Emerson adhered to the rule of conduct which he so often laid down for others and kept a journal has long been known, and some fragments have already been given to the world, but, all his works written for publication having been arranged in worthy and dignified form, his son has now decided to print the long private chronicle kept by his father, beginning with the year 1820. The first two volumes will appear in the Autumn, and will include the entries of nine years, a miscellaneous variety, sometimes meditative, again painstaking in phraseology, mildly humorous, critical, or poetical, a genuine journal, but contrived a double debt to pay, to perfect the writer's style and logic, as well as to record his deeds and impressions.

Emerson's last year at college; his period of teaching; his devotion to Edward Everett's polished oratory; his acquaintance with Channing; his impressions of Norton's lectures; his studies of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Montaigne; his doubts; his quest for a congregation are some of the matters with which these years were occupied, and although he never forsakes the gentle formality dear to his reticent temperament, the reader comes to realize that he was once young, untried, questioning, the seeker for an example, not the adviser and leader brought before the mind by the mere mention of his name. It is not a new Emerson, merely an unfulfilled Emerson that one sees in these forthcoming volumes, the pages of which will be amply furnished with fac similes of manuscripts and such other illustrations as are calculated to add vividness to the purpose of the work.

A NEW VIEW OF MEREDITH

Facts of His Early Career Brought Out by J. A. Hammerton Dispel the Familiar "Starveling Author" Theory.

ENGLISH APPRECIATION OF HIS ART.

An Important Review of the Novelist's Personality and Literary Achievements that Shatters Some Meredith Legends.

By ANNE PEACOCK.

GEORGE MEREDITH once remarked to his friend, York Powell: "Thank God I have never written a word to please the public." "And," comments Mr. Hammerton, "we know very well that he never pleased the public and that he never will." Yet, now that Meredith has gone, he looms very large to us all—larger, perhaps, in his significance to our times than when he was alive. According to Sir Gilbert Parker: "He has never been a fashion; he is a master and is permanent." Certainly, in the present volume,* the first of the many books of Meredithiana which may now be expected, Mr. J. A. Hammerton assumes that there is some element of permanence in the novelist's work. This excellent study impresses us with the fact that though we have been the contemporaries of the writer, we are also, in a distinct sense, his posterity; that he had the accident of outliving his own age is a detail which he never emphasized. It is sometimes a little difficult for the younger generation to identify the genial sage of Box Hill with the enigmatic writer of twenty or thirty years ago.

During Meredith's later years he accustomed us to his presence; he mingled more in the affairs of the world, and interviewers and paragraphers wrote freely of all the details of his daily life. Yet concerning his early years there is a remarkable paucity of information. Mr. Hammerton has not the intention of writing a "life," but rather of presenting a survey of all that has been printed about Meredith and his art, of giving some account of his friendships, his personal characteristics, and of summing up the various critical estimates of his contemporaries. No small part of Mr. Hammerton's labor has been to disentangle the mass of legend which, during the fifty years of Meredith's practical seclusion from the world, grew up about him, aided by his habit of uncommunicativeness. For instance, except for his own remarks that his mother was Irish, his father Welsh, and the perhaps apocryphal identification of the "great Mel" (in "Evan Harrington") with the elder Meredith, we know very little of his forbears. Again, a brief reference covers his boyhood at the Moravian school at Neuwied and his early study of law. Little enough is known of his first marriage, at twenty-one, to the brilliant daughter of a brilliant father—Thomas Love Peacock, whose satiric, intellectual wit had, possibly, a trace of influence over Meredith's own fiction. That the marriage was not a happy one is all that the world knows concerning it.

With the publication of his first volume of poetry, in 1851, (which included "Love in the Valley,") Mr. Hammerton finds evidence to disprove the greatest of the legends.

"George Meredith met with appreciation from the first, for the fable of his 'long years of neglect' survives lustily in newspaper offices and places where men write, and his own words have encouraged it. * * * More than most authors, Meredith had intelligent and cordial appreciation from the beginning, and that from the critics whose opinions he had best reason to value."

His "Poems" was reviewed favorably and kindly by Charles Kingsley, by W. M. Rossetti, (who gently chides him for his "youth"—Meredith being then twenty-three, while his critic was twenty-two!) and Tennyson wrote to compliment the young poet. A few years later we find George Eliot greeting "The Shaving of Shagpat" with two enthusiastic reviews, while The Athenaeum gave it two and a half columns, "undistinguished, but distinctly encouraging."

Moreover, the period of Meredith's activity in journalism ([illegible]) covers the most productive years of his literary career. He was no "starveling author"; he was living in simple comfort, contributing to some of the best periodicals, selling the serial

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*GEORGE MEREDITH IN ANECDOTE AND CRITICISM. By J. A. Hammerton. Illustrated. [illegible] New York: Mitchell Kennerley. [illegible]

[illegible] of his novels, and meeting with favorable reviews from such men as Justin McCarthy, the late Dr. Richard Garnett, and James Thomson. Swinburne referred to [illegible] in the now famous letter to The Spectator. None the less, we can imagine that nothing short of actual necessity could have forced Meredith—with no love for journalism at any time—to write Conservative leaders and "notes," one of which is so characteristic as to merit quotation:

"Our ladies wish, they tell us, and we can more decidedly say that every man living who is not a milliner in spirit devoutly desires, that the Princess Alexandra will relieve them from servitude to the Crinoline Empress. The introduction of the crinoline has been in its effects morally worse than a coup d'état. It has sacrificed more lives; it has utterly destroyed more tempers; it has put an immense division between the sexes. It has obscured us, smothered us, stabbed us."

Mr. Hammerton objects also to the current idea—fostered by Meredith himself—that America has been more hospitable to the author than has his own country. "Too often," he writes, "are we apt to credit our friends of the United States with 'discovering' our geniuses for us." Evidently the Anglo-American literary entente is still a matter for the future. Meredith read American novels, however, and expressed himself on one occasion: "The literary outlook seems to me encouraging. There may not be any first-class writers; but the second and third classes are full. * * * In your own country there are many novelists who deserve all praise, among them Gertrude Atherton, Edith Wharton, and my dear friend Weir Mitchell, a prince of men." Elsewhere he speaks of the "good, flowing style" of Mrs. Atherton and Mrs. Wharton, and of "my dear Henry James." Another characteristic utterance from the invincible aristocrat of letters: "President Roosevelt is a splendid fellow, but has made a mistake about spelling! He is too absolutely democratic. Democracy is good in politics, but bad in literature."

In the chapter, "Personal Characteristics," one finds a very human picture of the man. His joy of living, his remarkable conversational powers, and his rare magnetic personality are caught in numberless interviews and a few letters and reminiscences. A paragraph from Justin McCarthy catches the eye: "I think the first impression which George Meredith made on me was that of extraordinary and exuberant vitality. * * * He seemed to have in him much of the temperament of the fawn; he seemed to have sprung from the very bosom of Nature herself. His talk was wonderful, and, perhaps, not the least wonderful thing about it was that it seemed so very like his writing. * * * I dare say he felt a certain gratification now and then in utterly bewildering his hearers." In the letters of Sir William Hardman, editor of The Morning Post, we find the most intimate sketches of Meredith—pleasant pictures of a walking tour, with "Robin" and "Tuck"—the petits noms of the two friends—indulging in riotous nonsense by the roadside. One is struck by the absence of evidence of intimate friendships, however; the same sense of aloofness in the man as in his writings seems plain, though there is no doubt that he could charm and draw his fellow beings as well as another. In most cases, it would seem that love of the man was a bit tempered by awe of the intellect. His connection with the pre-Raphaelites at 16 Cheyne Walk is well known, though Mr. Hammerton is inclined to treat as mere gossip that delectable description of Rossetti and the "five poached eggs that had slowly bled to death on five slabs of bacon."

The chapters on criticism of Meredith are full of material for the student, though slightly heavy reading for others. We find that acute critic, Henley, speaking of "the splendid impertinences" of his style, and adding, "To read your Meredith straight off is to have an indigestion of epigram." Mr. Le Gallienne, Mr. Barrie, W. C. Brownell, and G. K. Chesterton are quoted at length, as well as critics whose very diverse opinions may be summed up by Oscar Wilde, with a characteristic flare for paradox: "As a writer he has mastered everything, except language; as a novelist, he can do anything, except tell a story; as an artist he is everything, except articulate." Mr. Hammerton inclines to the opinion that Meredith was not a "popular" writer simply because [illegible] not have been such. He lacked the story-telling gift; he stumbled on his own wit, and floundered in his own subtlety. He was very wishful of popularity, in spite of the frequency of such assertions as that heading this review. Regarding his place in literature, a short letter, signed "E. S. G.," in The Spectator last year, seems to summarize Meredith's distinguishing feature: "'His life spanned the whole Victorian Age,' and yet he has never represented that age. In the nineteenth century he stood alone. His kindred will not be found in his great contemporaries—Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Tennyson—but in Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne. * * * Even his titles have an eighteenth century ring. * * * Yet Mr. Meredith has always been more 'modern' than the Victorians. He joins the eighteenth to the twentieth century as if there had never been a Victorian gap. From the date of his earliest novels he anticipated what we understand to-day by Modernism." In the chapter on "His Philosophy of Life" are quoted Meredith's words to an interviewer, than which nothing could better prove his modernism: "As to Death, any one who understands Nature at all thinks nothing of it. Her whole concern is perpetually to produce nourishment for all her offspring. We go that others may come—and better, if we rear them the right way. In talking of these deep things, men too often make the error of imagining that the world was made for themselves."

The book, being made up of quotations, is a trap for the reviewer. It can only be mentioned that much space is given over to the consideration of his poetry, his use of the comic spirit, and to his heroines. In the last-named chapter a particularly interesting account is given of the unfortunate identification of the Hon. Mrs. Norton with Diana, and Mr. Huneker (whom Mr. Hammerton "suspects of Hebrew origin"!) is quoted as to Helena von Doënniges, the Clothilde of "The Tragic Comedians." "The Continental View of Meredith" is noteworthy, giving a complete résumé of French reviews and critiques. The novels have not been, comparatively, widely translated; the difficulties may well be understood since we sometimes find it next to impossible to Anglicize them. The chapter on "Parody and Caricature" is germane.

Mr. Hammerton's work is rather a reference book than a biography for general reading. The immense amount of research and study makes it an invaluable contribution to Meredithiana, and the illustrations, many of them reproductions from the original editions of the novels and poems, lend it an exceptional interest.

From Anne to George II.

Another volume, the ninth, of the "Political History of England," which is being prepared under the editorial direction of William Hunt and Reginald L. Poole, has just been issued, (Longmans, Green & Co.); it runs from 1702 to 1760, covering the time between the accession of Anne and the death of George II. The author of this volume is I. S. Leadam, formerly Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, a scholarly though not over-picturesque writer, who seems to have a clear understanding of the times with which he is engaged and a just appreciation of the men and women who were its prominent personages. For Queen Anne Mr. Leadam discovers scant admiration. He quite dissents from recent portrayals of her as a woman of political independence and initiative. His view is that the Duchess of Marlborough sized up Anne very well when she wrote of her: "She has no original thoughts on any subject; is neither good nor bad, but as put into." Of George II. Mr. Leadam has a higher opinion. He thinks he was a good constitutional monarch and that his influence upon his country was distinctly for the good.

"Science at Home."

T. Baron Russell's "Science at Home" (R. F. Fenno & Co., 75 cents) is a book for the young, designed both for their amusement and instruction. It invites attention to a large number and great variety of experiments, based on natural laws, through which some extremely curious results are obtained. The child who goes through the entire programme Mr. Russell has made up for him, not only will have a great deal of good fun, but also will come into possession of considerable useful knowledge concerning such subjects as gravitation, inertia, electricity, and chemistry.

MR. WHITE'S NOVEL OF AMERICAN LIFE

Picture of a New and Strong Native Type Shown in "A Certain Rich Man."

THAT loyal Kansan William Allen White of The Emporia Gazette once made himself famous by writing an editorial. Now he has written a novel, "A Certain Rich Man," (the Macmillan Company,) which may well win him an enduring monument. For it may be safely said that "A Certain Rich Man" holds the mirror up to more that is truly native and characteristic in American life than has been reflected by any other story teller who has essayed the task. The American novel, all inclusive and satisfying, is not yet—never will be, perhaps—an American novel, however, home-grown in home soil, vital with homely American motives, and fragrant with homely American memories, Mr. White has certainly achieved.

For his method, like a wise man, Mr. White has gone to school bravely to the elder novelists—especially to Thackeray. For his material he has taken the boys and girls he grew up with in a raw Western village—a village like any of a thousand other villages all over the country in essentials. He has shown the boys and girls as they lived among their elders of the ante-bellum generation, as the great war between the States North and South transformed them, as they became men and women and changed the raw village into a thriving town, quite as raw in its way, and with lingering village habits. He has shown, too, how they played, fought, went to school, loved, toiled, and schemed for wealth and public office; how the lives they led and the aims they followed molded them into the types with which this generation is familiar—some of these types unless one knows how they grew seeming little short of monstrous and winning Americans an evil name abroad, where they grow monsters of another type no less incomprehensible to us.

It is Mr. White's task—and he has done it well—to make one see how the master financier is manufactured out of the barefoot country boy, who drives the village cows to pasture and delights in playing the accordion, and how the frontier horse thief becomes the eminent politician who does the financier's dirty work. It is not less his task (and it is not less well done) to show the lives of those lovelier and lowlier souls in whom everyday old-fashioned scruples survive.

Because the story is Kansas grown there is a background of abolitionists, but for the same reason the people of the raw village that passes into the raw town represent all the regions to the east of it, north and south. Thus the blend is American with the qualities of all sections, and the life which the book describes is the life of the West—nearer that of the South than that of the North for obvious reasons of space and geography. Indeed, the only element of American life which is not represented is the negro. The black man furnishes moral motive power to the original abolitionist background, but makes no personal entry upon the stage.

Perhaps Mr. White is chiefly concerned to trace the evolution of John Barclay, son of a martyr to the anti-slavery cause, from the little fellow who played with a stick-horse to President of the National Provisions Company, relentless pursuer of his own ends, manipulator of the people's bread supply, who rules by rebates and bought Judges and lawmakers, who keeps a card index of all the politicians in the United States, and knows the history and the price of each man among them from Cabinet officer to town Councilman. In fact, this John Barclay is far and away from being the theatrical type of high financier familiar in books and in plays. He is very human—very American—very much a man. Yet it is probable that the book will stand or fall rather upon the character of Col. Culpepper, some time of Virginia, (they spell it Culpeper in Virginia, but what Kansan could be expected to know that?) and the lesser characters of the narrative—especially certain good women.

Mr. White, like the elder novelists, is not afraid to use incidents which it is the current fashion to sneer at as melodramatic. A jealous husband is permitted to shoot a man upon his own lawn, almost in the sight of his wife, (admittedly the heroine in chief,) and the steam roller of John Barclay's ambition crushes men's lives and honor, breaks women's hearts, and wrecks marriages made in heaven as cruelly as ever such things are done in life.

The story moves deliberately and stops to reason and to play with fancies, to look forward and back, as an old man who wrote of those he had known in a long life would naturally do when he came to set down his memories. Thus Thackeray did. Thus William De Morgan does. Only in one point will the average reader be inclined to quarrel with the author and insist that he has gone radically wrong. That is in the matter of the spirit of Ellen, John Barclay's early love, who died young. Very surely Ellen would have haunted John Barclay all his days. But—in an American novel of the twentieth century—why should she haunt John Barclay's daughter and his son-in-law to be?

WORK AND PLAY.

PROF. SIMON N. PATTEN has already explained the new basis of civilization—founding that new basis on what skeptical persons regard as the gratuitous assumption that the world has outgrown the stage where the inhabitants need scramble for a decent living—some of which must be snatched out of somebody else's mouth because there are so many loafers and weaklings that the race as a whole does not make enough to provide decently for all.

Prof. Patten thinks that machinery has changed all that, and that there is now a surplus. The continuance of the struggle, therefore, he regards as a mere matter of a lingering habit. Doubtless if modern man could live on the cave dweller's scale the professor would be right, but man has multiplied necessities as fast as he has improved machinery. The total supply is still less than the demand, and the civilised longing for a motor car is as natural and imperious as ever was the savage's desire for a birch bark canoe.

The new basis apart, Prof. Patten has some very valuable and striking ideas. Some of them are concealed in a little book lately out, from which he has sought to scare away the average commonsensical person by calling it "Product and Climax." (New York: B. W. Huebsch.) The title sounds like nonsense. Prof. Patten says he was a long time inventing it to express a contrast which he observed between folk on vacation and folk in harness. The contrast exists, and Prof. Patten makes it very clear—but his hard phrase does not do the clarifying.

The idea he expands is this: That when men sink into the routine of work—become machines of production—they lose that spontaneous responsiveness to outside impressions which they exhibit when they are being amused—that plasticity which leads to new ideas, better understanding, higher appreciation—in a word, progress. The selfsame idea has been put by an earlier sage in the words, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Prof. Patten explains in substance that it is the play which enables grown-up Jack to be a better man in time rather than the work—at least when work is a mere round of toil, such as a factory hand follows.

The practical applications of the theory are admirably taken and admirably modern. Prof. Patten declares, for instance, that the nickelodeon or 5-cent moving picture show is doing a good work for civilization among these machine workers, that it is displacing the saloon, and that, like interest in sport, it causes a natural and wholesome physical and mental glow. This is what he calls a "climax." Here, in fact, he hints is the lever to move the dead weight which, he confesses, civilization has thrust upon the world. For, he says: "Civilization is failing through its success. It has created a class too low to be moved by it. By saving the weak, by preventing disease, by removing starvation and fear, a lower type of men survives than was possible in the primitive world. In this lower realm, where religion and morality do not act, amusements and sports are the only effective motives to elevate men."

"ANTHONY CUTHBERT."

RICHARD BAGOT'S former very sophisticated stories of Roman life have appealed to readers who care for a discriminating maturity in their fiction. His new novel, "Anthony Cuthbert," (Brentano's. $1.50,) is rather disappointing, for while Mr. Bagot has always displayed a penchant for dealing with delicate situations he has hitherto handled them delicately. In the present story it is impossible not to feel that he has overstepped the bounds, not simply of conventionality, but of artistic restraint and good taste.

The quotation on the title page gives the keynote of the book: "Il y a une page effrayante dans le livre des destinées humaines: on y lit en tête ces mots: 'les désires accomplis.'" "Les désires accomplis" have frequently awkward results, but the theme of this story seems rather to emphasize the awkwardness with unnecessary explicitness. And the character of Anthony Cuthbert is so sublimely self-sacrificing as to appear, in juvenile parlance, "too good to be true." Mr. Bagot is too clever a craftsman to produce an uninteresting book, but it is difficult to see just what purpose may be served by such a novel, since it does not strike deeply enough into tragedy to excuse its extreme frankness, while its unpleasant elements of gloom and morbid psychology prevent its acceptance as a story to be read for amusement.

SPAIN IN ART AND LITERATURE

Books that Tell of Old Spain and the Spain of To-day—"El Greco's" Place in Spanish Art.

THE modern tourist has discovered that Spain is an acquired taste. Washington Irving can no longer be taken as a trustworthy guide—not even for the Alhambra. There are now two Spains—that of romance and of history, the visible signs and life of which have withdrawn to remote towns and villages, and that of industry and development, which is found in active if crude activity in the Basque provinces and Catalonia. While Madrid, Cordova, Seville, Granada, and Toledo appear in a state of transition where a struggle is being waged by a new people with the ghosts of an old.

The modern tourist, especially if he or she lingers in the peninsula long enough to acquire the taste and write a book, will recognize none of these things, but will, on the contrary, ignore them. That is why most recent books on Spain deal with old palaces, castles, and legends, and have very little to say about the people as they are to-day. The modern Spaniard is neither unpicturesque, nor unromantic, nor otherwise uninteresting, he is simply a disappointment—does not live up to his traditions except in religion.

Some books, however, deal frankly and uncompromisingly with the past, and find a ready excuse in clothing history, the legends of place, archaeological remains in the direct language of the day, and with a profusion of good illustrations. Such is the two-volume work in handsome red covers stamped in gold by Clara Crawford Perkins, (New York: Henry Holt & Co.) Herein we have a concise history of Spain—no mere dispassionate chronology of facts—in a lively, personal, and moving narrative from before the Roman conquest down to the reign of the youthful King, Alfonso XIII., and his English wife, all in about 200 pages. Then come the history and legends of the cities, beginning with Toledo, Cordova, Seville, and so on through the list; and this history and these legends, if not set forth with a pleasing contrast of modern impressions, are at least made delightful by pertinent modern observations and conceptions.

As, for example, Toledo, where the famous blades are still made, is rightly described as a city of superlatives, where even art and life are unconsciously exaggerated and whose claims to wonders are tacitly admitted by the foreigner when under the spell of her picturesque past. Then, too, there is Cordova, in which it is well to be born in if not to live; Seville, which has remained all through the centuries "as a city given up to the playing of musical instruments, to dancing, and to song"; the Granada of the Moorish and Christian conflicts, whose vitality went with the passing of those conflicts, and, finally, Madrid, in whose Puerta del Sol the civilization and culture of modern and mediaeval Europe meet, glance at each other, and pass on. Nor are Santiago, Leon, Saragossa, and other cities of the north neglected—nor Barcelona and Valencia—but of their new life, whether inspired by Socialism, industrial co-operation, or the lessons learned by the Spanish-American war, we learn little.

In a word "Builders of Spain" is just what its title says it is. It is an admirable rewriting of old things, and with its numerous half-tone illustrations forms a comprehensive introduction to the whole subject of Spanish history, furnishing the desired backgrounds for the traveler whether his quest be history or art. As for life, he must look elsewhere for his backgrounds.

Of late there has been a revival of interest in Spanish art, particularly painting, possibly inspired by exhibitions here of the works of two modern Spanish painters. Through all her artistic history Spain has been freer than other countries from the taint of isms. From first to last, her painters, whether dealing with sacred or profane subjects, have been true to the extremes of the terrible and the humor of life rather than to the sympathetic or the sublime. This has developed a school of caricaturists, which is vital in depicting realities, but which becomes almost commonplace when dealing with purely imaginary subjects. It has also developed a fondness for reds and yellows against backgrounds of sombre hues occasionally relieved by a lurid chiaroscuro.

"The School of Madrid," by A. de Beruete y Moret, (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons,) while a frank attempt to bring Velasquez into full view, is really an introduction to the whole subject of Spanish art, which has remained local in spite of Italian, French, and even Dutch influences, although taking from all those schools what it found would emphasize its original characteristics. Or did these schools learn something from the Spaniard, exaggerating that something until it bore slight resemblance to its source?

"Until a few years ago," writes Señor de Beruete, "little interest was shown in primitive Spanish art, which was said to be wholly inspired by the Italian, Flemish, or German school. Recent studies, based on sound, critical comparisons, tend to prove that this was not the case, and Spain is now credited with a larger number of painters of that date who were the creators of a typical and national art of great merit which is not to be confounded with the art of other countries." It is obviously a matter of dates, and the author amply proves his statement, and this in spite of the famous Italians and Flemings who studied and sold pictures in Madrid, and of the Spaniards themselves who painted up Venice and Milan.

Velasquez was to Spanish art what Beethoven was to music—all streams of technique and expression flowed through him, emerging with new vitality and force and with reason and suggestion. The first to bear on the torch was Martinez del Mazo, whose work has often been confused with his master's, and then de Pareja, Pereda, José Leonardo, and the brothers Rizi, who, although of Bolognese extraction, became the foremost expounders of the Madrid school in the middle of the seventeenth century. Don Carreño performed the same service for Velasquez that Wagner did for Beethoven. He and his pupils kept art from becoming sentimental and purposeless and gave it a rational dramatic scheme and impulse. Then came the eighteenth century with its imitators, save for the genius of one original artist, Francisco Goya, who, of no school, gave the impulse which was to find expression in the pronounced realistic caricaturists of the present day.

For those who are tempted to doubt the national originality of Spanish art as expressed by Velasquez and Carreño and their pupils, Señor de Beruete's book will come as a revelation.

Properly speaking, El Greco did not belong to the Madrid school. Titian taught him technique and Tintoretto color, and although his subjects were Spanish he was as much of an individualist at the beginning of the Velasquez-Carreño period as Goya was at the end. But there is no touch of the grotesque or of irony in the saints or great personages that he painted.

A volume has been devoted to him in the Spanish Series (New York: John Lane Company. $1.50) written by Albert C. Calvert and C. Gasquoine Hartley, and, as is customary in this series, the illustrations are thrown together in the latter half of the book. If we did not have Señor de Beruete's book to guide us it would be so easy to find in El Greco rather than in Velasquez the origin and inspiration of the Madrid school, and hence its foreign formative influences. The authors of "El Greco" deal superlatively with these things, and practically overlook the fact that since Velasquez has emerged from the museums and galleries of Madrid and received his proper distinction the history of Spanish art has been rewritten. El Greco, although subjected to a longer and more trying neglect, cannot at this late day hope to gather the laurels that are Velasquez's. El Greco's method was essentially a gloomy Venetian, and his Spanish subjects do not make him a Spaniard. Still there is a saving clause in the book before us which goes far toward qualifying the authors' gradually expanding enthusiasm. It is:

"The contrast between the greatest Spaniard and his predecessor is as great as can be imagined, for while Velasquez painted wonders, hardly realizing how wonderful they were, the Greco was determined at all hazards to astonish and be original. Hence the record in Toledo of the adoption of his style as a protest to the estimate that he was the disciple of Titian. More remarkable even than his power is the obstinate egotism with which he departed from tradition, following his own mannerisms to the utmost limits. It must be granted that his work has the defects of its qualities. His genius was a rejective even more perhaps than a creative force; a restless refusal of limitations more than an acceptance and a triumph. But El Greco's place in the world's art, as well as in that of Spain, is an assured one. Unquestionably his fame will grow. He was the inspirer of Velasquez; he is the forerunner of modern art."

Just the same, his originality was due to egotism rather than genius. He could not bear to have his Spanish contemporaries think of him as a transported Italian. His individuality, therefore, becomes a protest—not against Spanish art, for there was none, but against Italian traditions of technique. From first to last he is, as Señor de Beruete describes him: "The lost epigone of the Renaissance."

Two other attractive volumes in the Spanish series are "Madrid," by Albert F. Calvert, with 453 illustrations, and "Royal Palace of Spain," by the same author, with 164 illustrations. In both the author contrasts history and legend with modern impressions, and the result is a couple of unofficial guide books in which the personal and intimate elements abound. The pictures, whether views of buildings or street scenes or reproductions of the treasures of the Prado, are all equally well selected and informing and of themselves furnish a liberal education on Spanish history and art, if not exactly of modern Spanish life and character.

What is needed, as has been said, is just such a view of the life of the modern Spaniard—a little raising of the curtain, whether in Madrid, where cosmopolitan tendencies are gaining ground, or in Catalonia, where a new Spain is coming to life, or in the remote towns where the old life with its traditions and prejudices lies decadent and tranquil. A corner of the curtain has just been rather ungently raised, but the revelation reveals only one phase of Spanish life—the religious and social.

The manipulator of the curtain is the Rev. Manuel Andujar, now editor of El Defensor Cristiano of San Juan, Puerto Rico. His book is called "Spain of To-day," (New York: the Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.) His autobiography occupies nearly one-third of the volume and prepares the reader for the point of view from which he must regard the succeeding pages, which are concerned with modern Spain seen through the spectacles of a Protestant evangelist. For be it known that Señor Andujar, although brought up a Roman Catholic, embraced the Protestant religion and became a minister of the Gospel.

The steps by which this conversion was brought about make as entertaining reading as a novel of the "Robert Elsmere" or "John Ward, Preacher," type, while its simple, frank diction carries conviction in every line. If he had the courage to break from Rome he also has the logic which justifies the rupture. Thus in the remainder of the book we see modern Spain viewed critically and almost with prejudice. What the Church has done for Spain in the past is admitted, expatiated upon, and qualified, but what the Church is doing for Spain to-day is terribly arraigned and condemned. There may no longer be a Holy Inquisition in the land of the Dons to-day; there is, however, clerical persecution aided and encouraged by an illiterate public for which Señor Andujar uncompromisingly holds the Church of Rome responsible.

Well illustrated little volumes of amateurish enthusiasm but intelligent conception are another "Spain of To-Day," this by Joseph Shaw, (New York: The Grafton Press,) and "My Real Castles in Spain," by Blancho Frost, (New York: Published by the author.) The first is compiled from memoranda written down after each day of sight-seeing. The second is a series of tourist's impressions contrasted with some items and scraps of history. Both are written with serious intent in a somewhat naive manner. And both may be of service to the untutored traveler for the hints and episodes that they contain, if not for the actual information they impart.

A History of Belgium.

The second and concluding volume of Demetrius C. Boulger's "History of Belgium," published by the author in London, covers the period from 1815 to 1865—from Waterloo to the death of Leopold I. The author was moved by two considerations to end his work with an account of Leopold's death. In the first place he felt, as he expressed it, that the making of modern Belgium was really brought to completion during the reign of the man who has been called "the founder of Belgian independence"; in the second place, it was Mr. Boulger's opinion that the time had not yet come to pass judgment, with justice and impartiality, upon the present ruler of Belgium. Of Leopold, the father, Mr. Boulger is an ardent admirer, rating him a brave, wise, and patriotic King, and an honest, high-minded, and cultivated gentleman. He thinks Belgium was very fortunate in having such a man in the trying and perilous days when she was fighting for her independence.

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THE CONQUEST OF TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Knopf Describes Remarkable Advance Recently Made in Prevention and Cure of the Disease.

By IRVING WILSON VOORHEES, M. S., M. D.

OF all the varied perplexities with which we have to contend, no other is so weighty or so far reaching as insidious death-dealing disease. And of all diseases the most deceptive, the most combative, the most widely distributed, and surely fatal is hydra-headed tuberculosis. One would prefer to say "has been," but even from Dr. Knopf's optimistic viewpoint as recorded in this contribution,* the dreaded scourge cannot fairly be said to be under control. The validity of what this author has to say can scarcely be called in question, for there is no more zealous student of tuberculosis in America, or for that matter in Europe. His essay on "Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses" has been translated into more than twenty languages, and is still being widely read—an accomplished fact which may well make the eyes of the modern novelist turn green with envy.

The volume begins by stating the need for a wider knowledge of what tuberculosis is; that it does not confine itself to lung tissues merely, although most of its deaths are caused by the pulmonary type, but may and does invade any organ or system in the body; that it is in every instance a germ-infection caused by a small rodlike bacillus visible only through the highest magnifying lens; and that it is spread by inhalation, droplet infection, contaminated food, and inoculation. Obviously, therefore, to prevent the scattering of the germ is to prevent the spread of the disease. Every person afflicted with tuberculosis is a focus of disease from which through carelessness on his own part or those attendant upon him other persons may be infected. If care is used he is almost as safe to associate with as a person afflicted with a bunion or wart. By care is meant the same sort of vigilance a surgeon exercises when he boils his instruments, scrubs his hands and arms, and puts on rubber gloves. It is asepsis rather than antisepsis which counts. Careful burning of all sputum receivers, cloths, and articles of little value used by the patient will do wonders in preventing ejected germs from finding lodgment in other living creatures.

As to treatment, Dr. Knopf emphasizes, of course, prophylaxis and early diagnosis. Home treatment even in large cities works well if conducted under the skilled eye of a competent physician, but in few instances will the patient improve or recover if he tries to play the part of his own doctor because he thinks he knows all about his malady. The well-chosen bedroom, the half tent, the bungalow on a roof, the open porch, and the window tent all have their place; but regulation of diet and exercise are quite as important. Early diagnosis can be made only by a careful, prolonged, or oft-repeated physical examination. "A long-continued hoarseness, loss of flesh, flushes or pallor of the face, feverish sensation in the afternoon, occasional night sweats, a chilly sensation every morning, a loss of appetite; sometimes a little streak of blood in the expectoration," and a few other minor symptoms are danger signals which should take one to a physician.

Municipal authorities should be active in subduing the smoke nuisance, limiting the heights of buildings, cleaning the streets, and distributing leaflets describing what tuberculosis is and how to avoid it. Exhibits, inspection of milk and meat, ventilation of public meeting places, and the establishing of dispensaries are important aids.

Employers should prevent overheating of workrooms, should prohibit spitting, provide lectures on anti-tuberculosis for employees and also for their frequent examination by a physician. "To convince employers of labor that measures to guard the [illegible] disease will be of mutual benefit, and [illegible] will cause tuberculosis as a disease of the masses to disappear among the laboring population."

The people at large have a great duty to perform in learning to recognize early signs of the disease, in helping to provide for lectures and the distribution of literature, in advising against tight lacing of the thorax, in fighting alcoholism, and in forming associations and societies for concentrating their efforts to better affect their purpose.

"If the lover of his kind, the rich philanthropist, would follow this precept, do good and spread the good, help to build model tenements, open-air schools, preventoria for the prevention, and sanitaria for the cure of patients and provide healthful recreations for the poor; and if the lover of his kind, the poor philanthropist, rich in heart but poor in worldly goods, would bring his knowledge, his good-will, his labor, and his mite toward the prevention of this as yet the most prevalent and fatal of all diseases, the ultimate eradication of tuberculosis would seem to be in sight."

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*TUBERCULOSIS. A Preventable and Curable Disease. Modern Methods for the Solution of the Tuberculosis Problem. By S. Adolphus Knopf, M. D., Professor of Phthisio-Therapy at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Associate Director of the Clinic for Pulmonary Diseases of the Health Department, &c. Cloth. Pp. i.-394, with 115 illustrations. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. Price, $2.

FATE PER AUTOMOBILE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the breathless hurry of the age in which we live, there still be people who read to "kill time," just as there are those who have money "to burn." As the practices are not limited to people who have superfluous quantities of either commodity, doubtless the number of those who buy or borrow books for the purpose of hurling them at the head of Father Time is much larger than is the number of those who acquire books because of love and interest. The conclusion is not reassuring to those who like to be optimistic about the development of the human intellect, but it is unavoidable when one considers the immense quantities of books constantly being published that are admirably suited to that purpose—and no other.

As long as the murderous impulse toward Time is thus general and must be satisfied, it is fortunate that the people who indulge in it can have such agreeable and effective instruments with which to carry out their designs as are some of the novels of this Summer, notably "The Black Flier" (Moffat, Yard & Co., $1.50,) by Edith MacVane, author of "The Duchess of Dreams." The title has reference to a big black Mercedes car that goes flying about the roads of the north of England at a sixty mile clip, with Fate at the wheel. As the roads are, fortunately, comparatively free of other passengers it is not their fate that is meted out but the destinies of certain people who ride in it and of certain others whose fortunes are linked with theirs.

The car makes its first appearance darting down the road like a streak of black lightning when it comes to the relief, as he believes at the moment, of a young American gentleman in a dire but ridiculous strait. After a ten years' engagement, during which time he has accumulated Montana copper mines and other useful impedimenta, Richard Sugden has returned to England to marry a fair and statuesque young woman who has noble relatives, but nothing else. It is within half an hour of the time set for the ceremony when the bridegroom discovers a mistake in the license, and, there being no horses in the stable, sets forth, hot foot, to have it rectified. Red, perspiring, and out of breath, he tries to climb a hedge which bars his way and lands in the road so battered and injured that he can no longer take a step. In this plight he hails the big black car. A young woman is the only occupant. She takes him in, but will not let him out, and all day they race to the northward. Finally, although he does not know it, they cross the line into Scotland, and there at an inn she registers them as "Mr. and Mrs. Jolyffe." According to the Scottish law this makes them husband and wife.

Out of this situation the author evolves a succession of complexities in which all the characters get much tangled up, keeping back until near the end of the tale the solution of the mystery of the apparent kidnapping of Sugden by a strange young woman. It takes some effort on the part of the would-be time squelcher to swallow whole this initial situation, but, what with an ever-present sense of its comedy, notwithstanding its distressfulness to her characters, and a good, swinging style, the author has made it entertaining. Granted this basic idea, the whole story opens out of it logically and with much clever contriving of developments. Although the characters are hardly more than outline sketches, several of them are done skillfully and with an understanding of how to achieve combined lifelikeness and humor by means of little touches of caricature.

GAINING RESULTS IN CHURCH MUSIC

Edmund S. Lorenz Takes Up the Subject in a Volume that Aims to be Eminently "Practical."

THIS title describes the book entirely*. It is a practical manual for those who have church music in charge, and the charge includes not only that of choirmaster and organist, but minister and Music Committee as well. Mr. Lorenz knows very well what he is talking about. He is not troubled with many artistic scruples in his discussion of church music, and he has taken pains to clear himself of any old-fashioned ideas about dignity and ideals. "The point of view is that of the Christian worker seeking definite results in the winning of the lost and in the spiritual edification of the saved." He proposes to be "matter of fact, practical, concrete, with actual, immediate results among actual, average people as the final criterion in every phase of the work." Nobody could be more so, and from the author's point of view his book is highly successful.

From this point of view Mr. Lorenz begins with a section on "The Minister's Musical Preparation," in which he gives a clever analysis of the place of music in the church and its office and function. He studies church hymnals, and is ready with his disparagement of "high ideals" and exclusive devotion to "narrowly ecclesiastical music." "Gospel songs" are required for a hymnal that is to supply the needs of all the church activities—not only those of "dignified and sedate congregations in cities," but also those of "less conventional suburban, village, and rural congregations" as well. He considers the "spirituals of the Middle and Southern States white men's folk-tunes, of which he declared the negro spirituals were the offspring and not the parent. From these he derives the so-called "Gospel hymns" of these days.

He labors with the scholarly, such as Prof. Dickinson, who have artistic ideals, and the Pharisee who draws his robe about him lest it be defiled by the publicans and sinners who sing Gospel songs; and puts again his final test of expediency. A stentorian "No" reaches his ears from all parts of the earth, protesting against the exclusion of Gospel songs. He finds the church "most spiritual, most aggressive, and most successful when it is using the popular sacred songs most widely and most earnestly." He applies tests to good hymn tunes, and finds the German chorale quite inappropriate for the use of American congregations.

The second part of the book is given to a practical discussion of the hymns from the minister's point of view; their choice and use, their differing availability. The author discusses the literary value of hymns, and it is not surprising to find him declaring that "the hymns by great poets have uniformly suffered from the lack of the spiritual element." Hymns by Addison, Pope, Milton, Longfellow, and Holmes have not the practical effectiveness of inferior poets' work. Congregational singing is interestingly discussed in various aspects; he advocates that it shall be carried on in parts and not in unison. There is a very practical discussion of the management of choirs and applications of church music in the "song sermon," the "song service," solos, funeral music; of evangelistic music and music in the Sunday school. There is very useful and detailed advice on the purchase of a church organ and on what should be demanded of the builder.

In all these discussions Mr. Lorenz writes in a vigorous and engaging style. In an appendix he gives a bibliography of hymnological and other books, and a list of "choice church music for choir and solo use." This, like the rest of the book, appears to be very "practical" and well adapted to check any aspiring tendencies to a high standard. Can it be part of Mr. Lorenz's efficient practicality that a large proportion of certain classes of this music is published by the Lorenz Publishing Company?

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*PRACTICAL CHURCH MUSIC. A Discussion of Methods and Plans. By Edmund S. Lorenz. 8vo. Pp. 423. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

"THE UNITED NETHERLANDS."

A new edition of "The United Netherlands," by John Lothrop Motley, has been brought out by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The four original volumes have been compressed into one-half that number, and on account of the thin paper and convenient size, are easily handled in spite of their 1,100 pages apiece. The work is illustrated with four portraits and a reproduction of an old print representing a bird's-eye view of the siege of Antwerp.

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NOW that we, too, have a "far-flung line" and are establishing little armies of occupation in antipodean lands, exactly as Mother Britannia has so long been doing, new opportunities for studying the big world problems arrive with the new need for us to do what we can toward their solution. The result is that a few Americans, who combine the power to see phenomena as they are with that of co-ordinating them into the systematized knowledge which is such a different thing from collected facts, are producing books of the kind hitherto lacking from our literature.

A notable example of work thus inspired and accomplished was "The Effects of Tropical Light on White Men," by Major Charles E. Woodruff, who, as a member of the Army Medical Corps, had observed and contended with the conditions of life in Cuba and the Philippines. His conclusions were in many respects startling in their divergence from accepted notions, and no little anger, as well as much incredulity, was excited by his contention that it was the light, rather than the heat, of the tropics which rendered prolonged residence in them so dangerous for the races with unpigmented skins. Since then—the book appeared in 1905—Major Woodruff's great generalization has been steadily gaining acceptance, avowed or tacit, and it is to-day little less than the fundamental principle of advanced hygiene and sanitation.

Now comes the "Expansion of Races" from the same author, another book of prime importance and dealing in a larger way with the group of questions upon the answers to which depend the explanation and forecast of human progress. "It merely applies," to quote from the preface, "to man the natural laws which are known to govern the spread of all other species of plant or animal. It then explains the relationship of higher and lower races of man and shows why we expanded across the Atlantic to America in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and thence across the Pacific, and why the higher races must always control the tropics, though acclimatization and colonization are not possible." In that brief but impressive outline there are sufficient hints as to why the book will excite antagonism and denial, yet those whom its predecessor convinced will confidently expect that it, too, will in time win the same approval, at least as to its general propositions.

As the cause of all the migrations of man Major Woodruff sees overpopulation in one place and the capacity for sustaining a larger population of another kind in another. Obviously overpopulation is something more than a mere matter of numbers, since the savage requires for his support more square miles than the civilized man needs acres, and an industrial nation can prosper in a land that produces little food or even none at all. But when men can neither raise food nor buy it they must move on, and these movements, because of this need, constitute history as Major Woodruff reads it. Permanent residence, however, he declares impossible anywhere except where a long process of elimination of the unfit has produced an approach to perfect adaptation to environment, and he cites numberless instances in proof of his contention that the blond man of the north never has and never will survive for many generations if he migrates to a region essentially different in climate from that in which he developed. Everywhere in the hot, or, as Major Woodruff would say, the light, countries, the ruling class has been a blond, or at least a blonder, intruder among the black or brown autochthones, but invariably it has died out after a more or less prolonged series of generations. This is all there is, he holds, to the so-called degeneration of the great historic nations and about all there is to such things as "race suicide," to moral deterioration, to the destructive effects of high civilization, and the abandonment of the simplicities of an imagined Golden Age.

As for the ultimate abolition of poverty, which one school of sociologists are confidently prophesying, Major Woodruff declares that an empty dream. He views poverty as one manifestation of the irremediable differences in intelligence and efficiency between man and man, not as the result of bad laws or bad politics. The badness of the laws and the politics he admits, and he admits, too, that they can and must be bettered as time goes on, but inequality will always remain—inequality of possessions as long as there is inequality of brains. And while inequality is cruel, it is the condition of progress. The unchanging protozoa are the same to-day as were their remotest fossil ancestors, simply because those ancestors attained perfect adaptation to their environment, and every variant, being for the worse, promptly died out. With the now fashionable denunciations of war as invariably and necessarily bad, Major Woodruff has little patience. War is a custom like another, and it must have been on the whole advantageous, since it has lasted throughout human history, and its justification is its present compatibility with survival and progress for its most efficient practitioners.

A considerable part, and, perhaps, the most valuable part, of the book is that devoted to an explanation of human governments and the two great party policies of which they are all the apparently complex, but really simple, manifestation. As Major Woodruff explains organized society, always there has been a conflict between those who would sacrifice the individual to the community and those who would do the reverse. The limit in one direction is despotism, in the other it is anarchy; both are wrong, and it is only the balancing of the two that is right, but the scales are constantly wavering as the conservatives and the radicals attain to and fall from power. Whatever their names, everywhere there are the two parties with their one great issue, in most cases unconsciously followed. This idea supplies the missing key to partisan politics and lights up many an obscure place in ancient and modern history.

To do that may be called Major Woodruff's specialty, and his latest book turns the illuminating ray much further than did the first. These comments have touched only a meagre few of his subjects, but will have attained their object if they call the attention of the thoughtful to a remarkable addition to the stock of human knowledge.

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*EXPANSION OF RACES. By Charles E. Woodruff, A. M., M. D. New York: The Rebman Company. $4.

"MRS. GRAMERCY-PARK."

WHILE the distinctive types of the American abroad are the Good American and the Silly American, the distinctive types of English society at home are the Good English and the Contemptible English. In "Mrs. Gramercy-Park," by A. R. Goring-Thomas, (The John Lane Company. $1.50,) we have them all.

To the American reader the most interesting thing about this novel will probably be the "P. G.," or Paying Guest. In this case, Mrs. Gramercy-Park—the Silly American woman, who has traits in respect of society aspirations—is the "P. G.," and for the small sum of $1,250 a week she is introduced to the "best" English society circles. Her experiences with English society, and English society's experiences with her, make a picture worth studying, because the reader will feel that it may be a true picture. From other sources than this novel the reviewer is in a position to state that the "P. G." is a sterling reality nowadays. This side of the story—British toleration of the American aspirant, from whom English society draws coin of another realm—is peculiarly apropos of the Vanderbilt-Keppel diamond ornament incident. It fairly illuminates some things.

Mrs. Gramercy-Park's companion, Mousie Turton, is the type of Good American which many English do not, cannot, or will not see. She moves through the story as a distinct relief to Mrs. G. P., the P. G. The Englishman Mousie Turton eventually marries is a fine type of the surviving Good English—a gentleman by birth, habit, and personal choice.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

A fifth edition has been issued of "Darlington's London and Environs," (Darlington & Co.) The work comes to us, after undergoing thorough revision, with an addition of considerable new matter, including twenty-four maps and plans, and in its present form it seems to be practically complete and perfect. This publication is rated by Londoners one of the very best London guide books in existence. Better proof of its excellence could not be asked than is furnished in the critical notices of it that have appeared in the great English newspapers, all of which speak of it with ardent commendation. It is plain enough that a London guide book that has creditably passed the London editorial muster must be regarded as an extraordinarily good thing.

"BILL POSSUM."

A modest memento (dedicated) of President Taft's visit to Atlanta is "Bill Possum, His Book," by Mary Brent Whiteside, (the Georgia News Company, $1.) It is written in the negro dialect and tells of the doings of wily Grandfather Possum and his would-be captors. It contains, also, a number of quaint negro songs, and many humorously clever illustrations by G. P. Haynes. Every one who knew and loved Uncle Remus and his animals, and all who have devoured and put away the erstwhile Teddy bears, should get in fashion and become acquainted with Bill Possum, who is interesting also as literature.

NATION'S GROWTH IN DAYS OF POLK

Revealing Papers in Diplomatic Affairs Included in Publication of the Works of Buchanan.

VOLUME VIII. of "The Works of James Buchanan," (J. B. Lippincott Company,) which has just been issued, contains matter written between March 1, 1848, and June 7, 1853. It is made up very largely of State Department papers bearing upon questions that engaged Mr. Buchanan's attention during his last year of service as Secretary of State under President Polk. Other papers relate to Mr. Buchanan's ardent but unsuccessful effort to secure for himself the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1852, and to the friendship that sprung up between him and Franklin Pierce, the successful candidate, an outgrowth of which was Mr. Buchanan's appointment in 1853 as the American Minister to England.

There are no revelations in any of these dispatches or letters, for practically everything of moment they contain was made public long ago, but undoubtedly any one who is interested in American history will find it worth while to run through the volume, for he will come across considerable suggestive matter that will be useful to him in his studies. For example, it is worth while to read with care Mr. Buchanan's dispatch of June 17, 1848, to Romulus M. Saunders, the American Minister to Spain, in which instructions were given him to enter into negotiations with Spain for the purchase of Cuba.

At the time these instructions were framed it was believed in Washington that England coveted Cuba and was preparing to make a demand upon Spain that it be ceded to her in satisfaction of an enormous debt due from Spain to British subjects. Mr. Buchanan began his dispatch with an unequivocal declaration that America would not permit England to take the island.

"We are content," he wrote, "that it [Cuba] shall continue to be a colony of Spain. But we can never consent that this island shall become a colony of any other European power. We should be compelled to resist the acquisition of Cuba by any powerful maritime State with all the means which Providence has placed at our command."

Mr. Saunders was directed to communicate the substance of this declaration to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at the same time to say to him that the President of the United States was of the opinion that Spain might be willing to transfer the island to the United States for a fair and full consideration rather than continue to risk losing it through the revolt of the Cuban people or through the grasping policy of England.

"The President," Mr. Buchanan wrote, "would be willing to stipulate for the payment of $100,000,000 for the island in ten annual payments. This, however, is the maximum price, and if Spain should be willing to sell you will use your best efforts to purchase it at a rate as much below that sum as is practicable."

Full power was given Mr. Saunders to enter into a treaty with Spain in accordance with these instructions, and Mr. Buchanan, in closing his dispatch, said: "Should you succeed in accomplishing the object you will associate your name with a most important and beneficial measure for the glory and prosperity of your country."

It was, of course, a great disappointment to the Polk Administration that it failed to carry out its Cuban programme, but both the President and Mr. Buchanan undoubtedly felt that even though they had failed to get their island, they had done a good thing for their country in vigorously reminding Europe that there was substance in the Monroe Doctrine and a determined people behind it.

Other dispatches written by Mr. Buchanan in the closing months of his secretarial career contained emphatic declarations of the purpose of this country not to suffer interference on the part of European Governments with the domestic concerns of the American republics. Coupled with a declaration to this effect which Mr. Buchanan made in a letter to Elijah Hise, our representative to Central America, was this very excellent advice to the people of the Spanish-American republics:

> The enemies of free institutions throughout the world have been greatly encouraged by the constantly recurring revolutions and changes in the Spanish-American republics. Both our principles and our policy make us desire that these republics should become prosperous and powerful. We feel a deep interest in their welfare, but this we know can only be promoted by free and stable Governments. So long as successive military chieftains shall possess the ability and the will to subvert subsisting Governments by the sword, the inevitable consequences must be a disregard of personal rights, weakness at home, and want of character abroad. In your intercourse with the authorities of Guatemala and the other States of Central America you will not fail to impress upon them our example, where all political controversies are decided at the ballot box.

It is probable the records of the State Department contain copies of many messages of remonstrance and warning sent out from Washington to the Governments of Central and South America, but it is doubtful if any of Mr. Buchanan's successors improved much upon the message he delivered in his letter to Mr. Hise.

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WORK OF A "RADICAL."

MUCH water has run under the bridge, the swift currents of the varied and full stream of life on this continent have brought many changes, since, in 1850, Moncure D. Conway, a lad of 18, published his pamphlet on "Free Schools in Virginia." That pamphlet, and a dozen or more works besides, are now assembled and reprinted as a memorial of the author. (Addresses and Reprints, 1850-1907. Houghton Mifflin Company.) The volume gives to the reader a curiously vivid impression of the scope of these changes and of the nature of some with which Mr. Conway was intimately concerned.

It is, for instance, difficult for most of us to realize that the vigorous man so lately with us entered on his notable career as writer and publicist with a plea for free schools in his native State, which was regarded at the time as not only visionary but incendiary; that the system now inwrought in the very life of every State and of the Union should have demanded real daring and heroic devotion to conscience and conviction in its young advocate; and that his ingenious and vigorous argument should have been leveled—and for the moment in vain—against a public opinion not far advanced beyond the declaration of Sir William Berkeley, who in 1670 "thanked God there were no free schools" in Virginia.

The career thus opened extended for nearly threescore years, during which Mr. Conway pursued, with indomitable energy and with remarkable consistency, three main objects: the freedom of the slaves in the South, "free thought" in religion, and the ultimate abolition of war. Naturally the open pursuit of the first object made residence in his native State impracticable, and that of the second as naturally sent him to study in the Divinity School of Harward. His pastoral service in this country was rendered at Washington and Cincinnati, until in the second year of the civil war he was sent to England by the Abolitionists to arouse the anti-slavery sentiment there, and promptly became a preacher in a Unitarian chapel, which he retained for nearly a quarter of a century. As Abolitionist and as religious leader he was a radical of the radicals. In political and religious life he believed in freedom and in equality with no qualifications or reservations. The claim of the negro to all the attributes of a free man he based on absolute and indefeasible right, and to the claim of every human being to worship as conscience dictated, or even to not worship, he accorded the same indisputable basis. In the advocacy of these claims he was eloquent, vigorous, acute, and ingenious. A poetic vein ran through all his writing and was nourished and guided by intimate familiarity with the literature of his own language and of others.

But his temperament and his methods were essentially aggressive. He was "ever a fighter" and shrunk from no encounter to which his advanced views urged him. He saw relatively early the triumph of the emancipation movement, though there was some disappointment, one can believe, for him in the rôle the negro race came to play after that achievement. In the contest for what he held to be the right of free thought in religion he lived to see many apparently impregnable positions carried, for his objective was substantially that ideal of religion announced by Dr. Eliot last week to the Divinity School of which Mr. Conway was a graduate. Nor was he without the comforting assurance of real progress in the sentiment demanding the abolition of war.

Despite his aggressive temperament and his combative methods Mr. Conway was singularly candid and considerate in his bearing toward others. It may indeed be said of him that he was tolerant of almost all the defects and weaknesses of his fellows except intolerance, and intolerance he forgave more readily in those who differed from him than in those whose general views agreed with his own. The "bigotry of free thought" when he detected it, aroused in him an implacable resentment. If in the heat of controversy he may have been tempted to yield to it it was a temporary and exceptional error. It was not his natural or habitual attitude. He was saved from it by his innate unselfishness on the one hand, and on the other by his instinctive sense of the right of others. These qualities won for him troops of friends, many of distinction and all exceedingly loyal.

ENGLISH POEMS IN GERMAN.

To translate fifty poems from English into German and to do this so well that it results in a book brought out by a German publishing house is, to say the least, an unusual achievement for an American business man. "Perlen Englischer Dichtung," ("Pearls of English Poetry,") by Herman Behr, published by Pierson in Dresden and imported by Stechert, marks an achievement of this kind. In his home Mr. Behr, who is in active business in New York, is a lover of art and literature. His admiration both for English and German letters led him to undertake the translation into German of some of the English poems which he most admires.

Actually, however, the book is more than a set of translations. Mr. Behr's absorption of the spirit of both languages has made his work a series of transferences from one language to the other rather than mere rhythmical translation. He has caught and preserved the "atmosphere" of the originals, and this whether it concerns the self-contemplative lines of "Locksley Hall," the strokelike cadence of "The Bridge of Sighs," the smoothly flowing stanzas of Longfellow, or the grace and beauty of certain odes by Keats.

A PROBLEM FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE

Results of an Investigation Into Our School System by Doctors Gulick and Ayres—Proposed Reforms.

ALL the children are our children. The social consciousness is almost broad awake, rubbing its eyes; the social soul must now be saved, if a man would save his own soul; and the city must be purged, that the house may be sweet and clean. Physically, mentally, morally, we are realizing that the whole is one. You cannot have your private drain pipe, nor your private telephone system, nor your private righteousness. And when men realize that for their own good, in small things and in great, the social good is necessary, then knowledge becomes the larger part of virtue. Our social sins are mostly sins of ignorance, as a man sins against the laws of his own body; we are stupid, but not unkind; negligent and lazy, but not dishonest or vicious. To know is to be right. And to gather knowledge and spread it, to come as one comes in the night with a lantern, and show with clean and clear statement that this mass of social darkness is not impenetrable, that each one of our own millions of children can be searched out with the light and counted and known, is to be scouts in the fight against darkness, leaders of men in the unseen march of democracy.

Such a service of enlightenment has been done through the Russell Sage Foundation by Dr. Luther H. Gulick and Leonard P. Ayres, in "The Backward Children Investigation," and some partial fruits of it are to be seen in this second book, "Laggards in Our Schools,"* published as a result of their work. It is written by Mr. Ayres, with an introduction by Dr. Gulick. But the writing matters little and seems small compared with the work behind it. It is not so much a book as a piece of life, a fact.

The problem is this: In our public school system, paid for by the taxpayer, supposedly compulsory, where the eight elementary grades are the unit of education which we consider necessary for every citizen of our democracy, do we actually give that education to nearly all of our children?

Here are the facts: About one-third of all the children in city public schools in the United States are retarded; that is, they are too old for their classes. And this, with the age limit high—6 to 8 for the first, and 14 to 16 for the eighth grade. Other factors considered, such as late starting and sickness, the chief reason for this is that they have been left back in the classes, and have had to repeat work. The result is that those reaching 14 years, the compulsory attendance limit, and finding themselves in classes with much younger children, leave school, and so do not get nearly the minimum of education. "The general tendency of American city school systems is to carry all of the children through the fifth grade, half of them to the final elementary grade, and one in ten to the final year of the high school." But this does not leave the eighth grade half as large as the first, for the first is swollen and overcrowded with repeaters. Reading, Penn., with 1,814 pupils in the first grade, has only 491 in the eighth.

"Overcrowding means that we are not spending enough money on our schools. Retardation means, not that we are spending too much, but that we are spending it wastefully."

Conditions vary largely from State to State, Massachusetts, as one would expect, heading the list for efficiency, and New Jersey footing it. New York comes nearer the end than is good for our pride.

The chief faults of our system are, first, lax attendance laws; second, that the years of compulsory attendance are less than the years of the elementary school course; third, that those eight years cannot be completed by the average child in less than ten. "Children are not required to make a certain degree of progress in the schools, but only to sit there a certain number of years." The school seems better suited to the needs of girls than of boys, for there is 13 per cent. more retardation among boys. The effect of our elementary school education on many of our children is that it does not educate, and that it trains them well "in the habit of failure."

"There are few more hopeless things in the world than to have it borne in upon us that we are driving against a thing we cannot do. Yet this is the sort of training that we are giving a large part of all our children."

Some of the remedies suggested are more flexible grading, so that the bright and the dull need not hinder each other; stricter attendance laws, better medical inspection, and, above all, more light and knowledge of the facts, more and better records, that we may compare and act, not by guess and opinion, but from certainty.

"In every line of business it has been convincingly and repeatedly shown that it pays to spend enough money and enough effort to learn the facts about the business. Why should this not hold likewise in the field of education?"

Most of us are potential reformers. We may see that the fault is still more fundamental, in the teaching itself, even in the teachers; that the education we try to give may not be even worth giving.

But before one can do anything one must know much. And in this work of enlightenment the books excel. Tables, statistics, excellent and convincing computations give it especial value for the school man, for the person who wants to know facts. Every one interested in the welfare of our children ought to possess this book. And with all its statistics and generalizations, it is neither dry nor impersonal. Though children are represented in per cents. and masses, one thinks of them as the real children, as a vast drama and impersonation. For Mr. Ayres has given life to figures and character to diagrams, out of the great love of his heart for childhood.

*LAGGARDS IN OUR SCHOOLS. A study of Retardation and Elimination in City School Systems. By Leonard P. Ayres, A. M. Pp. xv.-236. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 105 East Twenty-second Street. $1.50.

AMONG THE AUTHORS.

DR. ROBERT FRANCIS HARPER, Professor of Semitic Languages and Literatures at the University of Chicago, is conducting researches in Assyrian inscriptions at the British Museum in London, in line with the results heretofore published by him in a series of eight volumes, entitled, "Assyrian and Babylonian Letters." It is expected that these investigations, which have been in progress for the past year, will detain him in London until April of next year, after which he will resume his courses at the university.

H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, author of "Fame's Pathway," &c., is a Western writer by birth and antecedents. His grandfather, John Otis Taylor, was one of the early settlers of Chicago, and his mother, Adelaide Chatfield, was an Illinoisan. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor has written seven books, edited a newspaper, and is a regular contributor to the magazines. His hyphenated name is due to a stipulation made by an uncle who left him a small inheritance.

John Spargo, author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children," "The Spiritual Significance of Socialism," &c., is spending the Summer with his family at his Summer home in Bennington, Vt. He has just completed and sent to his publishers the biography of Karl Marx, which he began twelve years ago. The biography will be published in several languages.

Mrs. R. S. Garnett, author of "The Infamous John Friend," is a daughter-in-law of the late Dr. Richard Garnett. She is also a descendant of William Roscoe, historian of the Medici, and a niece of R. H. Hutton, late editor of The Spectator. Her novel is a romance founded on Napoleon's projected invasion of England.

Rose O'Neill, author of "The Lady in the White Veil," &c., has exhibited at two successive salons in Paris, and was elected a member of the Société des Beaux Arts. In Paris a critic of the Figaro called her "the Discovery," while elsewhere she has been described as "the American Du Maurier."

S. B. Lancaster, whose arrival from Australia was recently noticed in this column, is the pen name of Miss Edith Lyttleton. Her latest book was "The Tracks We Tread." Miss Lyttleton is at present writing short stories for the magazines.

Miriam Michelson, author of "In the Bishop's Carriage" and "Michael Thwaites's Wife," is the sister of Prof. Michelson of the University of Chicago, who won one of the Nobel prizes for his scientific studies. Miss Michelson is living in California.

Dr. Richard Clarke Cabot's forthcoming book, entitled "Social Service and the Art of Healing," has a special interest due to the fact that the original idea of a Department of Endeavor was his own. He established his Social Service Department in October, 1905.

Burges Johnson, author of "Pleasant Tragedies of Childhood," &c., is accustomed to pass his Summers on Long Island. His cottage is at Port Washington, facing the Sound, upon which he spends most of his time, being a skilled and devoted canoeist.

"Ed" Rice, the author of "Old Jim Case," has now gone into the ice business at Syracuse, N. Y., the scene of his novel. Mr. Rice is writing a second book, dealing generally with the life of his own community.

Theodore F. Wolfe, author of "Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad," &c., is passing the Summer vacation in the valley of the upper Delaware.

Prof. John M. Coulter, head of the department of botany at the University of Chicago, has been elected to membership in the National Academy of Science.

Elizabeth Jordan, author of "Many Kingdoms," &c., is back in New York after a sojourn of many weeks in Spain.

NAPOLEON IN THE ROLE OF LOVER

A Strange Picture of Imperial Passion and Tenderness Revealed in Joseph Turquand's Recent Volume.

ONE cannot refrain from the flippant notion that "Tracked Down" would have been a more appropriate title for Turquand's "Loves of Napoleon," for it is with a positively sleuthlike thoroughness that every clue is followed, every stone turned over in the author's effort to place before his readers each phase or incident, be it heroic, ludicrous, or brutal, concerned with the Emperor's love making.

There were brief seasons in the life of his hero which appear to have been quite barren of any affair—times of hurried march or short sojourn in small hamlets when, as M. Turquand remarks pathetically, "we cannot connect him with any liasion." Such periods, are, however, rare, and the array of pretty women who pass before our eyes on the way to or from the heart of Napoleon are numerous as the leaves of Vallombrosa. Their portraits are invariably charming, their talents were various, their birth ranged from the foot to the topmost rung of the social ladder. For a few the mighty Captain sighed in vain, notably Mme. Junot, Stephanie de Beauharnais, and Mme. Récamier. Of real love on either side there seems to have been little—although Turquand lays stress on the Emperor's passion for Josephine, saying: "He loved his first wife with all the force of the word. His letters to her overflow with feeling, or rather with frenzy. * * * but the stage on which Napoleon was playing the most conspicuous rôle, the wars which he carried on with the same fiery energy that he imported into his love affairs—all this framework, this background, throw up vividly his dramatic monologue of love. Take away the framework, there will remain the love of a young man inexperienced in the hearts of women—ardent, passionate, and forceful * * * but, after all, not so difficult to match."

But with disillusion comes the death of this love, whatsoever its quality, and henceforth Napoleon bore for his wife "a gentle, steady affection, * * * an affection which never diminished notwithstanding his many infidelities."

He was given, it seems, to confessing to her many of the details of these indiscretions, particularly when they began to wane. And Josephine, whose love had awakened as her husband's died, received these communications with a strange mingling of satisfaction and rage.

The comments and philosophy which M Turquand adds to his historical portions form a large part of his work, and make good, sometimes amusing, reading. The author does not by any means approve his subject's catholicity in love.

"Such action on the General's part," he says, "was outrageous in the highest degree. It was contrary to the wise ordinances of Scripture, * * * but it must not be judged by present-day standards. * * *" Nor is it the man alone who receives his disapproval. "Terrible is the coquette," he cries. "Women of this type appear to think that they ought to have the moon if they cry for it; * * * they do not know what gratitude means, but this is not to be wondered at, since they have no heart. They are but trinkets, mere playthings, and for the most part not too diverting at that; * * * for their tawdry favors a man must pay terribly dear—often with his peace of mind, his happiness, not seldom his life and honor." Another way in which the author indicates his attitude is by the use of italics in the words "honour" or "honourable" whenever they relate to any service rendered the Emperor by his entourage in regard to an affair. Nevertheless the writer's French sentimentality runs away with him on occasions, as when, for instance, he alludes to Napoleon's interviews with Mme. de Rémusat, in which the soldier poured out reminiscences and opinions to the pretty young woman.

"These were delightful and invaluable confidences, and they should be beyond price to a young woman of such distinguished merit, who must have divined that the Consul was making love to her. And what a love scene it was! Picture him—this young man—as he summons from the past the memories of his earliest adolescence, as he recalls those mysterious, indefinable emotions that thrilled his being when Love came to him unawares, ere yet he knew what Love was. Imagine him in the very flower of his manhood, in the full blaze of his unconquerable glory, dwelling on the memories of a past that dated but from yesterday, and murmuring when dinner was over, and the restraints of convention had been put aside, his tender, dreamy reminiscences into the soft ear of a woman dowered with the triple gift of beauty, youth, and wit. Was ever woman in such manner wooed?"

Perhaps not. According to the lady herself, she was at least not won.

Mlle. Georges, the famous actress, receives her share of pages, and it is recorded of her that her stories made the Emperor laugh—"no delicate laugh, but loud, hearty guffaws." The unlucky rencontre between the tragedienne and Josephine over Napoleon's body as he lay in a swoon is also told—an occasional savoring of the ludicrous and which Napoleon never forgave Georges.

Much concerning Napoleon's intrigues is found in the papers of his valet Constant, who was naturally au courant with his master's most intimate affairs. Constant, however, prides himself on not having anything to do with the forwarding of such matters, remarking: "I was not Grand Seignieur enough to look on such an occupation as honourable."

The book is not precisely a valuable one, but it takes its place as a clever account of the frivolous side of the great Corsican's life. The picture we get of Josephine and her host of spies dodging about passages and behind doorways in order to catch Napoleon in a compromising situation; of Napoleon himself flying into rages, roaring at his wife, smashing the furniture about him, telling her, "I have the right to answer all your complaints with an everlasting I. I am a man apart from all the rest of the world, and refuse to be bound by any other man's rule of conduct"; finally, when each liaison is over, of this extraordinary pair talking it over between them—this picture is not one which it is agreeable to look upon, nor which, perhaps, it is necessary to have painted, yet it is interesting; there are doubtless plenty of such small doings in the world and it is not this sort of thing that makes Napoleon interesting or important. The dust and mud of life are not its reality, yet it remains true that books of this character, when they are as artistically done as is the one under discussion, are certainly amusing and throw a sort of candle light on human nature whose gleams and shadows well merit an evening's observation.

At any rate the whole evanescent crew vanished from the Emperor's side when misfortune befell him. Even his second wife, a woman perhaps more ignoble than Josephine, was wrapped up in the adoration of Neipperg when her husband died, leaving her his heart preserved in alcohol as a souvenir, evidently quite convinced, not being a man of humor, that she would prize it above everything in life instead of wondering what in the world she was to do with the relic. "And what, indeed," concludes the author, alluding to the lovers, "could they do with it?"

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*THE LOVE AFFAIRS OF NAPOLEON. By Joseph Turquand. Translated by J. Lewis May. New York: John Lane Company. $5.

PARIS NOTES.

PARIS, July 22.—The painter and art critic, Emile Michel, who died recently at the ripe age of fourscore, corrected the proofs a short time before his death of a book which has just been published by H. Laurens, with the title "La Forêt de Fontainebleau—dans la Nature, dans l'Histoire, dans la Littérature, dans l'Art," and which is unquestionably the most complete and attractive work upon this subject that has ever appeared. To Americans who have visited or purpose to visit Fontainebleau—and what American comes to Paris without making an excursion to Fontainebleau?—M. Michel's learned and sympathetic study of the famous forest cannot be too highly recommended.

Félix Alcan announces that the third edition of "La Conférence d'Algésiras" of André Tardieu, (the Georges Villers of Le Temps,) a work well known, to all students of diplomacy, contains an appendix which passes in review the events consequent upon the famous Conference of 1906.

"La Régénération de la Turquie est-elle Possible?" is the Edmond Demolins-like title of a book by Démétrius Georgiadès, a Parisianized native of Asia Minor, who for thirty-five years has made a specialty of the political and economic problems of the Orient. M. Georgiadès expounds the causes of the decadence of the Ottoman Empire under the Hamidian régime and answers the interrogation of his title by outlining the methods which the new liberal representative régime must adopt if it hopes to secure Turkey an honored place among the nations.

Students of the Provençal revival, of whom America possesses her share, will be interested to learn that the Mercure de France has published an anthology of Provençal love poetry, in which the selections are accompanied by biographies and bibliographies of their authors.

The most-talked-of novels of the week are: "Francine, Actrice de Drame," a piquant and picturesque presentation of the theatrical and boulevard life of sixty years ago, by Paul Ginisty, Antoine's predecessor as manager of the Odéon, and "L'Aiguille Creuse," the latest Arsène Lupin yarn of Maurice Leblanc.

A. F. S.

PERU OF TO-DAY AND OF YESTERDAY

Interesting Study of the Land of the Incas and Its Development in Modern Times.

INTEREST parallel to that surrounding the civilization of ancient Egypt is attached to the history of Peru in the time of the Incas. But this is not due to the greatness of the two countries being in any sense contemporaneous—the somewhat factitious similarity arises from one's surprise that such marvelous works of art and craft should be accomplished by people having so few mechanical resources. In "The Old and the New Peru" is told how the Peruvian Republic came to its present status. The country was the seat of civilization some centuries before the Incas came into power, for there are many proofs of this in the pre-Incaic archaeological remains, such as ruins of sacred temples and burial mounds. Examples of remarkably designed and colored textiles have also been found.

There are several legends bearing on the origin, in the thirteenth century, of the Incas empire, the best known being that which relates that the Sun, the creator of mankind, sent two of his children, Manco-Ccapac and Mama Ocllo, to regenerate humanity and to teach the arts of civilized life. The two were not only brother and sister, but husband and wife—the custom of marrying their own sisters being one that was always followed by the Incas. They appeared first on an island in Lake Titicaca, and from there set forth on the mission with which they had been intrusted. They carried with them a rod of gold, and had instructions from their father, the Sun, to establish themselves in the place where the rod should sink into the earth at the first stroke. This condition was fulfilled, and thus was the great empire founded.

The art of writing seems to have been unknown to the Incas, for the history of the people over whom they ruled was kept by a system of knotted cords. According to some authors, it was a prohibitory law which prevented the people from practicing chirography, but, at all events, the lack of written history pertaining to a people otherwise so highly cultured is peculiarly anomalous.

A wonderful feat of engineering, one of the greatest achieved by any of the Incas, was the building, by the ruler, Viracocha, of an irrigating canal 12 feet in depth and nearly 400 miles long. The work was accomplished in the face of enormous difficulties, carried on as it was at an altitude of from 12,000 to 16,000 feet above sea-level, and in places where even modern machinery would have been difficult to use.

A social order somewhat similar to that which would result from power in the hands of the Socialist Party was in force in the Empire of the Incas. "The products of the harvest," says the author, "were divided into three parts; first, the Incas' share was set aside to sustain the splendor of the throne and to meet public necessities; then the share for the Sun was devoted to the needs of the Church, the priests, and all who served in the temples; and finally the communities received their share, out of which each tiller of the soil was provided with what he needed."

Miss Wright's book is by no means devoted entirely to the early days of Peru. She depicts its growth, its enterprise, and its beauty. Down through Pizarro's conquest, the final overthrow of Spanish authority, to the modern Peru under republican government, her story is full of interesting historical detail and excellent description. These, together with the present-day political, social, and geographical aspects of the country, go to make up a book of worthy intent and effect. A host of unusual illustrations are a valuable supplement to the text.

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*THE OLD AND THE NEW PERU. By Marie Robinson Wright. Illustrated. 4to. Pp. 456. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Sons.

Who's Who Among Directors.

The tenth edition of that very useful book of reference, "The Directory of Directors," (the Audit Company, $5,) which has just been published, contains information concerning over 32,000 Directors. The name of each Director is followed by the name of the concern with which he has his direct connection, and then by a list of the other companies in which he is a Director. In an appendix to the book there are printed selected lists of corporations engaged in banking, insurance, transportation, manufacturing, and other businesses, each list being arranged alphabetically and each corporation's name having associated with it the names of its officers and Directors. The book also contains a list of the principal Exchanges in New York with their officers and managers.

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BRIEF REVIEWS OF LATELY PUBLISHED BOOKS

NEW BOOK BY LUCAS MALET.

A NEW book by "Lucas Malet" is always something of an event to the many readers who have learned to admire the work of this brilliant Englishwoman. Moreover, advance notices have hinted that in "The Score" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) we should meet again the fascinating Poppy St. John, who, as "Our Lady of the Dust" trailed through "The Far Horizon." But it must be confessed that Mrs. Harrison has scarcely treated us fairly, for "The Score" consists of two fairly lengthy short stories, in only one of which does the comedienne appear.

"Out in the Open" might have been subtitled "an episode in the life of a popular actress." It is the old story of the woman of 30—or more—complicated by the demands of a "career." Poppy St. John is wooed by a strenuous young man "having a tendency to turn up, both intellectually and geographically, in unexpected places." He has just been elected to Parliament, and he "turns up" at a seaside resort where his lady is in consultation with Antony Hammond of pleasant memory, who is now a playwright of parts—chiefly for Poppy.

There is a dallying with the comedy of middle-class British respectability eyeing askance the insouciant actress, and there is a thumbnail sketch of Hammond warily prepared to fan the spark of his affection to the flame of declaration. The new M. P. enters and sweeps Hammond from the scene. Poppy receives his proposal with mixed feelings and goes down to the beach to think it over. Her decision is not, after all, the main point of the story. That is a foreordained conclusion, for can she not say, even in the midst of a very real spiritual anguish: "What a setting for a great love scene!"

It is a slight little tale, its tenuity emphasized by the elaborate opening, which seems to promise a novel; the effect is a sort of top-heaviness, or a suggestion of the mountain and the mouse. However, it is interesting and it is worth reading.

The second tale, "Miserere Nobis," might be a transcription from some Italian nouvelle of the Renaissance. It is the confession of a young man, mortally wounded by his own hand. The priest, the hospital ward, the shadowy sisters, are mere incidentals; the grim story of an innocent parricide is realistic enough. It reads, however, like a tour de force. Mrs. Harrison always writes well and these short stories have an interest which makes one wish that they were longer. Especially one would like to know a little more concerning Poppy St. John.

"ALCOHOL."

DR. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS in his little book entitled "Alcohol," (the Century Company, 50 cents,) pronounces stoutly for total abstinence from the use of intoxicating beverages, contending that no amount of habitual indulgence in alcohol is defensible. In summing up his views as to what intoxicants do to a man he says:

> I am bound to believe, on the evidence, that if you take alcohol habitually, in any quantity whatever, it is to some extent a menace to you. I am bound to believe, in the light of what science has revealed:
>
> 1. That you are tangibly threatening the physical structures of your stomach, your liver, your kidneys, your heart, your blood vessels, your nerves, your brain.
> 2. That you are unequivocally destroying your capacity to work in any field, be it physical, intellectual, or artistic.
> 3. That you are in some measure lowering the grade of your mind, dulling your higher aesthetic sense, and taking the finer edge off your morals.
> 4. That you are distinctly lessening your chances of maintaining health and attaining longevity.
> 5. That you are entailing upon your descendants yet unborn a bond of incalculable misery.

Interest in Dr. Williams's book centres in this statement of opinion and in the argument that supports it. To the author's denunciation of drunkenness it is easy to assert; there is no strain put upon our conviction when we are asked to believe the world suffers tremendously through the improper use of alcohol.

But the call to leave alcohol entirely alone is very different from a demand that we refrain from making sots of ourselves. No respectable person desires to become a sot; but an infinite number of respectable persons desire to drink "in moderation," and it is a difficult task one takes upon himself when he essays to prove there is no such thing as moderation in drinking, and that a man owes it to himself and posterity to give up his beer, wine, high balls, cocktails, and other interesting beverages and be from year's end to year's end a teetotaler.

So we doubt very much that any considerable percentage of the so-called moderate drinkers who read Dr. Williams's book will be persuaded by him to become total abstainers. The great majority will be skeptical, and, of course, they will find abundant aid and comfort for their skepticism in published opinions from men of authority which run counter to that of Dr. Williams. It is quite possible, however, that some of the moderate drinkers whom Dr. Williams's book does not convert to total abstinence may get a certain amount of good out of it, through having it impressed upon them that they should be extremely careful to keep their moderation really and truly moderate.

THE MARPRELATE TRACTS.

IN the Armada year, 1588, appeared in England a number of tracts directed against the tyranny of the new reform Episcopate, and professing to be by one Martin Marprelate, ("An Historical Introduction to the Marprelate Tracts," by William Pierce. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.) They attacked the whole bench of Bishops with a careless freedom which was quite new to English polemical literature. In free and easy English they inveighed against the pluralism and simony which was undermining the English Church.

Archbishop Whitgift was furious at this open attack upon his authority and sought everywhere for the authors. The secret of the printing press was for some time well kept, and no less than seven of these pamphlets were spread broadcast among the people and did much to increase nonconformity in England; in fact, the Marprelate tracts are a distinct epoch in the development of Puritanism and the independent system of church government, and are thus not remotely connected with the Pilgrim Fathers.

The rather obscure history of these tracts has hitherto prevented their being duly appreciated, both in ecclesiastical history and in English literature. Prof. Arber some years ago made a first attempt to penetrate beneath the surface, and now Mr. William Pierce has, with great industry, given a very clear account, both of the tracts themselves and those written against them, and of the historic environment in the midst of which they were written.

This elaborate book deals with every stage of the history at great, and one might almost say wearisome, length. Even he, however, has not been able to penetrate the secret of the authorship, though it is possible that John Penry, who was afterward a martyr for the Puritan cause, was their chief composer. No one can henceforth deal with this subject without making use of Mr. Pierce's elaborate researches.

Only one side of their importance is left untouched by him. Besides being of great significance in English ecclesiastical history, they are of almost equal importance in the development of English prose. Their easy, colloquial style was quite a revelation. Nothing like it had appeared before in writers like Ascham, Berners, or North, and we can trace to these tracts the virile and easy English of men like Swift and Defoe. Mr. Pierce expresses his intention of editing the tracts themselves, in which case he will probably be able to develop this side of the subject.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

FORTY YEARS OF AMERICAN FINANCE. By Alexander D. Noyes. Pp. 418. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

IN 1898 A. D. Noyes, the dean of American financial writers, brought out his account of financial events in the troubled period following the rebellion. It has stood the test of time so well that in this later edition he wishes to alter nothing except his reference to Senator John Sherman as "the author" of the Resumption act. In his preface to the present edition Mr. Noyes mentions the fact—the unpublished fact, he says—that Senator Sherman merely reported the bill, which was drawn by a party committee, and whose faults were due to the effort to avoid political obstacles to its passage.

The interest attaching to the present edition lies chiefly in its treatment of the episodes culminating in the Northern Pacific corner, the silent panic of 1903, and the collapse of 1907. There is no lack of vigor in the author's denunciation of the economic and speculative excesses of those times, in which he participated as an observer almost as actively as the actors themselves. Doubtless there was a touch of delirium in the markets then, but it is remarkable how the dreams of the Captains of Finance have stood tests of the most trying sort. The Northern Pacific corner was not intentional, and there was nothing economic about the anti-railway agitation which certainly preceded and promoted, if it did not altogether cause, the reaction of 1907. Yet how few of the industrial and railway promotions of that decade succumbed to the cyclones of those years. Admitting the academic and critical correctness of Mr. Noyes's unrestrained pen, it would seem that he overlooks some of the merits which must have been possessed by the men who did the great things of those days. Surely they may plead, by way of confession and avoidance, if not of justification, that they were entitled to be appraised for their economic deficiencies only, and not for their misadventures under events which were in part accidental and in part political, and of which they were the victims rather than criminals.

Doubtless their bubbles must have broken at some time, and for one cause or another, the precise cause being fortuitous. But that does not alter the fact that the crises did not ripen truly, did not run the course characteristic of economic cycles. Who can tell what might have been the course of events if there had been no Northern Pacific corner, or if President Roosevelt had not undertaken a crusade against property? The smash might have been even more complete, but it would have occurred at a different time and in a different manner. Mr. Noyes has hardly sufficient consideration for the men of affairs whose plans went awry under influences so beyond foresight or control, and it is necessary, therefore, to make allowance for his point of view. Nevertheless, his book remains the best of its class.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

PROF. WILLIAM DENISON LYMAN of Whitman College, author of "The Columbia River," (G. P. Putnam's Sons,) dedicates his interesting work to his parents, "Pioneers of '49, who bore their part in laying the foundation of civilization on the banks of the Columbia." We assume from the dedication that Prof. Lyman was a boy in the Pacific Northwest when it was a wilderness, and that it has been his privilege to watch the wilderness bloom and to help on the wonderful development it entered upon when it became indisputably American.

According to this assumption, Prof. Lyman must be regarded as an exceptionally favored author, for he has been permitted to write a big book about his own country and his own people and to tell things he knows of his own knowledge about the upbuilding of the great States that take up the northwest corner of our vast domain. How many Americans there were in the Columbia River country when he made his first observations in it, he does not state, but there could not have been enough of them in the whole vast territory to make a good townful, and so, for all practical purposes, he may be considered to be not merely the son of a pioneer Oregonian, but a pioneer on his own account. That means a great deal.

When we think of what the Pacific Northwest is to-day with respect to population, industrial development, accumulated wealth and advanced civilization, it seems a marvelous thing that we are able to read a book descriptive of the growth that has taken place in this great region, from the time it was a wilderness, written by one who has witnessed pretty nearly all of it. If there was not abundant record evidence that about all we see of human making in the Columbia River region has been made within a period of about fifty years, it would be hard to yield credence to our friends of Oregon and Washington when they talk to us of the rapidity with which their mighty Commonwealths have made their growths. But knowing their story to be true, it is a delight to listen to it, because it tells of courage, enterprise, and unparalleled achievement, in which all Americans are entitled to take pride.

Prof. Lyman tells the story exceedingly well. He is very full and precise in his presentation of what may be called the early history of the Columbia Valley, taking good account of the discovery of the great river, the operations of the fur traders, who were the first settlers, the coming of the real pioneers bent on making their homes in the Columbia country, the conflict with England for the possession of the river, and the troublous times of the tomahawk and firebrand.

Then comes a narrative of what has taken place in the last quarter of a century in the enlargement and diversification of business, the development of natural resources, the establishment of domestic and foreign trade relations, and in other lines of progress. In this connection Prof. Lyman ventures the prediction that the Valley of the Columbia will presently loom up very big as a factor in the commerce of the world. He thinks it will make big sales of its products all over the globe, and that its dealing with the peoples of the Pacific will be enormously large.

Prof. Lyman closes his book with a passing description of the Columbia River scenery, in which he takes note of everything of major interest all the way from the headwaters of the river to its mouth.

SOME ROOSEVELT STORIES.

A number of interesting magazine articles written by Theodore Roosevelt in the time when he lived at Elkhorn, his Dakota ranch, have been brought together in a book entitled "Stories of the Great West," (The Century Company, 60 cents.) The articles appear under two headings, "Stories from History" and "Stories of Adventure." The historical chapters deal with the famous pioneers and pioneer movements in Kentucky, the Alleghanies, the Far West, Oregon and Texas, and in them some very interesting developments in American history are vigorously and picturesquely discussed. The other matter in the book is descriptive of ranch life, and this, coming from a well-seasoned rancher, is quite as instructive as it is entertaining. The book is illustrated with pictures by Remington and other well-known artists.

"A BOOK OF HOURS."

THE reader who is attracted to Miss Ellen Thompson's "A Book of Hours" (New York: The Forest Press, $1.50,) in the expectation of finding a modern manual of religious devotion will be disappointed. Devotion there is in plenty, but it is mental life that is nourished, and not specifically that of the soul. The title of the unpretending little volume is reminiscent to those who knew Miss Thompson's work, the "talks on literature given in and about Boston for the last twenty years of her life, and which had come to be, from her large and permanently devoted audiences, one of the instituted charms of culture in the city."

The pleasant and unaffected style in which the book is written would doubtless be more attractive in "talks" than on the printed page, where the eye experiences a slight shock in seeing "I expect"—hardly less obtrusively a "Yankeeism" than "I guess"—made to do duty for "I think," and other similar colloquialisms.

It is somewhat difficult to share the author's confident prediction that the girls of to-day, even if they be "reading girls," will find that two of their "dearest friends" are Charles and Mary Lamb. Indeed, it is to be questioned whether Charles Lamb is not properly the friend of the middle-aged rather than the adolescent mind.

But despite several such rash assumptions, the author fulfills her office of guide, philosopher, and friend and with much discretion she pleasantly leads her circle of auditors along generally well beaten paths and not by many by-lands until we come to the chapters on Ireland, where a fresher note is struck and the reader leaves with pleasure the more respectable society of Oxford and walks with ease and freedom beside the humble Widow McGurk and the beautiful tragic Deidra. And just possibly the snatches of Irish lore may send the young reader to Lady Gregory and William Yeats, thirtsy for more, but probably only one already familiar with the stores from which Miss Thompson draws will be stimulated by her to seek again the sources of her agreeable wisdom.

THE LOST WARD.

A BREAKNECK and breathless story of a lost ward—a beautiful and mysterious girl—and the adventures into which her guardian fell on account of her is "The Shadow of the Crescent," (F. A. Stokes Company,) by Edward Bedinger Mitchell.

The guardian in question is a young gentleman of New York to whom the young lady has been bequeathed along with a fortune by his uncle, who was a trader in the Orient. The action begins very actively in Paris with a rescue in a dark street of the Avenue de l'Opéra, and introduces the reader to the hero, a tempered steel walking stick which is his constant companion, and a mysterious Personage who carries a seal ring of great potency is obviously more than meets the eye.

Later the scene is New York, where the Turkish Ambassador gets a punch in the jaw in a conservatory on Washington Square, the ward meantime having been produced to universal admiration and brought down from her convent in Quebec for a social career under Knickerbocker auspices. After the Turkish Ambassador come other Turks of less degree—rug merchants, vendors of lace, kidnappers, and the pursuit begins in the mean streets on the east side of Manhattan and leads through traps, fights, false scents across the ocean again to Havre and thence to Paris, where after due delay and some excitement it takes the Orient Express across Europe and lands among brigands in Albania.

What befalls in that land of adventures, who the beautiful lost ward turns out to be, and who the Personage encountered in the dark street in Paris is not here to be revealed. Naturally the potent signet ring is the clue which leads the dance.

How up to date the story is may be judged from the fact that the Young Turks make in it positively their first appearance in the lighter fiction outside of the newspapers. There is a secret passage, too, with massive stones that swing at a touch—more or less vehement—and give entrance and exit.

VIEWS OF READERS.

Significant Facts in His Personality and Work That Made Amiel Far from Being the "Thoreau of Switzerland"—Is James Lane Allen's Book a Novel?—Five Feet of Books—Various Letters on Timely Topics.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN answering a correspondent in last week's issue of THE REVIEW you say that some admirers of Henri Frédéric Amiel have called him the "Thoreau of Switzerland." No more absurd comparison, in my opinion, is conceivable than one between Amiel and Thoreau. The latter was riantly optimistic, at bottom a dogmatist, a man to whom—like Emerson—evil scarcely existed. Amiel, on the other hand, was the saddest skeptic the European world has known. He bit the apple that fell to him from the Tree of Knowledge, Good, and Evil, and found a worm at the core. Thoreau ate his apple and knocked off another with a club.

The philosopher of Geneva was the lordliest victim that that great Moloch, the Ideal, ever claimed. His was a regal soul felled by Thought. He had a brain that was as subtle as light, an interior eye that pierced all the veils of Maya, the god of illusion. He lived a solitary god of futile dreams. Thoreau's life could hardly be called "futile."

There is no book in the world like the "Journal Intime." It is the recorded minutiae of a soul in hell. Montaigne, St. Augustine, Rousseau, Maurice de Guérin pale their fires before this feat of introspective surgery. The great self-revealers—if Montaigne be excepted—are surface minds compared to this awful revelation of a Hamlet who walked the ramparts of his ghost-ridden Elsinore for fifty years. The "Journal Intime" is the confession of a modern Prometheus chained to the granite wall of Necessity, his vitals picked by the vultures of Doubt.

Amiel was a Hindu Yogi, who had once reached Nirvana, but who had again fallen into flesh. He was like a spectator who stood on the bank of the River of Time and watched the hurried flow of all the baubles of earth over the troubled surface. He was petrified by a vision of the Infinite. Half his soul lay mobile in eternity; the other half trailed through the sewers of matter.

He saw all sides of all problems. He knew that an opinion on any subject excluded an opposite opinion. Hegel had said that all opinion was guilt. Amiel wrote a book to prove it. To Amiel to live was a kind of sin. And it was not the sour pessimism of worldly failure that uttered this, but it was wisdom's last word, the calm conclusion of one of the intellectual giants of the age. And in this was he not at one with the Hindu philosophers, with Sophocles, the author of Ecclesiastes, Aeschylus, Boddha, Lucrotius, Plato, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Leopardi, Thomas Hardy? Like Pascal, Amiel suffered all things, groped through all the varying phases of his mind—to find no exit. Pain alone was real to him; all else was illusion. He could not jest with Renan or Anatole France, nor mock like Flaubert, nor hate like Nietzsche. He was too religious—that is, he doubted too much—to find the solaces of these other men. He picked all things to pieces and strewed the wreckage over the literary world, tossing his own heart and brain and bone into the débris. But he wept as he destroyed; he lashed himself anew at each denial. His infidelity was a prayer. His denials were flagellations.

Born in a scientific, a utilitarian era, Amiel saw about him thousands of men setting forth on voyages of discovery. But he knew there was nothing to discover. There are only change, illusion, endless motion. His great, sad soul was a hermit in an alien universe—a hermit tortured by dreams of the Infinite, a hermit who finally committed spiritual hari-kari.

BENJAMIN DE CASSERES.

New York, July 25.

"The Bride of the Mistletoe."

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

What is a novel? In your issue of July 17, a letter from James Gordon criticises James Lane Allen's publishers for announcing "The Bride of the Mistletoe" as a "new novel" by Mr. Allen, although in his preface Mr. Allen distinctly states that it is not a novel. Obviously Mr. Gordon does not believe in the possibility of honest disagreement on the subject; yet we doubt if he, or any one else, could supply a definition of the novel which would be universally satisfactory, which would hold good for an artist with a technique as exacting as Mr. Allen's, and at the same time express the ordinary man's conception of the thing. In the preface to "The Bride of the Mistletoe" Mr. Allen wrote from the technical standpoint of an artist. In the advertisement which Mr. Gordon finds so obnoxious, the publishers evidently were talking to the average reader and from his standpoint, "The Bride of the Mistletoe" must be something; if it is not a novel in the ordinary sense of the word, what should it be called? In my opinion the term "novel" describes the book, not perhaps with scientific accuracy, but more adequately than any other single word that could be used.

W. C.

New York, July 28.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is possible, although not probable, that James Lane Allen knows what his "story" "The Bride of the Mistletoe" means. It is certain, however, that few, if any, of his readers ever will. Of all the morbidly labored "stories" that have appeared recently this pretty little volume stands supreme. I see the book is dedicated to "One Who Knows." Well, I am glad there is one who knows, anyway!

MARIE MARLBOROUGH.

Brooklyn, July 25.

Dr. Eliot's List of Books.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Dr. Eliot's "Five Feet of Books" has naturally created a vast deal of discussion as to what a really good home library should contain. It seems to me that THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will accomplish a great amount of good if it will invite discussion of the subject through its columns by its readers. Having as its clientele the most intelligent people of the whole Nation, full and free expression of their ideas should prove very interesting. The library, being to all intelligent and refined people the most important thing in the home, is well worthy of and well repays all the thought, time, and money that can well be spared for it. It seems to me that discussion of the subject will result in greatly improved libraries in thousands of homes.

C. E. HUDSON.

Brooklyn, July 23.

The Monster Frankenstein.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Parker Mann's note in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 17, on the confusing of Frankenstein's monster with its creator by certain writers, prompts me to say that, so far as I am aware, no commentator has mentioned one of the strongest things in that marvelous story.

I refer to the heartwringing plea, in the closing pages, of that repellent, terrifying creature for one morsel of love. Every one feared and shunned him and no living thing could love him, though he—frightful, abhorrent, desolate product of unnature that he was—stood ready to return tenfold the slightest tenderness he craved with such consuming hunger.

No deeper pathos than this have I found in fiction, history, or experience. No other part of the book left so marked and enduring an impression as this. It is another proof that few beings, no matter how obnoxious, feared or despised, do not hide at least one tiny grain of gold amid all the mass of dirty gravel—a little something intensely human, if not noble.

For more than ninety years the world has been overlooking a high point in the art of Shelley's girl wife.

JOHN TALMAN.

St. Paul, Minn., July 25.

Mr. Loveman's Poem.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Further references to "It Isn't Raining Rain to Me" in your issue of July 24 makes me crave the indulgence of another word. It is pleasant to have the assurance of Mr. Bolles that it may have been the mistake of the editor of The Thundering Dawn, distracted perhaps by the noise of his own periodical, which ascribed the poem to Swami Rama. It would be interesting to know what the other poems are which were printed at the same time over the Swami's name. The auroral detonations may have quite turned the editorial head. I regret to see that Mr. Bolles refers to "the late Robert Loveman." Mr. Loveman is not "late," but "now;" I had a letter from him within the week dated, happily, this side the Styx.

Another correspondent, "J. E. L.," asks: "Is it not possible that Lenier may have written it?" It is possible; it is possible that any one who has ever lived, from the man who invented writing down to the present moment, may have written it; but it is highly improbable that any one wrote it other than Robert Loveman, a poet and a gentleman. When a publication of the poem of an earlier date than that of Mr. Loveman's in Harper's Magazine for May, 1901, can be pointed out it will be time seriously to question Mr. Loveman's authorship. Another thing which it would be highly interesting to know is the name of the magazine from which "J. E. L.'s" friend clipped the poem signed with the name of Sidney Lanier.

This poem has been reprinted in newspapers and other periodicals times innumerable; it has been repeatedly set to music; it has been recited, copied for friends, and otherwise, as it were, sown broadcast. When this happens to a verse it almost invariably gets itself sooner or later ascribed to divers authors. Witness "Beautiful Snow"—not to mention "Casey at the Bat." I hope it is not too late to establish Robert Loveman as author of the poem which was entitled "April Rain" in Harper's and "Song" in his book, "The Gates of Silence."

HAYDEN CARRUTH.

New York, July 28.

"Sir James the Ross."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Referring to Gordon Sinclair's communication in a recent issue of THE REVIEW, in which he states that "The name 'Sir James the Ross' [in the ballad quoted] is a bold and glaring substitution for that of St. Clair," I would suggest that he consult an authoritative ballad book before indulging in flat assertion. In the Cambridge edition of "English and Scottish Popular Ballads," (F. J. Child's collection,) published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the standard in such matters, the ballad of "Sir James the Rose" may be found on Page 503. The note heading it says: "'Sir James the Ross,' composed by Michael Bruce (died 1767) upon the story of the present ballad, has perhaps enjoyed more favor than the original." In the "Book of British Ballads," George Routledge & Co., Michael Bruce's version is given and the statement made: "In some copies the ballad is entitded 'Sir James the Ross.'" No trace of the great St. Clair. A. B. S. has quoted (quite correctly) the first verse of Michael Bruce's composition, but there are a number of others to substantiate him. Child's collection has the following: "'Sir James the Rose': (a.) From a stall tract of about 1780; Abbotsford library, Page 6. (b.) Motherwell's 'Minstrelsy,' Page 321. (c.) 'Sir James the Rose's Garland,' one of a volume of the like from Heber's library. (d.) Motherwell's MS., Page 281; from the recitation of Mrs. Gentles of Paisley. (e.) Herd's MSS., I., Page 82. (f.) The same, II., Page 42. (g.) 'Sir James the Rose,' Pinkerton's 'Scottish Tragic Ballads,' 1781, Page 61."

Far from being an unknown quantity in the Scottish Highlands, "The Rosses or Roses were in Scotland as early as the time of David I.," according to MacIan's "Clans of Scotland." Gordon Sinclair's authorities for his version would be very welcome in the face of those above quoted.

STUART.

Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., July 27.

Franklin's "Hypocrisy."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was pleased to read in THE TIMES of July 24 Mr. John B. Hazleton's dispassionate defense of Benjamin Franklin against the charge of hypocrisy so angrily preferred against the genial Pennsylvania Quaker by C. B. L. Fletcher, in his "Introductory History of England." The intemperate words in which Mr. Fletcher refers to Franklin display too much rancor for an impartial historian.

There was no occasion for hypocrisy or "diplomacy" in 1774. Franklin fairly represented the case to Chatham. Mr. Hazleton has presented the situation as it existed then. The revolutionary spirit ripened later. Proof of the fact that Franklin did not misrepresent conditions is abundant in the history of the period. Right here in this region, where the Connecticut settlers and the Pennsylvania claimants fought bitterly for possession of the Wyoming Valley, their respective battle cries in 1774 were: "Hurrah for King George and the Colony of Connecticut!" and "Hurrah for King George and the Province of Pennsylvania!"

These shibboleths were changed after 1776, but in 1774, when Historian Fletcher says Franklin deceived Chatham, both "Yankees" and "Pennamites," as the warring factions in Wyoming were then called, shouted defiance at each other in the name of the King. They fought furiously against each other, but both sides were loyal to the King in 1774.

The Connecticut people trumphed and established their settlement in the heart of the Wyoming Valley, but the hatred of the Pennsylvanians continued until American Independence was declared, when Yankees and Pennamites made common cause for liberty.

Events moved with celerity in those days. In 1778 the soldiers of King George and their savage allies, under command of Major John Butler, devastated the Wyoming Valley and furnished Thomas Campbell the theme for his great poem, "Gertrude of Wyoming." This was only four years after the name of King George had been acclaimed in the beautiful but ill-fated valley.

I refer to these facts to show how speedily conditions changed, and as a corroboration of Mr. Hazleton's defense of Franklin against the unwarranted and unsopported charge of hypocrisy made by Mr. Fletcher in his introductory history. Franklin was no hypocrite.

NED NEWCOMB.

Scranton, Penn., July 26.

Patsy and Martha.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Was not Patsy a common diminutive for Martha in the eighteenth century? When my grandmother, daughter of the only private who served under Washington, was telling her small descendants about "Lady Washington, who was the Widow Custis," it was my privateer grandfather's irreverent custom to say "Gen. Washington married Patsy Dandridge." Also, one among us who was deemed too self-willed and opinionated was greeted with, "Now, Patsy Dandridge!" when her airs and graces became unbearable. As neither Patty nor Patsy was much in use in the North in the nineteenth century, and as we knew that Lady Washington's name was Martha, Patsy was a puzzle to us until we were old enough to read about her for ourselves, but never did we read of Patsy Custis.

W. I. D.

Charlestown, Mass., July 26.

Lake Champlain.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In this period of special interest in "Lake Champlain," I am reminded of a song my father used to sing in which these lines occur:

Just back of Albany on Lake Champlain,
A little pond half full of water, &c.

These may not be the exact lines, but will perhaps serve to recall the poem to you. If you can find and publish them in your Saturday paper you will greatly oblige.

URANIA R. STEARNS.

Shoreham, L. I., July 27.

LONDON BOOK CHAT.

LONDON, July 21.—Nash publishes this week William Le Queux's new copyright novel, "The House of Whispers," at the price of 2 shillings, or one-third of that which has usually been demanded for an ordinary volume. This is an experiment in the movement among British publishers toward the further cheapening of fiction. Mr. Nash says that if it is not completely successful he will not repeat it. Many fearful publishers, and still more fearful authors, are hoping that it may prove a failure.

Archaeological reasearches in South Africa, which are of very great interest, are narrated in Richard Hall's work, "Prehistoric Rhodesia," published by Unwin this week. The field is rich in unexplained relics of former inhabitants, possibly Semitic, and will no doubt long engage the attention of future scholars.

Unwin also issues this week an edition of Booker T. Washington's "The American Negro in the Southern States of the Union."

Lord Morley is to edit the letters of George Meredith, and will write an estimate of him as man and writer.

Mr. Eirrell is to be the biographer of the late Lord Ripon, who held office under six Prime Ministers. Mr. Birrell and he were the closest personal and political friends.

"Love Intrigues of Royal Courts" is the title of a volume by Thornton Hall to be published by Werner Laurie.

Another coming book which will interest the unceasing American traveler is "Country Walks in Greater London," by Alston Rivers.

Beckles Wilson, a Canadian, has prepared the "Life and Letters of James Wolfe," which Heineman will publish in the Autumn. Mr. Wilson is said to have had access to much hitherto unexploited material.

"British Hunting," by Arthur Coaten, to be published shortly by Sampson Law, will serve as a book of reference for sportsmen.

Lord Rosebery has promised to inaugurate the bi-centenary of Dr. Samuel Johnson's birth in September at Lichfield. There is to be an exhibition of Johnsoniana.

"Sailing Ships and Their Story" is the fascinating title of a work by E. Keble Chatterton soon to be published, profusely illustrated, by Sidgwick & Jackson. It begins at the very dawn of marine history and brings it down to the present day.

R. B. D.

DYKE'S CORNERS.

A "good old country days'" story is "Dyke's Corners," by E. Clarence Oakley. (Boston: Richard G. Badger.) It is not remarkable. The literary world would not have suffered if it had never been written, and would pass away none the less happy (or miserable) by not reading it. But it is simple, in places charming, and takes the mind back to the village store, the Post Office, and the provincial gossip about mountainous ant hills. The hero, a photographer, who discovers a process by which he develops negatives that reveal a person's inward character, adds a spice of the unique to the tale.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

The Life and Doctrines of John Calvin—Sketch of "Owen Meredith"—Richard Adams Locke and the "Moon Hoax"—The Late Donald G. Mitchell—"My Little Ships" by Claire Wallace Flynn—Answers From and Appeals To Readers.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

H. D.—Kindly give some information regarding the life and principally the doctrines of John Calvin, the French religious reformer. What were the principal beliefs upon which he based his course of action?

John Calvin, whom the Catholic Encyclopedia describes as "undoubtedly the greatest of Protestant divines, and perhaps, after St. Augustine, the most perseveringly followed by his disciples of any Western writer on theology," was born at Noyon, in Picardy, France, in 1509, and died at Geneva in 1564. His father was an advocate, his mother a Cambray inkeeper's daughter. He had three brothers and two sisters. He was brought up a Roman Catholic, but about 1531 became attached to the doctrines of the Reformation. In 1532 he published at his own cost an edition of Seneca's tract, "De Clementia." This, his first publication, was followed in 1534 by "Psychopannychia," which was written in opposition to the views of the Anabaptists. He was obliged to flee from different cities to escape from his enemies. At Basel in 1536 he published in Latin the first edition of his famous "Institutes of the Christian Religion." Soon afterward he was prevailed upon by Farel to settle at Geneva, and they drew up a condensed statement of Christian doctrine, consisting of twenty-one articles, which the citizens adopted. Calvin drew up also a children's catechism, which ranks among his best writings. He was expelled from Geneva, but in 1541 was welcomed back there. A great literary institution was founded by him, the College (afterward the University) of Geneva. He married at Strasburg Idalette de Bury, the widow of an Anabaptist, whom he had converted. She died in 1549. They had one child, a son, who died in infancy. The worst charge brought against Calvin is that he caused the burning at the stake of Servetus, the Spanish physician, because he was the author of "Christianismi Restitutio." Calvin was of middle stature, his complexion was pallid and dark, his hair of an auburn tinge; his eyes clear and lustrous, his forehead large, his shoulders bent. In private life he was cheerful, though a great sufferer; his habits were simple; he cared nothing for wealth. Of his correspondence 4,271 letters remain, and his preaching is represented by 2,300 sermon extant in the manuscripts.

His tenets in brief were:

Man, as a sinner, is guilty and corrupt. Adam, in his fall, involves the whole human race descended from him. From him not only has punishment overtaken us, but a pestilence, distilled from him, resides in us to which punishment is justly due. Thus even infants, while they bring their own condemnation with them from their birth, are bound not by another's but by their own fault. To redeem man from this state of guilt the Son of God became incarnate, but until a man is in some way really united to Christ, the benefits of Christ's work cannot be attained by him. Through faith men are, by the operation of the Holy Spirit, united to Christ. Through faith the believer receives justification, his sins are forgiven, and he is accepted of God. The assurance which the believer has of salvation he receives from the operation and witness of the Holy Spirit. God has predestined some to eternal life, while the rest of mankind are all predestined to condemnation and eternal death. Wherever the word of God is sincerely preached and the sacraments are duly administered according to Christ's institute there beyond doubt is a Church of the Living God. The permanent officers in the Church are pastors and teachers, and to them are joined, for the government of the Church, certain pious, grave, and holy men as a senate in each church. The sacraments are two—baptism and the Lord's supper. There is no such presence of Christ in the supper, as that He is affixed to the bread or included in it, but whatever can express the true and substantial communication of the body and blood of the Lord, which is exhibited under the symbols of bread and wine, is to be received, and not as perceived by the imagination only, but as recognized for the aliment of the eternal life.

W. M. MANLEY.—Please tell me who Owen Meredith was, who was his father, and what did he write besides "Lucile"?

Owen Meredith was the pseudonym of Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, Earl of Lytton. He was the son of the first Lord Lytton, who is known better as Sir Edward Bulwer, the distinguished novelist. The son was born in 1831, was educated at Harrow and at Bonn, and in 1849 was sent to Washington as attaché to the British Legation, and private secretary to his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, who was at that time British Minister to the United States. Subsequently he served either as Consul, Secretary of Legation, or attaché at Florence, Paris, The Hague, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Vienna, Belgrade, Athens, Lisbon, and Madrid. In 1873 he succeeded his father as second Lord Lytton, and three years later became Viceroy of India. On his resignation from that office in 1880 he was made Earl of Lytton, and in 1887 he was sent as Ambassador to Paris, where he died in 1891. His published works, most of which were published under the pen name of Owen Meredith, include "Clytemnestra," a dramatic poem; "The Wanderer," "Lucile," a novel in verse; "The Ring of Amasis," a prose romance; "Orval, or the Fool of Time;" "Fables in Song," "Glenaveril," an epic of modern life; "After Paradise, Marah, and King Poppy." At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a biography of his distinguished father, which he left uncompleted.

SIDNEY K. EASTWOOD.—Can you tell me the dates of Richard Adams Locke's birth and death, and a short history of the man and his works?

Richard Adams Locke was born in New York City in 1800 and died on Staten Island in 1871. He was editor of The New York Sun and founder of The New Era. Ill health compelled him to give up newspaper work a few years before his death, and he received an appointment in the New York Custom House. His most notable work was the so-called Moon Hoax, published in The Sun in 1835. It purported to be a detailed account of astronomical observations by Sir John Herschel, the younger, at the Cape of Good Hope, including the discovery of inhabitants of the moon. It was so cleverly written that even scientific men believed it. It was reprinted in pamphlet form in 1852, 1859, and 1871. He also wrote "The Lost Manuscript of Mungo Park," another hoax, for The New Era. While a young man and residing in England he established The London Republican and a monthly magazine called the Cornucopia. He and Henry A. Wheeler of Washington wrote a history of the Polish revolution. He contributed to periodicals.

C. A. H.—Will you kindly give me some information regarding Donald G. Mitchell, (Ik Marvel,)? Possibly a list of his books? Where was Edgewood?

Donald Grant Mitchell (Ik Marvel) was born in Norwich, Conn., in April, 1822. He was the son of the Rev. Alfred M. Mitchell. He was a pupil at Judge Hall's Ellington School from 1830 to 1837. Then he became a student at Yale University, graduating in 1841. Subsequently he studied law in this city, but never practiced at the bar. He was United States Consul at Venice in 1853-4. On his return to this country he settled down on his farm, Edgewood, near New Haven, Conn. Before going to Venice he had married Miss Mary F. Pringle of Charleston, S. C. His death occurred on Dec. 15, 1908. Among his many publications are "Fresh Gleanings," "The Battle Summer; or, Paris in 1848"; "The Lorgnette," "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Dream Life," "Fudge Doings," "My Farm of Edgewood," "Seven Stories, with Basement and Attic," "Wet Days at Edgewood," "Rural Studies," "Dr. Johns," "About Old Story Tellers," "Daniel Tyler," "The Woodbridge Record," "Bound Together," "Out of Town Places," "English Lands, Letters, and Kings," and "American Lands and Letters."

N. O. R.—Recently I read in one of the magazines a poem, entitled "My Little Ships," and clipped it, but have lost the clipping. Can you print it in THE SATURDAY REVIEW?

The poem asked for was printed in The New Age, and is as follows:

MY LITTLE SHIPS.

No more in the harbor near my heart
My ships will ride
With tender dreams, heroic hopes
And faith beside,
For I have looked beyond the blue
Bewitching sea
Of youth and seen that sterner things
Now beckon me.
Brave little ships that bore those days
On wings along,
O'er whisp'ring waves of fantasy
And childish song;
Oh, little argosy, in quest
Of joy and smiles,
Oh, little feet forever turned
Toward dancing isles!
Since I have left the white rimmed coast
For inland ways,
How different, how desolate
Now pass the days;
For through the windows of my life
I see no beach
That such glad, spotless, little sails
Could ever reach!
But when the day is folded up
And light is spent,
And all the weary, weary world
On rest is bent,
Then sometimes through the lonely night
I seem to hear
The swelling sails call out to me,
"Still are we near!"
And high upon each slender mast,
When darkness clings,
To help me find the way, like love,
A lantern swings!

—Claire Wallace Flynn.

GERALD BROOKS.—Will you kindly tell me if there is any value to a book entitled "The New London Dispensatory," from the Great House at Blackfryars Stairs. Imprimatur March 2, 1676"? The cover is in fairly good condition, but the title page and a portion of the preface are missing, otherwise the contents are in good condition.

This appears to be a copy of one of the many editions of Nicholas Culpeper's "Physical Directory; or, a Translation of the London Dispensatory." The first edition was published in 1649. A work with the title page and a part of the preface missing is not in fairly good condition, and has no special value.

CHARLES G. VAN BUREN.—Will you kindly tell me if there is any value to the book named below? The book is "Romae Antiquae Notitia; or, The Antiquities of Rome," by Basil Kennett of C. C. C. Oxon. Ninth edition, MCCXXL.

Basil Kennett's "Romae Antiquae Notitia" was published in 1696. The author died in 1715. This work passed through many editions. A copy of the ninth edition has no special value.

CONSTANT READER.—Can any reader help me to find the following: "The Yarn of the Nancy Bell," also "The Cowboys' Christmas Ball"? I shall be extremely obliged for any information as to where I may find them.

"The Yarn of the Nancy Bell," by Sir William S. Gilbert, can be found in the edition of the Bab Ballads published by the Macmillan Company. It is also printed in full in Vol. IX. of the World's Best Poetry. Perhaps some reader can locate "The Cowboy's Christmas Ball."

J. H. G.—I have Volume I. of "The Tipperary Lover," works of Charles Lever, published by Pollard & Moss of 47 John St. in 1881, and would like to obtain the second and third volumes of this edition. Can you inform me what has become of this firm, or where I can obtain the desired volumes?

This edition is out of print, and the firm of Pollard & Moss, we believe, is no longer in existence. Our correspondent might obtain the desired information by writing to Gen. Robert Avery of 88 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. M. BEALE.—I wish to obtain the song or verses called "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire." I think that is the title. Will you kindly inform me where I can get it or whether it is out of publication?

The poem, "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," is by Jean Ingelow. It may be found in any collection of her poems. It is also printed in full in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," and in Volume IX. of Bliss Carman's "World's Best Poetry."

D. V. T.—Have had for the past fifty years a fine copy of "Washington and His Generals." Drawn and engraved by A. H. Ritchie. Size of plate 36 inches long by 24 inches high. Kindly inform me what is its present value.

The ordinary print sells at retail for about $10; a proof signed by Ritchie and by Daniel Huntington, the painter, sells at retail for about $30.

Answers from Readers.

R. L. C. WHITE.—The poem which S. M. Maxwell ("Appeals," June 26) has in mind is "The Children of Lir," not "The Swans of Lir." It is based upon an Irish legend of a stepmother who, being jealous of the love of a father for his children, changed them into swans, and "bade them go roaming even until Patrick's mass bell should sound in Erin—but no further in time than that did her power extend."

The poem consists of ten eight-line stanzas, and is consequently too long for you to reprint; but it may be found in Volume IX. of Miles's "Poets and Poetry of the Nineteenth Century." It was written by Katharine Tynan Hinkson, and was originally printed in her volume of "Ballads and Lyrics," issued in 1892.

Charles Lamont writes us that "The Swans of Lir" is an Irish legend by Gerald Griffin, and can be found in first volume of "Little Classics," edited by Rossiter Johnson, and published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, in 1881.

H. K. W.—A few weeks ago one of your correspondents asked for information regarding the ballad "Sir James the Rose." I think he or she may find it in "English and Scottish Popular Ballads," edited by Francis James Child, (five volumes, published in 1882 to 1898.) The ballad was composed by Michael Bruce in the seventeenth century.

In "English and Scottish Popular Ballads," edited from Mr. Child's collection by Helen Child Sargent and George Lyman Kittredge, there is one called "Sir James the Rose," on which the later ballad, "Sir James the Ross," was probably founded.

H. H. S.—Replying to the inquiry of "S. F. X." as to the author and place of the remark, "Thirty millions of people, mostly fools," reference may be made to the first of Carlyle's Latter Day Pamphlets, "Parliaments," in which, referring to the relation of the Parliament to the British people, the following sentence occurs:

"Consider, in fact, a body of six hundred and fifty-eight miscellaneous persons set to consult about 'business,' with twenty-seven millions, mostly fools, assiduously listening to them, and checking and criticising them; was there ever since the world began, will there ever be till the world end, any 'business' accomplished in these circumstances?"

The essay in which this is found is dated June 1, 1850.

M. E. H.—The verses quoted by C. S. L. are from Henry Newbolt's "Vital Lampada," which is printed in "The Island Race," a volume of Mr. Newbolt's poems, published by Elkin Mathews, Vigo Street, London, 1899. The full poem is as follows:

VITAI LAMPADA.

There's a breathless hush in the Close to-night—
Ten to make and the match to win—
A bumping pitch and a blinding light,
An hour to play and the last man in;
And it's not for the sake of a ribboned coat,
Or the selfish hope of a season's fame,
But his Captain's hand on his shoulder smote,
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"

The sand of the desert is sodden red—
Red with the wreck of a square that broke—
The Gatling's jammed and the Colonel dead,
And the regiment blind with dust and smoke;
The river of death has brimmed his banks,
And England's far and Honor a name,
But the voice of a schoolboy rallies the ranks,
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"

This is the word that year by year,
While in her place the School is set,
Every one of her sons must hear,
And none that hears it dares forget;
This they all with a joyful mind
Bear through life like a torch in flame,
And falling fling to the host behind,
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"

We are indebted to a number of our readers for information about the poem and copies of the verses. Among those favoring us are Thomas M. Marson, New York; "C. E. C.," Buffalo, N. Y.; "P. J.," New York; H. Musey, New York, and Fred. M. Stone, Washington, D. C. "T. J. D." of St. Louis informs us that the poem may be found in full in an edition of Newbolt's "Admirals All and Other Verse," published by John Lane, New York, in 1898.

L. L. C.—In your issue of June 12 R. H. Rose asks to have the following lines placed:

Think, as if man had never thought before!
Act, as if all creation hung attent
On the acting of such faculty as thine,
To take prime pattern from thy masterpiece!

They may be found in Browning's "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau" and in the two-volume edition published by Macmillan, 1899, they are on Page 304 of Volume II.

HUBERT P. MAIN.—In reply to Eugene A. Beach in your issue of June 26 I would say that the words "The Two Lives," "Two babes were born," &c., are not by James McGranahan. He wrote the music, which, as far as I am able to find, was first published in The Christian Choir, London, England, 1883. Mr. McGranahan was not a hymn writer or poet, only a composer.

FANNY CANNON.—In reply to query of "M. L. de L." in issue of June 26 in regard to "The Eden Rose," the poem is by Rudyard Kipling. It has been set to music, and my copy of the verses is taken from the song. I do not know where it is to be found; it is probably one of the numerous vagrant verses of Kipling. In "Puck of Pook's Hill" there is another poem which speaks again of "the

Answers from and Appeals to Readers.

four great rivers," the fourth being the Tribe of Israel.

The verses, as given in the song, are as follows:

THE EDEN ROSE.

Fair Eve knelt close to the guarded gate
In the hush of an Eastern Spring;
She saw the flash of the Angel's sword,
The gleam of the Angel's wing.
And because she was so beautiful,
And because she could not see
How fair were the pure white cyclamens
Crushed, dying, at her knee,
He plucked a rose from the Eden tree,
Where the four great rivers met,
And sheltered her bosom's thorny pain
'Neath its petals dewy wet.

And though for many a cycle past
That rose in the dust hath lain,
With her who bore it upon her breast
When she passed from grief and pain,
There was never a daughter of Eve, but once
Ere the tale of her years be done,
Shall know the scent of the Eden rose—
But once beneath the sun!
Though the years my bring her joy or pain,
Fame, sorrow, or sacrifice,
The hour that brought her the scent of the rose
She lived it in Paradise.

M. L.—The lines quoted by Mrs. M. F. T. in your issue of June 12 are from the poem "Where's Agnes," by Elisabeth Barrett Browning. It can be found among the "Last Poems" of Mrs. Browning.

W. T. NEWTON.—Referring to query of J. R. Gleason in your issue of July 3, would say the quotation may be found in Emerson's Essays, Second Series, "The Poet," Volume III., page 33, Riverside Edition, or Volume III., page 29, Centenary Edition.

Appeals to Readers.

J. M.—Perhaps some of your readers can supply for me the missing portions of the poem, of which I give some fragments below. I discovered it many years ago in a local newspaper, attributed to Sir Henry Wotton. It is surely well worthy of him, but I do not find it in his works:

THE CHOYCE.

No! I'll not envy him, whoe'er he be
That stands upon the battlements of State;
Stand there who will, for me
I'd rather be secure than great;
Of being so high the pleasure is but small,
And large the ruin, if you chance to fall.

* * * * * * *

Let me in some soft shade securely lie,
Happy in leisure and obscurity.

* * * * * * *

Thus, when my days are all in silence passed,
A good, plain countryman I'll die at last.
Death cannot choose but be
To him a might misery,
Who to the world is popularly known,
And dies a stranger to himself alone.

A. C. SPELMAN.—Can any of your readers quote for me a poem by a Canadian author. I think his name is Stephens, but am not sure, possibly Stevens. The poem is entitled "The Spell of the Yukon."

E. B. G.—Can any of your readers tell me where this quotation comes from? It seems familiar, but I cannot place it:

She had known sorrow; he had walked with her,
Oft supped and broke with her the ashen crust,
And in the dead leaves still she heard the stir
Of his thick mantle, trailing in the dust.

THOMAS W. DALE.—In your issue of Sept. 14, 1907, you published a little poem in French by Sully Prudhomme entitled "Le Vase brise." Where can I find a translation of it? I inclose a translation I have made myself, but I should like to see one that has been made by a translator of greater ability.

THE BROKEN VASE.

A verbena dropped in a crystal vase,
Which was cracked by a blow from a fan;
The very light blow struck a fatal place,
Tho' 'twas heard by no woman or man.

The crack so small, could not have been less,
Gnawed its way in the glass day by day,
With a silent and steady progress
Soon circled it 'round all the way.

The water oozed slowly away,
The flower soon showed what it lacked;
The cause of its fading no one could say,
Do not disturb it, it's cracked.

It may chance that a loved one's hand
Can inflict a bad bruise on the heart;
Then the full heart bursting its band
And friends' lifelong love's torn apart.

Completely obscured from the vulgar gaze,
With tears, it is felt that the sore
Is so deep, that it causes amaze;
'Tis broken, so touch it no more.

L. K.—I found the following verses in a very old magazine. Perhaps some of your readers may know the author's name. I have never seen them copied in any publication:

The font in the memorial church at Cawnpore was erected by Queen Victoria: "To the memory of Robert McGillup of the Bengal Civil Service, who lost his life in the Indian mutiny while carrying water from the well to the distressed women and children."

I who within my hollow hand
Have held the raging sea
And stilled the storm that swept the land
And set the rain clouds free!
By whose command the fierce monsoon
Above the plains has burst,
I, who am King of land and sea,
I, too, have said "I thirst!"
Hung on the Cross and dying there
That all the world might see—
The whole wide world whose sins I bear
That nailed me to the tree!
Pierced by the anguish of the sword
My life blood slowly fell,
You brought to me, your dying Lord,
The water from the well!

Lord, what am I, that I should dare
Even to lift my eyes
To Thy dread form that lingers there
Against the darkened skies?
I never heard Thy thirsty moan,
Deaf to Thy plaint was I;
They nailed Thee there—
My sins alone, my shame
That made Thee die!
I only saw the women fade
Beneath the burning sky,
The fierce light piercing even shade
Where sorrow's self could lie!
I only saw the children pine
As struck to death they fell,
And to those thirsty ones of Thine
Brought water from the well!

I was with those who bore with Thee
The heated furnace fire,
Mine was the sad and thirsty eye,
And mine the fierce desire;
Mine were lips for water faint
The hand outstretched to Thee,
And as Thou gavest it to them
Thou gavest it to me!

IDA S. FELLOWES.—Will some one of your readers kindly give me information in regard to the following quotation? Who was the author and where is it found:

"Go, fated Indian, to the furthest verge of earth's remotest shore."

K. McK. M.—Can any of your readers tell me who wrote the following poem:

If you have a friend worth loving, love him,
Yes, and let him know that you love him.

I should like very much to have a copy of same.

W. L. O.—I have been desirous for many years to know the author of the two verses "J. A. L." quotes in Queries and Answers of June 26. I never saw it in print, and it is nearly sixty years since I heard it recited, but as I remember it the first verse was slightly different from "J. A. L.'s" version:

What is life? 'Tis a delicate shell
Thrown up by eternity's flow,
On time's bank of quicksand to dwell
And a moment its loveliness show.

RICHARD BACH.—Could any Schopenhauer student tell me the exact location in the philosopher's works of the equivalent of these words: "To gather much thought into few words stamps the man of genius. Therefore, if possible, the quintessence only!"

FLORENCE MEIGS.—Will some kind reader inform me through your columns where I can find the verses entitled "When the Admiral Goes Ashore"? It was published a short time ago in a magazine or daily paper.

APRIL.—I find in two anthologies a poem, in one entitled "April," and in the other "An April Day," beginning:

All day the low-hung clouds had dropped
Their garnered fullness down.

ascribed by both to Caroline Bowles Southey. I have what purports to be the complete poetical works of Mrs. Southey, published after her death by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London, and it does not contain this poem. Can any of your readers throw any light on this matter?

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

The following books were received by The Saturday Review during the week ended July 29:

Literature.

Including Essays, Poetry, and Religion.

THE SHADOW ON THE DIAL AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Ambrose Bierce. Edited by S. O. Howes. 8vo. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $2.

SIMEON SOLOMON. An Appreciation. By Julia Ellsworth Ford. 8vo. New York: Frederic Fairchild Sherman.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS EBENEZER THOMAS, Mainly Relating to the Anti-Slavery Conflict in Ohio, Especially the Presbyterian Church. 8vo. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company. $1.

SONGS OF THE OPEN. By John Myers O'Hara. 8vo. Portland, Me.: Smith & Sale.

ECHOES FROM THE FRONTIER. By Addison M. Powell. 12mo. New York: A. Wessels.

SATAN. By Lewis Sperry Chafer. 12mo. New York: Gospel Publishing Co. 75 cents.

PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY. Its Writings and Teaching in Their Historical Connections. By Otto Pfleiderer. Translated by W. Montgomery. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. (Theological Translation Library.) Volume II.

Travel and Description.

TRAVELS. From the Grandeurs of the West to the Mysteries of the East. By Charlton B. Perkins. 8vo. San Francisco: Charlton B. Perkins Company. $3.

1872. Letters Written by a Gentleman in Boston to His Friend in Paris, Describing the Great Fire. Chapters and notes by Harold Murdock. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

CHILE. A Handbook Compiled by the International Bureau of American Republics. 12mo. Washington: International Bureau of American Republics.

Fiction.

THERE SHE BLOWS! By James Cooper Wheeler. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.20.

A TRANSFERRED IDENTITY. By Charles D. Hudgins. 12mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Company. Paper, 25 cents.

Miscellaneous.

WHO'S WHO ALONG THE NORTH SHORE. President Taft's Summer home at Beverly. 12mo. Salem, Mass.: The Salem Press. $2.50.

GLI AMERICANI NELLA VITA MODERNA OSSERVATI DA UN ITALIANO. By Alberto Pecorini. 12mo. New York: Francesco Tocci. $1.25. (Paper.)

THE SCIENCE OF ETHICS. By the Rev. Michael Cronin. 8vo. New York: Benziger Brothers. Vol. I.

INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS. By Alvin S. Johnson. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN-INDIAN. Place and Proper Names in New England. By R. A. Douglas-Lithgow. 8vo. Salem, Mass.: The Salem Press.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CHINESE QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Robert Ernest Cowan and Boutwell Dunlap. 8vo. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.40.

PRUSSE ET POLOGNE. Par Henry Sienkiewicz. 8vo. Paris: Au Bureau de L'Agence Polonaise de Presse.

WATER. Its Origin and Use. By William Coles-Finch. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $5.

THE THIRTEENTH GREATEST OF CENTURIES. By James J. Walsh. 8vo. New York: Catholic Summer School Press.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library gives the following as the most popular books of the week ended July 27th: Adult Fiction—Crawford's "White Sister;" Ward's "Marriage a la Mode," "Inner Shrine." Juvenile Fiction—Clemens's "Huckleberry Finn;" Barbour's "Crimson Sweater;" Lang's "Fairy Books." Non-Fiction—Pitman's "Shorthand Instructor;" Chesterton's "Orthodoxy;" Münsterberg's "Psychotherapy."

BOSTON GOSSIP OF LATEST BOOKS

New Novel by Japanese Writer—Books for College Girls and Younger Readers—Books for Holidays.

BOSTON, July 31.—The fiction promised for the Fall by Houghton, Mifflin Company may not include Mr. William John Hopkins's "Cecily," but it will be graced by "Old Harbor," a full-grown novel on which he has been at work for some time shaping its figures of various types. It will give "Haremlik" a companion to "Warriors of Old Japan," by Mme. Ozaki, wife of the Mayor of Tokio. As the former is a Japanese woman, educated in Christian countries, her interpretations of Japanese legend and myth should be complimentary to those of Hearn, who acquired his Japanese knowledge in Japan. Mr. William Lindsay, the author of "Cinder Path Tales," will give them a contrasting companion in "The Severed Mantle," the story of a troubadour of the genuine species.

The experiments of forty years have not yet so shaped the popular mind that the college girl does not feel herself a being set apart by her training, a being who must adapt herself, when, having been graduated, she returns to her family and hence "When She Came Home from College," by Miss Marion K. Hard and Miss Jean B. Wilson, will be read with interest by the college girls. With still greater interest will it be read by graduates of 1905 and earlier years, whom the world has taught that they do not constitute a genus, but a subspecies, with no unique distinguishing marks.

For little children Miss Abbie Farwell Brown has written "John of the Woods," a story of a little boy living in the forest with a hermit, who teaches him how to manage animals. It seems that the "Jungle Books" are too difficult for the American boy's understanding, and these pretty stories and Mr. E. Boyd Smith's pictures are really needed by way of introduction to the world of imagination.

The chief holiday book will be Lowell's "The Courtin'," illustrated and decorated by Mr. Arthur I. Keller. The author's history of the poem in its two editions is added for the information of those to whom "The Biglow Papers" is a classic, i. e., a thing not read by living man or woman. For those desirous of supplying themselves with work for the Winter, Mr. William Bellamy has provided his fourth volume, entitled "New Charades," and containing over one hundred puzzles.

Capt. Mahan's "The Harvest Within" has been added to the libraries provided by the Government for sailors' reading, and is one of the first if not the first of its kind, the aim of the libraries being to amuse poor Jack rather than to increase his piety. Jack, it is to be supposed, will read it because it was written by an American officer whom the good American sailor is in duty bound to encourage.

Miss Mary Hazelton Wade starts a new venture this year, and instead of writing of one group of children, as in her volumes of the Cousin Series and in "Ten Little Indians," describes the varieties of children living in North America, showing how each has been shaped by its environment and by the history of its ancestors, thus giving the young reader a general conception under which to include his special knowledge. The title is "Little Folks of North America." Necessarily, the book is larger than its predecessors devoted to a single group of children; it will be issued by the W. A. Wilde Company.

Miss Nina Rhoades has not written a "Brick House" book for 1909, but in "Dorothy Brown," a long story for girls, she includes among her personages many of those who have appeared in "Brick House" books, and she varies the scene by first showing her eight-year-old heroine in New York, then taking her to a family boarding school in Connecticut, and later transferring the action to the Profile House. The story will be illustrated by Miss Elizabeth Wittington and published by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. STEPHENSON BROWNE.

The Chauffeur in Fiction.

It is odd, says a writer in The London Chronicle, how the chauffeur seems to appeal to the imagination of novelists just now, for he does not strike the ordinary person who is not a novelist as either a striking or a romantic figure. To the ordinary person a coachman handling a pair of spirited steeds, each trying hard to go a different way, is a more impressive spectacle than an engine driver driving his machine over errant hens and covering luckless pedestrians with dust or mud. And yet, so far as our memory serves, no writer of fiction has ever made a hero of a coachman. Perhaps it is because coachmen are generally married and elderly, and chauffeurs look like bachelors and are mostly young, at any rate, clean shaven.

Book Exchange

Advertising rate, 40 cents per line.

BOOKS WANTED.—Books and prints about New York; Valentine Manuals during the '40s; Good library editions of the leading American and English authors; the New International Encyclopedia, the Century Dictionary and other up-to-date reference works; Nicolay & Hay's Life of Lincoln; Stephen's Incidents in Yucatan and Travels in Central America; important Washington and Revolutionary items; choice first editions of American and English authors; Sloane's Napoleon; Stevenson's Works, Thistle ed.; regular and large paper editions of complete works of American authors issued by the Riverside Press; Holinshed's chronicles; Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature; choice and desirable books of all kinds. HENRY MALKAN, New York's Largest Bookstore, 42 Broadway and 55 New St. Telephone 3900-1 Broad.

"HUMAN FOOT PAINLESSLY TREATED," 26 subjects, 40c.; Champlain Tercentennial china, books, Queen Holland and Infant Princess china; Fulton Centennial, Wolfe, Quebec Tercentennial. Boutell's Arms and Armour, 296 pages, 1907, $2.50; Jenny Lind admission concert tickets, 1851. Chaffer's Handbook Pottery and Porcelain, 1907, $2.00. R. James, Box 64, Station B, Montreal.

LISTS OF WRITERS' NAMES and addresses wanted, such as those answering ads. relating to writing as a profession, those submitting MSS. to magazines, etc. Write what you have for cash offer and proof of confidential and legitimate use. C 146 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE—ENCYC. AMERICANA, LIKE new, 16 vols., ¾ morocco, $26.00. Oscar Wilde, 10 vols., red buckram, $11.50. Paul de Kock, 25 vols., silk gray cloth, $18.00. Encyc. Britannica, 31 vols., ½ leather, $26.00. Books bought. Manhattan Book Store, 196 East Broadway.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES DEALING with conditions, customs, events, patents, &c., of 60 years ago. Travels and personal narratives especially desired. W. G. Snow, Box 610, Meriden, Conn.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PERIODICALS of back dates may be procured at Gerard's Literary Shop, 83 Nassau St., New York. Magazine bookbinding executed.

300 YEARS OLD; DOUAY CATHOLIC Bible, in 2 vols., for sale. E 16 Times, Times Square.

GENEALOGY—Books helpful to genealogical researches for sale; some rare editions. S., Box 33, Meadowbrook, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SET AUTOGRAPH EDITION Mark Twain. Box 223, Worcester, Mass.

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NEW YORK BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tennyson and Hudson in Forthcoming Publications—New Book by Dr. Saleeby—History of West Point.

A NUMBER of importations are brought out this week by E. P. Dutton & Co., among them a volume entitled "Essays of Poets and Poetry," by T. Herbert, D. C. L., Vice Chancellor of Oxford and President of Magdalen College, the contents of which are of especial interest in view of the approaching Tennyson centenary. The volume in question consists, as its title would indicate, of a series of essays on poetical subjects, nine in number, and three of these are devoted specifically to a critical estimate of Tennyson, a comparison of his work and personality with that of other leading poets of the past, together with an appreciative consideration of the position occupied by him in the literature of his times. The essays are as follows: "Sophocles and the Greek Genius," "Matthew Arnold," "Art of Translation," "Dante and the Art of Poetry," "Virgil and Tennyson: A Literary Parallel," "Gray and Dante," "Tennyson and Dante," "Ancient and Modern Classics as Instruments of Education," and "In Memoriam After Fifty Years."

Another original contribution to the literature that has grown up out of the Russo-Japanese War is to be found in a volume just brought out by the Duttons entitled "Rasplata," ("The Reckoning,") by Vladimir Semenoff of the Imperial Russian Navy. This volume consists of the diary kept by Semenoff during the blockade of Port Arthur and the voyage of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet, and covers the period from Jan. 30, 1904, to Dec. 10, 1906. It is strictly a diary in that it is not based on reminiscences of what the author experienced, but was written amid the scenes that he pictures.

Science, Art, Fiction.

Three other books brought out this week by the Duttons have to do with historical, art, and archaeological subjects. One of these, "Austria-Hungary," by Geoffrey Drage, has something of an authoritative quality in regard to the subject treated, since it is written as a result of journeys taken by the author during the last twenty years in Austria while carrying on his official duties and investigations in that country. The book is descriptive of Austrian and Hungarian affairs as viewed from the standpoint of finance, government, commerce, agriculture, &c. "An Egyptian Oasis," by H. J. Llewellyn Beadnell, F. G. S., F. R. G. S., formerly of the Geological Survey of Egypt, is the second of these books. It is furnished with maps and illustrations, and gives an account of the Oasis of Kharza in the Libyan Desert, with special reference to its history, physical geography, and water supply. Finally there is a translation of a volume by Edmond Pottier on "Douris and the Painters of Greek Vases." This translation is made by Bettina Kahnweiler, and the volume contains a preface by Jane Ellen Harrison on the relation of Greek vase painting to Greek literature and mythology. The volume contains twenty-five full-page illustrations in black and red.

Besides these publications the Duttons bring out two books of fiction this week, one of which, "The Score," by Lucas Malet, is reviewed at length elsewhere in these columns, and "There She Blows," described as a whaling yarn, by James Cooper Wheeler, author of "Captain Pete of Puget Sound," &c.

The second edition, revised and enlarged, of "Ireland Under English Rule: A Plea for the Plaintiff," by Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., LL. D., in two volumes, an extended notice of which was given some time ago in these columns, is published this week by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The same house also brings out an English translation of Frederic Bastiat's "Fallacies of Protection." This work has been published in London in pamphlet form under the auspices of the Cobden Club.

Three other of this week's books, published by the Putnams, are a second edition of Charles Gilmore Kerley's "Short Talks with Young Mothers." This book, as its preface states, was originally prepared with the view to aiding young mothers in the care and rearing of their children. In the present edition new subject matter has been added, together with additions to the text. The second publication forms the eighth volume in The Theological Translation Library, and is the second volume of "Primitive Christianity: Its Writings and Teachings in Their Historical Connections," by Otto Pfleiderer, Professor of Practical Theology in the University of Berlin. The work, when completed, will be in four volumes. Finally, there are the "Life and Letters of Peter and Susan Leslie," edited by their daughter, Mary Leslie Ames. J. Peter Leslie, Mrs. Ames's father, was a scientist of acknowledged rank. His principal work was the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, which he conducted as director for some twenty years. He was the first Dean of the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania. The present work is in two volumes, and contains twenty-five illustrations.

A series of reproductions in color of selected masterpieces from the National Gallery in London, to be issued in seventeen parts, is announced by the Dodge Publishing Company. The series will consist of copies of 100 of the National Gallery paintings, distinctive of every school and country, from the thirteenth to the nineteenth centuries, reproduced in color and tone. Critical and explanatory notes are furnished by such authorities as Brookwell, Konody, and Lippmann.

"The Journey of the Soul," by the English preacher, the Rev. J. B. Murphy, has just been reissued in the Skeffington Sermon Library in a new and cheap edition by Thomas Whittaker.

Ernest Haeckel's "The Riddle of the Universe" has exhausted its latest edition and is now being reprinted by Harper Brothers.

On the 13th of next month B. W. Huebsch will publish "The Confessions of a Con Man," as told to Will Irwin, and illustrated by W. Glackens. The story is a true one, and on its serial publication aroused some curious comment.

Amusing Travels in England.

A new book by Julian Street entitled "Need of Change" is published this week by John Lane Company. The story describes the amusing experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Wooley, a modest American couple, during a visit at a stylish country seat in England, the humor of the tale being due to the somewhat slipshod appearance "of some English people of position." Mr. Street's former book, of interest to travelers, was "My Enemy—the Motor."

The Oxford University Press expects shortly to publish the following: Aristotle's "Poetics," a revised Greek text, with critical introduction, translation, and commentary by I. Bywater; Volume V. of "The Cults of the Greek States," by L. R. Farnell; "The Sikh Religion, Its Gurus, Sacred Writings, and Authors," in six volumes, by N. A. Macauliffe; "The Aitareya Aranyka," edited by G. A. B. Keith, in the Aryan Series. Two additions will be made to the Oxford Classical Texts as follows: "Euripides," Volume III., edited by Gilbert Murray, and another volume of "Cicero's Orations," edited by A. C. Clark.

Apropos of the special interest in Tennyson this season, the Sturgis & Walton Company will publish, probably in October, an illustrated quarto edition of the "In Memoriam." For this purpose Miss Clara M. Burd, who has designed many notable memorial windows in recent years, has made a series of drawings to illustrate the volume. These will be twelve in number, each to occupy a full page. The text will be printed in black letter on pages having decorative borders in tint. It is claimed that this is the first time that "In Memoriam" has found an illustrator.

This Fall, probably in early November, Sturgis & Walton expect to publish a volume by Edward S. Holden entitled "West Point and the United States Military Academy, a Brief History." Dr. Holden is the Librarian of the Academy, a graduate of the class of 1870. The history which he is writing is based on all the material owned by the Academy, and is intended to furnish an authentic account of the whole activity of the school. His book will be well illustrated from old prints, modern photographs, etc. It is said that the materials upon which he has drawn—manuscripts, maps, books, views, &c.—have been gathered at West Point until they make a little library by themselves, containing over 1,000 separate numbers, many of them being unique manuscripts, and rare pamphlets.

A Biography of William Sharp.

A "Life of William Sharp," by Elizabeth Amelia Sharp, is among the Fall publications which Duffield & Co. expect to issue, probably in November. The author, Mrs. Sharp, has prepared the forthcoming biography from an abundance of letters, diaries, and other literary memorials left by her husband. The recent discovery of the identity of William Sharp with the Celtic writer, Fiona Macleod, constitutes one of the curious cases of dual personality in literature, and it is to be supposed that a complete account, of a necessarily authoritative nature, of this strange episode will be given in the forthcoming biography. Besides the latter, Duffield & Co. announce a collected edition of William Sharp's works, commencing with the Fiona Macleod romances, sketches, tales, and poems, to be completed in seven volumes. The first two volumes in the proposed set will be issued probably simultaneously with Mrs. Sharp's "Life."

A profusely illustrated volume on "Charles Dickens and His Friends," by W. Teignmouth Shore, are among the publications promised for the Fall by Cassell & Co. As many of the most famous people of his day were among the novelist's personal friends, the scope given to the reminiscence and anecdote with which this volume is filled is naturally a wide one, and the work is thus, in a way, a picture of literary life in the middle nineteenth century. Many of the illustrations appearing in the book are said to be of an intimate character, and have never before been reproduced.

Another Cassell book, promised for the Fall, and bearing a certain indefinable kinship to the Dickens volume, is by James Douglas, and is called "Adventures in London." According to Mr. Chesterton, James Douglas is "by far the ablest of the impressionists." In this book he has brought together nearly a hundred impressions of life in London—real adventures in every part of the metropolis, and touching many varied phases of its life. It is not furnished with what one might call guide-book facts, but contains, nevertheless, such matters as are apt to interest the traveler—descriptions of London amusements, restaurants, theatres, music halls, dancers, comedians, politicians, the comedy and tragedy of a great city. The volume will have a photogravure frontispiece.

Some September Fiction.

"Warrior, the Untamed," is the title of a story by Will Irwin which will be published in September by Doubleday, Page & Co. It tells the yarn of a harmless, man-eating lion of Paradise Park who, through a little bungling on the part of a press agent, makes a balloon ascension, and on his return to earth adds to the interest of things. The story is not, as might be suspected, of a tragic character, but, on the contrary, is described as being "uproariously funny."

Another work of fiction to be published at the same time as Mr. Irwin's story by Doubleday, Page & Co. will be "Daphne in Fitzroy Street," by E. Nesbit, author of "The Incomplete Amorist," "The House Without an Address," &c. This new novel gives a picture of life in a French boarding school, and afterward in the artists' colony, the heroine, Daphne, figuring as the leader in various escapades in the former, while her subsequent experiences among the artists develops the groundwork of a typical Nesbit love story.

Later on, among their non-fiction books, Doubleday, Page & Co. expect to bring out a biography of Mme. Melba, said to be the first of the kind that has been attempted. This biography has been written by Mme. Melba's lifelong friend, Miss Agnes C. Murray. It is interspersed with numerous anecdotes, and gives in detail the various struggles through which Mme. Melba went before achieving the fame that ultimately came to her. The volume is concluded by two chapters by Mme. Melba on "The Selection of Music as a Profession" and on "The Science of Singing." The work carries many illustrations, consisting of portraits and reproductions of scenes.

Saleeby on Eugenics.

Quite a number of publications are planned for next month by Moffat, Yard & Co. Of prime importance among them is a new work by C. W. Saleeby, M. D., F. R. S., author of "Worry," "Heredity," &c., entitled "Parenthood and Race Culture." In this book Dr. Saleeby attempts to define, as a whole, the general principles of race culture or eugenics. Defining the limits of education, and recognizing the importance of heredity, he seeks to show how eugenics may be practiced even in the present state of social sentiment, and how marriage may serve with enhanced value to this end. The principles of what he calls "negative eugenics"—the discouragement of parenthood on the part of the insane, chronic inebriates, and the feeble-minded—are carefully discussed.

Another book of particularly timely interest, the publication of which is planned for August by Moffat, Yard & Co., is by A. Lawrence Rotch, S. B., A. M., Professor of Meteorology at Harvard University, and Director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, on "The Conquest of the Air: The Advent of Aerial Navigation." In this volume Prof. Rotch discusses in detail the latest developments in aeronautics, especially those chronicled within the last few months, and outlines some of the scientific possibilities of the future, based on the actual achievements of the past. The book, which is profusely illustrated, is divided into the five following subjects: The Ocean of Air, The History of Aerostation, The Dirigible Balloon, The Flying Machine, and The Future of Aerial Navigation.

During the Fall Moffat, Yard & Co. will bring out a new book by Agnes C. Laut, author of "The Conquest of the Great Northwest," etc., on Henry Hudson. In this work Miss Laut will give in detail the story of Hudson's four famous voyages, which she has studied from original historical sources, as well as a biographical sketch of the great navigator. The book will be illustrated by historical pictures and maps, and is said to be written especially for young readers.

ICE CREAM RECIPES.

Dealers in sweets will be interested in "Standard Recipes for Ice Cream Makers," by Val Miller. (Chicago: Laird & Lee.) It seems to cover the ground quite thoroughly, even to giving away a number of the tricks of the trade. A recipe for making "imitation ice cream" without the use of either cream or milk ought to be popular with Coney Island vendors. Directions are also given for "working up turned or soured cream into ice cream." Verily a useful book!

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